

junks carrying on the other branches of the commerce of Siam are smaller than those which trade with China, but exceed 200 in number. Of these from 40 to 50 trade with our settlement of Singapore, from whence they procure British and Indian cotton-fabric and other manufactures. See article BANGKOK.

The former capital of this country was, by the Portuguese, called *Siam*; according to some, it is denominated by the natives *Si-yo-thi-ya*; according to others, by a name in sound resembling *Yuthia*. Its circumf., when visited by Loubere, was 10 m. within the walls; but five-sixths of that space was uninhabited. It is described as containing no less than 300 temples; but it may be supposed, that the greater part of them are of a very diminutive size. The houses, like all those in this country near the banks of any river, are raised considerably above the surface of the ground upon pillars of bamboo. During the annual inundation, the communication of the inhabitants is carried on by boats. The streets are spacious. Several of them have canals over which are numerous bridges. Different nations have different quarters of the city allotted to them. Bangkok, an ancient port, but the modern capital, was selected for the seat of government after the capture and plunder of Yuthia by the Burmese. Several other towns are mentioned, but they are all inconsiderable, and seem not to possess importance sufficient to entitle them to an enumeration.

*History.* The authentic history of the Siamese is of no remote antiquity; they indeed carry their own story no farther back than the middle of the 8th cent. The Portuguese became acquainted with them in the commencement of the 16th cent. About the middle of that cent. the Burmese conquered Siam; but they were finally expelled from it. In 1612, the English opened a commercial intercourse with Siam. Nine years afterwards, a party of Dominican and Franciscan monks found their way into the kingdom, and were followed, in 1662, by the French *Jesuits*. In 1682, a Greek adventurer, a native of Cephalonia, having risen to the rank of 1st minister of S., advised his master to send an embassy to Louis XIV., which, on its way to France, stopped for a time in the British capital, and there concluded a commercial treaty with the minister of Charles II. In 1685 and 1687, the French king sent two embassies to his brother of S.; and with the last of these a military force, which nearly succeeded in effecting a political revolution; but in the issue the French were expelled the kingdom, and the reigning family driven from the throne. For 130 years after this event, and down to the present times, European nations have held little connection with S. Its chief foreign relations are with China, Cochin-China, the states of the Malayan archipelago, and the European possessions in the same quarter. About 80 years ago, an adventurer, of half-Chinese blood, raised himself to the throne of S., and made Bangkok his metropolis. In 1809, considerable acquisitions of territory, embracing the best portion of Cambodia, were made by the king of S.

**SIAM (GULF OF)**, a great bay of the Eastern ocean, between the parallels of 7° and 14° N, and the meridians of 99° and 105°, having on the W the peninsula of Malacca, and on the E the territory of Cambodia. At its head or northern extremity it receives the great river Menam. On the S it opens into the Chinese sea.

**SIAMPA.** See ANNAM.

**SIANCAS**, a river of South America, in the La Plata prov. of Tucuman, which rises near the city of Salta; runs W, and enters the Vermejo.

**SIANG-CHING**, a town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Hen-chu, in N lat. 33° 52', and E long. 113° 36'.

**SIANG-CHU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Lew-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 59', and E long. 109° 25' 50'.

**SIANG-FU-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kae-fung-fu.

**SIANG-HEANG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 51 m. SW of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 27° 47', and E long. 112° 16'.

**SIANG-LING**, a town of China, in the prov. of

Shan-se, and div. of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat. 36° 2', and E long. 111° 26'.

**SIANG-SHAN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chō-keang, and div. of Ning-po-fu, 120 m. ESE of Hang-chu, near the shore of the Eastern sea, in N lat. 29° 34' 48', and E long. 121° 42' 27'.

**SIANG-TAN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 27 m. S of Chan-sha-fu, on the l. bank of the Heng-keang, in N lat. 27° 52' 30', and E long. 112° 41' 52'.

**SIANG-YANG-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 165 m. NW of Wu-chang, in N lat. 32° 6', and E long. 112° 5' 16'. It has an active trade. Gold is collected in considerable quantities in the adjacent rivers, and azure-stone, vitriol, and green-stone are found in the mountains.

**SIANG-YIN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 28° 42', and E long. 112° 38'.

**SIANG-YUEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 27', and E long. 113° 6'.

**SIANICZA**, a town of Servia, 100 m. SW of Belgrade. Pop. 1,800.

**SIANO**, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 7 m. NW of Salerno. Pop. 2,500.

**SIANSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 73 m. SW of Orel, on Lake Maritza. Pop. 5,000. It has a trade in corn and hemp.

**SIANU**, a village of the island of Sardinia, near Bosa. Pop. 1,300.

**SIAO**, an island about 25 m. in circumference, situated off the NE extremity of the island of Celebes, in N lat. 2° 25'. On this island there is a volcano, which during its eruptions covers the neighbouring islands with cinders.

**SIAOU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 34° 12', and E long. 117° 13' 21'.

**SIAOU-SHAN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, and div. of Shaou-hing-fu.

**SIAOU-YUN-TING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Chang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 13', and E long. 120° 11'.

**SIAS**, a river of European Russia, in the gov. of St. Petersburg, which flows in a NNW course of 100 m. into the S side of Lake Ladoga. A canal joins this river to the Volkhov.

**SIATISTA**, a town of European Turkey, 55 m. WSW of Salonica, built on the spot where *Gortynia* anciently stood, and where at present the roads from Grebna to Philurina, and from Castoria to Servitza, cross each other. Pop. 4,000.

**SIB**, a small port of Oman, in Arabia, 30 m. WNW of Muscat.

**SIBABA**, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Mindanao, in N lat. 6° 36'.

**SIBB**, a district of Beluchistan, consisting of a plain surrounded by barren and rocky mountains, and governed by a chief who resides in a small town of the same name. A river flows through the centre of this plain, in the bed of which are several groves of date-trees; but the country, generally speaking, is quite barren. The town is 70 m. NE of Bunpur.

**SIBBERTOFT**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. SW of Market-Harborough. Area 2,048 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 376.

**SIBBERTSWOLD**, a parish in Kent, 6 m. NW of Dover. Area 1,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 363; in 1851, 423.

**SIBBUL**, a village of Barca, in Northern Africa, 25 m. W of Augila.

**SIBDON-CARWOOD**, a parish in Salop, 7 m.

SE of Bishops-Castle. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 63; in 1851, 60.

SIBERIA, a great physical division of the Russian empire, comprising the extreme northern portion of the Asiatic continent between the Altai range and the Arctic ocean. The whole northern part of the continent has received the general appellation of ASIATIC RUSSIA. Including the Caucasian districts, the Russian territories in Asia stretch from the straits of Kaffa on the W to Behring's straits on the E; and from Cape Sallian and the island of Kura on the S, to Cape Taimura or North-east Cape on the N. The vast region called *Siberia*,—a name almost identical in pronunciation with the Russian word *Soworia*, or 'Country of the north,' and which has been vaguely applied to all the newly-discovered territories in this quarter, lies between the parallels of 45° and 78°, and the meridians of 60° and 190° E long. Its extreme length is nearly 4,000 m.; its greatest breadth, 1,870 m.; and its area exceeds 4,700,000 sq. m.; but it is only a comparatively narrow strip of the S part of this vast region that is available for the purposes of civilized life. The northern boundary runs along the coast of the Icy ocean, from the mouth of the Kara, in the gulf of Kariskai, to East cape. On the NE Behring's straits separates this territory from America; on the E the two seas of Kamtschatka and Okhotsk define the coast-outline. The southern boundary runs from the latter sea to Mount Khingan-Alia in the Stannovoi chain, along what is called the mountains of Okhotsk. The Stannovoi chain runs NE and SW towards the Amur, and we may regard the boundary-line here as running from the sources of the Gorbitz, westwards, to the junction of the Schilka with the Amur. It then runs SW to Mount Kenteichan, and thence to Mount Uhetepsong and the sources of the Dsidda. The Altai chain now marks its course towards the Jenisei. Bashi-Narym is the last mutual frontier-post betwixt Chinese Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, in this quarter, as fixed by treaties of 27th August 1727, and 18th October 1768. From the point of influx of the Narym into the Irtysh, the latter river marks the boundaries betwixt the Russian dominions and the country of the Kirghisses. At the junction of the An and the Irtysh, the line strikes off towards the Tobol, and runs SW along the Gori-Mamet-Tau, to the Jemba, the course of which stream it follows to the Caspian sea. The Uralian chain, from its S extremity between the sources of the Tobol and the Ural, may be regarded as defining the W frontier of Siberia Proper.

In Gaspari's *Erdbeschreibung* the superficies of Asiatic Russia is estimated at 246,445 German sq. m., exclusive of the Kirghissian steppes; and at 278,125 German, or 6,258,000 English sq. m. with the steppes. The elements of this approximation—which we here give to show the relative proportion of Siberia Proper to the entire extent of Asiatic Russia—are the following:—

| I. KINGDOM OF KASAN:               |          | Germ. sq. m. | Eng. sq. m. |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Kasan,                          | 1,045    | 11,422       | 256,995     |
| 2. Pensa,                          | 778      |              |             |
| 3. Simbirsk,                       | 1,402    |              |             |
| 4. Perm,                           | 6,975    |              |             |
| 5. Wiatka,                         | 2,222    |              |             |
| II. KINGDOM OF ASTRACHAN:          |          |              |             |
| 1. Astrakhad,                      | 3,142    | 15,416       | 346,860     |
| 2. Caucasus,                       | 2,600    |              |             |
| 3. Orenburg,                       | 5,626    |              |             |
| 4. Saratof,                        | 4,948(?) |              |             |
| III. KINGDOM OF SIBERIA:           |          |              |             |
| 1. Tomsk,                          | 68,573   | 211,847      | 4,766,557   |
| 2. Tobolsk,                        | 16,813   |              |             |
| 3. Irkutsk without<br>the islands, | 126,461  |              |             |

VI.

IV. THE ISLANDS:

|                               |       |       |        |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. New Siberia,               | 1,608 | 2,236 | 50,810 |
| 2. Mednoi and Behring-Ostrow, | 134   |       |        |
| 3. The Kuriles,               | 146   |       |        |
| 4. The Aleutes,               | 243   |       |        |

V. THE CAUCASIAN DISTRICTS, 5,524 124,290

VI. THE KIRGHISSIAN STEPPES, 31,681 712,822

Total area, 278,126 6,257,935

M. Reden's estimate of the area of the Siberian provinces of Russia is as follows:—

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Governments of Omsk and Tobolsk,                   | Germ. sq. m. |
| " Tomsk,   | 24,900       |
| " Yenesei, Irkutsk, and Okhotsk, with Kamtschatka, | 60,400       |
|  | 123,300      |
|  | 208,600      |

A writer in the *Quarterly Review* for March 1854, in what he offers as "a correct table" of the pop. and extent of the Russian empire, founded apparently on Baron Haxthausen's *Etudes sur la situation, &c., de la Russie*, estimates the total area of Extra-European Russia at 5,261,075 sq. m.; of which area he assigns 2,681,147 sq. m. to West S.; and 2,122,000 sq. m. to East S.: making a total of 4,803,147 sq. m.

*Northern coasts.*] To the SE of Nova-Zembla, the Asiatic coast-line of the Arctic ocean commences with the Karaian gulf. Proceeding eastward, we observe the gulfs of Obi and Jenisei; which are succeeded by the bay of Taimurskaja, the gulf of Moigolotskaja, with the islands of Kotelnoi, Fadefskoi, and Atrikanskoi, and the gulf of Tschaunsakaja, which lies between the Pestscharoi and Shalatskoino ridges. In summer, says Baron Wrangel, this sea is covered with numerous fragments of ice of all sizes, which, impelled by the winds and currents, travel about in all directions. There are places where, at little depth, and not far from the currents of the great rivers which throw themselves into the sea, the ice remains immoveable, and there are even certain years in which it does not leave the shores of the continent. Thick mists obscure the atmosphere, and prevent the action of the sun upon the ice, of which a part only disappears, not from the effect of the heat, but from that of the violent shocks which the masses experience, and which cause them to break against each other; the other part yields to the impetuosity of the currents which carry the masses into more temperate seas. The enormous quantity of floating ice which the large rivers add yearly to that with which the seas are blocked up, greatly surpassing that of which they are freed during summer, the total mass of ice probably increases each year. This opinion seems to be confirmed by the inhabitants of the North Cape, from whose observations it would appear that for a very long time back, with the exception of 1820, the sea was never clear of ice, while formerly it was always clear during summer. In winter the Icy sea presents on a small scale an aspect similar to that of the Northern part of Siberia, where immense plains, entirely uncovered, are on all sides surrounded by mountains. Thus, there are equally seen upon the sea, chains of ice-mountains, where there may be observed valleys and plains, on which the snow, acquiring the solidity of ice, assumes the form of hillocks resembling waves. The crevices and empty spaces (*polini*) which exist between the ice, present themselves to the eye as lakes, rivers, and marshes. The inhabitants of the northern parts of Siberia give the general name of *torossi* to these masses of ice with which the surface of the sea is horizontally covered during winter. They are divided into two classes; the *torossi* recently broken, and the old



torossi. M. Wrangel refers to the first class those which arise from the debacle of the sea from autumn to the commencement of summer in the same year. The new torossi are the most dangerous for the sledges drawn by dogs; the old ones, by the consistence which they acquire, may at the end of a great number of years attain the height of 150 ft. At about 25 verst to the N of the island of Kotelnoi, and of new Siberia, the sea is never frozen even during winter. M. Wrangel met with thin ice 79 verst to the NNE of the island of Kotelnoi, and was stopped by the polini at 118 verst from the continent, in the journey which he made in 1810 to the NNE of the small rock of Baranof. M. Hedenstrom found, he says, at 250 verst from the coast, a large open crevice, in which he observed a strong current from ESE; but, according to M. Wrangel, the distance is exaggerated,—and this is so much the more probable, he adds, that it has been determined according to the running of dogs, and not according to the observation of the latitudes. If the Tchutchki may be credited, the polinia that is met with at 25 verst from the North Cape, extends much farther than that which exists before Yakan. According to the same people, the sea has its current eastward in summer, and westward in autumn. But it must be supposed that in this matter the Russian interpreter has been deceived, for a singular exception would result from this fact. Captain Cook also experienced a westerly current to the north of Behring's straits. The opinion that the sea is retiring from the northern coasts of S., is common among the inhabitants. It is founded upon the observation which they have made, that at 50 verst from the sea, on shallows which the waters no longer reach, there is found a quantity of decayed trees. The island of Diomedé, marked to the E of Cape Saint, on Schelavurof's map, and which formed a narrow sound with the mainland, through which that navigator sailed, no longer exists, from which it has been supposed that the strait has been filled up. The extremely salt taste of the internal layers of the ice in the icy sea, proves in what immense quantity salt occurs in it. When the ice is thin, and especially in the neighbourhood of the polini, the salt penetrates into layers of snow which have a thickness of five inches.

*Mountains.*] The Ural mountains, which rise under 68° N lat. at the Karskai gulf, or, according to some geographers, in the isle of Vaigatz, and run from N to S with a declination westwards, possess but little elevation at the N end, between the Lower Obi on the E, and the Ussa, a branch of the Petschora, on the W, but acquire a considerable height about the 60th or 58th parallel. In the latitude of Yekaterinburg they become low and flat; but acquire a new elevation in the country of the Bashkirs, in lat. 54° and 55°. On the whole the Ural forms a plateau, and continuous geological system it would appear, of about 1,200 m. in extent, and from 4,000 to 5,000 ft. in height, on which mountains rise to the height of 1,000 and 2,000 ft. The central portion of the chain is much depressed; and is traversed by the high road from Russia to S. The lower terrace of the Great Altai, sometimes called the Bieloï, or 'Snowy tops,' runs from SW to NE, from the river Irtysh to the Yenisei, allowing the Dshabekan, which is the head source of the Obi, to pass across a narrow gorge. On the S a wide plateau separates it from the Great Altai; and on the N a valley comes between it and the metallic mountains of Kolyvan. These latter mountains sink towards the N into the steppe of Baraba. The heights which follow the Obi, on its l., to its junction with the Irtysh are called the Urman. Between the Obi and the Yenisei are the

mountains of Koutznetz. The mountains of Sajansk, stretching from the Yenisei to the Lena and Lake Baikal, are rather an elevated plateau than a chain. The mean height of the Little Altai is from 1,600 to 2,400 ft. above the subjacent plains. The southern parts present groups of trees; the northern regions are covered with constant snow. The first plateaus are schistose and granitic. Along the course of the Tom and the Upper Ina volcanic indications have been traced. The Baikal mountains appear to be a spur of the Sajanian chain. They enclose a valley of great elevation, in which Lake Baikal extends its deep waters over a basin of rock with scarcely any sand. On the N and W sides of this lake the mountains are very lofty, and seem to be principally composed of granite. A link of the Baikal mountains, passing to the S of the Onon, and along the Argun, is called the Nertshinsk mountains. Another chain running NE, and separating the tributary streams of the Lena and Amur, receives the general designation of the Daourian mountains. A little to the W of the sources of the Olekma the chain takes the name of the Iblannoi or Yablannoi, that is 'the Mountain of apples,' on account of the rounded shape of the blocks composing it. Acquiring increased elevation as it approaches the Eastern ocean, it begins at the sources of the Aldan to bear the name of the Stanovoi mountains, which afterwards gives place to the vague denomination of the mountains of Okhotsk, which are said to reach Behring's straits. The mountains of Kamtschatka are covered with perpetual snow, and at the same time full of volcanoes which seem to be connected with those of the Japanese sea. They divide the peninsula longitudinally, and may be regarded as connected with the Kurile islands. The level parts of S. seem to consist almost entirely of steppes and marshes, intersected by large sluggish rivers, which roll down a large mass of water to the Arctic ocean. The steppes are extensive plains, somewhat different from each other in nature and aspect. In some places they are like the American prairies, covered with abundance of tall coarse grass; in others the soil is saline, the salt appearing in the form of an efflorescence mixed with the earth, or in ponds and lakes of salt water, but in general they consist of very loose soil, and contain many lakes, because the waters finding no declivity remain stagnant. In some places the plain is a bog, as level as the sea.

*Rivers.*] The rivers of Siberia are among the most considerable in Asia; "but they flow," says Malte Brun, "across desert plains, from which an eternal winter banishes the arts and social life. Their waters nowhere reflect the images of celebrated cities; their banks are nowhere adorned with magnificent harbours; nor do they ever receive vessels laden with the produce of distant climates. A vast sheet of water, sometimes bordered by a forest, sometimes by a dismal morass, some bones of mammoths driven on shore by the floods, some fishing-canoes along side of countless flocks of aquatic birds, or the peaceful beaver raising his industrious dwelling without dreading the pursuit of man,—this is all the variety that a Siberian river offers to the view. Savage hordes and their ignorant conquerors have given these great currents names, of the meaning of which we can only form a random guess." The Kara, rising in a branch of the Urals, flows NW, forming the boundary between the European gov. of Archangel and the Asiatic gov. of Tobolsk. It discharges itself by a wide mouth into the Karian gulf. Its principal tributary is the Silova. The Ob or Obi rises in 48° N lat. and 96° E long., under the name of the Shabekan, and runs NW into the Telet-

skoi-Osero lake, from which it again issues under the name of the Biza. Its total course exceeds 2,600 m.; but the Irtysh is in reality the principal river of the system to which it belongs. It rises in Chinese Mongolia, on the W slope of the Great Altai, and first runs WNW through an immense valley bordered on the N by the Great Altai. Immediately after its confluence with the Naryn, at the extremity of this valley, it enters Asiatic Russia, and waters the eastern part of the gov. of Omsk. Having reached Tobolsk, it turns NNE, and joins the Obi on the l., a little below Samorovo. Its length of course is estimated by Hassel at 2,200 m., of which about one-third is through Sungaria. The Yenisei or Jenisei, a broader and more majestic stream than the Obi, rises in the NW part of the Chinese empire, in the Khalka country. After having passed the mountains to the SW of the Baikal, it turns N, and runs almost in a straight line towards the Arctic ocean. Its total course is estimated by Hassel at 1,900 m., of which about 400 m. belong to China. Its principal tributary is the Angara or Upper Tunguska, which, issuing from Lake Baikal, joins the Upper Yenisei, but surpasses it in importance and length, and might therefore appear entitled to give its name to the united river. The Lena, the fourth of the great rivers of Asiatic Russia, rises to the W of Lake Baikal, after having received the Witim and the Olekma from the Daourian mountains. It runs from SW to NE, till it approaches the Jakutsk. From the Jakutsk its direction is due N. Travelers in passing the Lena, ascend the Aldan, and descend the rivers Maia and Yadoma, and thus complete their route to Okhotsk on the shores of the Eastern ocean. Among the other rivers which mingle their waters with the Icy sea we may enumerate the Omoloi, the Indigirka, the Kolyma, and the Tschana. These rivers have a considerable length of course, but are very imperfectly known on account of the inhospitable nature of the seas in which they terminate.

*Lakes.* Next to the Caspian sea and Lake Aral, the Baikal lake is the largest of the old continent. It is situated in the gov. of Irkutsk, between 52° and 56° 40' N lat. It is 400 m. long, and from 20 to 50 m. in breadth; its circumf. is 1,244 m.; its depth varies from 20 to 200 fathoms. The lakes of Western Siberia are less remarkable for their size than for their number. Lake Tchany, which is more than 80 m. in length, and in some places 50 m. broad, is in a part of the steppe of Baraba which is filled with lakes. On the map of Siberia by Pallas we count 27 lakes between Omsk, Kolyvan, and Semipalatnoi. The steppe of Ischim contains also a great number of lakes, amongst which that of Karg-Algydim is the largest. In a space of 280 m., and about 80 m. in breadth, from the banks of the Ouy to the sources of the Tura, along the E base of the Uralian mountains, a continuous chain of lakes appears. "Salt lakes," says Malte Brun, "do not belong exclusively to the sandy steppes of the southern parts: they are found even in the high and cold mountains of Daouria, and among the frozen morasses of the northern shores. What is more remarkable, fresh water lakes are here liable to change their qualities and become salt: of this the lake of Seidiaishëvo, in the prov. of Iset, between Tomliask and Zveringolofskaja, is an example." The salt lake Ebeloi or Bieloï, in the steppe of Ischim, furnishes the Bashkirs with very good salt. Between the Tobol and the Irtysh, in the district of Ischim, saline and bitter lakes are met with. In the middle of the steppe of Baraba, is Lake Yamish, between 7 and 8 m. in circumf., the salt of which is extremely white, and crystallizes in cubes. In Eastern Siberia, salt

lakes are somewhat less abundant; yet from Irkutsk to Jakutsk the mountains are filled with salt springs, and these, in more places than one, form lakes. The soda lake of Daouria, near Zizaan, is not the only one of its kind in Siberia.

*Climate.* We may consider Asiatic Russia as divided, in respect of climate, into four zones or belts. The 1st of these, which may be called the arctic zone, includes all the country to the N of the 67th parallel. The cold is here more intense and constant than in Lapland. In the vast morass through which the Obi flows, the thaw never penetrates above a foot. Here, for at least nine months of the year, the country is covered with snow and ice; the ice upon the rivers and lakes begins to break up towards the end of June, or in July; and in September they are again frozen. In the middle of the long day of the polar circle—a day synonymous here with the whole duration of a season—a N wind is sufficient to cover the waters with a thin crust of ice, and to give a yellow and red tinge to the leaves of plants. Vegetation is often limited to a few hours, within which brief space, however, it often proceeds with almost visible rapidity. The maximum of heat in the height of summer is more than 15° of Reaumur; yet it snows in the night, or when the sun approaches its decline. It appears, however, that the line of forests extends to the parallel of 72° N.—The 2d zone may be called the cold zone. Winter and summer are the only two seasons known here. Corn is raised under the 60th and even the 62d parallel. By placing thermometers at various depths in the shaft of a mine at Yakutsk, in 60° N lat., M. Meddendorff found that at the depth of 382 ft. the cold is — 2° 4 of R.; and it is probable the frozen subsoil reaches a depth of 600 ft. Yet the crops of rye are more abundant near Yakutsk than in Livonia; and rye, turnips, beet-root, and potatoes, grow under the parallel of 61° 40' N. This zone includes the govts. of Kasan and Orenburg, and the southern parts of Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Irkutsk, the Aleutes, and a great part of the Kamtschatkan peninsula. All the four seasons succeed each other here. The Angara is usually frozen over about the middle of December, and remains so till the 21st of March. At Nertshinsk the thaw penetrates two feet beneath the surface. The Irtysh, near Omsk, is usually frozen over about the end of October, and the ice breaks up in the end of April.—The 4th zone includes all the countries of Asiatic Russia to the S of the 50th parallel. It comprehends, therefore, the governments of Astrakhan and Caucasus, the Caucasian districts, and the southern part of the governments of Tomsk and Irkutsk. This district enjoys in some parts an Italian climate.—The perpetual fogs which hang over the E and NE coasts of Siberia, united to the intense cold, excite scrofulous or scorbutic diseases in these countries. In the mountains of Daouria, and around Nertshinsk, fevers, epilepsy, and scurvy, are common diseases. In the steppes, cattle, and still more horses, are liable to a species of plague which the Tartars call *yascoa*: it has been ascribed to the insect which Linnaeus discovered in Sweden, and on which he bestowed the terrific name of *Furia infernalis*. In the N the dazzling whiteness of the snow produces disorders in the eyes, to prevent which the natives wear a sort of mask.

*Animal kingdom.* The rein-deer inhabits the first and second zones just described. Pallas saw large flocks of them on the mountains which bound Mongolia, between the 49th and 50th parallels. The elk is diffused over a great part of S.; and is hunted in March when the surface of the snow begins to melt. The roe is not found in a higher lat. than 55°



The bison is occasionally seen on the Caucasian frontiers. The buffalo is chiefly confined to Kuban. The *Bos grunniens* is hunted by the Tunguses. The black cattle of Russia, transported to S., have diminished in size, but improved in strength. The Caspian antelope is found on the Caucasus, and the gazelle in Georgia. The camel and dromedary are kept by the Kalmuks, Nogays, Kirghissians, Bashkirs, and Mongols; but do not live above the 55th parallel. The sheep are of three species: the Russian, the broad-tailed Kirghissian, and the wild sheep or *Ovis ammon*. The first are small and short-tailed, and seldom have horns; in Tobolsk, however, they attain the size of the Kirghissian sheep. The broad-tailed sheep are chiefly kept by the nomadic herdsmen, some of whom possess flocks of from 4,000 to 10,000. The wild sheep occurs in Ischim, and along the Irtysh, and on the Altai, along with the argali and mufion. The horses of the Mongols are sometimes striped like the tiger, or spotted like the leopard. An *adon* or stud of a noble Mongol will frequently contain 3,000 or 4,000 horses and mares. The greater part of the Siberian horses are white. The Siberian dog greatly resembles the wolf both in appearance and habits; but is trained to drag sledges with extreme swiftness. The black fox, or *Canis lycaon*, occurs in the extreme north; the *Canis alopec* on the Ural; and the *Canis lagopus*, or stone-fox, on the Arctic shores. In general, the animals which belong properly to the central plateau of Asia extend more or less into Southern Siberia. Ermines, marmots, martens, and squirrels are hunted in S. for their furs. The white bear is the most formidable wild animal of S.; the ounce occurs in Daouria; and the lynx and the glutton everywhere. Among the cetacea are the narwhal in the polar ocean; the walrus in the northern and eastern seas; the dolphin in all the seas. On the Kamtschatkan shores, S. abounds in winged game; such as wild ducks, geese, swans, water-hens, woodcocks, and partridges. Among the birds of passage are the polar goose and the *Anus glacialis*. The albatros is frequent in Behring's straits and around the Aleutian islands. The bee is not found in S.; but mosquitoes and bugs are exceedingly troublesome throughout all Asiatic Russia. Herrings and other small fish abound on the sea-coasts. All the rivers abound in salmon, trout, starlet, sturgeons, and other choice fish. On the E coast the fisheries are very rich and remarkable; and the waters abound with whales, sea-bears, sea-wolves, manatis, and sea-otters. Besides these living animals, remains of elephants, the rhinoceros, and other animals of the torrid zone, have been found along the banks of the great rivers, even to the very shores of the ocean. The Liakhof islands are composed entirely of sand and the bones of elephants and other mammoth animals, which are quite entire, even sometimes with the flesh and skin in good preservation. Naturalists are quite at a loss to account for the occurrence of these remains in such high latitudes.

*Vegetable kingdom.*] In a climate so rigorous as the northern parts of this region, none but the most hardy plants can thrive. The oak, the hazel, the elder, and the plane, cannot stand the cold of a Siberian winter; they disappear in the neighbourhood of the Uralian mountains, and on the banks of the Tobol. The lime and the ash cease about the Irtysh; the pine, which in Norway reaches the parallel of 70°, does not in this country pass that of 60°; the silver-fir goes no farther than 58°. The great rivers, however, are skirted in the high north with forests of elders, willows, elms, maples, poplars, aspens, pines, and Siberian cedars. Siberia neither

produces apples nor pears. The *Pyrus baccata*, or wild pear of Daouria, yields only a tasteless fruit; and the *Pyrus prunifolia*, or Siberian crab, has nothing to recommend it but its extreme beauty. Berry-bearing shrubs, however, are numerous, and agreeable preserves and drinks are made from them. Gmelin has remarked that the Siberian vegetation changes its character when we pass the Yenisei; but it is not easy, says Malte Brun, "to define changes of this kind with precision. It is certain that there are many plants which do not resist the increase of cold which is felt when we pass that river. In Western S., on the Obi, agriculture disappears about the 60th parallel; in the eastern part of it, grain has not been found to ripen either at Oodskoi, which is under 55°, nor in Kamtschatka at 51°. Thus, three-fifths of S. are not susceptible of any sort of culture; but the SW parts possess remarkable fertility. N of Kolyvan, barley gives a return of 12, oats of 20 fold; buck-wheat is apt to shoot in the black and light soil, but when sown in thinner soil it gives a return of from 12 to 20 fold. The greater part of the natural order of gramineous plants which grow in Europe grow also in the S of Siberia; but only winter-rye, barley, and oats, are cultivated. The Tartars, who are fond of white bread, have great difficulty in rearing a little wheat. Millet thrives in the west of S. The working of mines, internal navigation, and commercial economy must have received some slight improvements in S. under the last three or four reigns, yet it is but too evident, notwithstanding Russian panegyrics, that the obstacles which climate here presents to the extension of agriculture have been but feebly combated. Beyond the 60th parallel, and the 112th meridian, the *cerealia* do not succeed. In the N they are destroyed by the cold; on the E the fog prevent them from ripening. Common flax grows in several parts of the Ural; hemp as far north as 55°."

*Mineral kingdom.*] S. is exceedingly rich in minerals. Topazes are found in the Ural, and on the shores of the Polar ocean between the Yenisei and Lena. Beryl and aqua-marina occur in the Little Altai. Opal and chalcedony are procured in great abundance and variety throughout the country. Spars are very plentiful. The localities of granite are extensive. Zeolites occur in the Ural and Baikal mountains. Natron is abundant in the Caspian and Siberian steppes: the Baraba steppe affords great quantities of saltpetre. Naphtha occurs in different quarters; and there is a soft kind of clay, called rock-marrow, found on the eastern coasts, which the Tunguses eat by itself or with milk, without sustaining any inconvenience in consequence of such an extraordinary species of diet. Gold and silver mines are wrought in various quarters. Iron is diffused over the whole of S. Magnets of a large size are procured in this country. The other metallic products are copper, zinc, bismuth, arsenic, cobalt, nickel, molybdena, and chromium. In 1745 the discovery of gold in the Ural was first made. The following table exhibits the total production of gold in the Ural mountains and Siberia, under the control of the Russian government:—

|       |   |   |   |            |           |
|-------|---|---|---|------------|-----------|
| 1829. | . | . | . | 314 poods. | £628,000  |
| 1830. | . | . | . | 378        | 767,000   |
| 1831. | . | . | . | 396        | 772,000   |
| 1832. | . | . | . | 410        | 820,000   |
| 1833. | . | . | . | 408        | 816,000   |
| 1834. | . | . | . | 406        | 812,000   |
| 1835. | . | . | . | 413        | 826,000   |
| 1836. | . | . | . | 426        | 852,000   |
| 1837. | . | . | . | 469        | 938,000   |
| 1838. | . | . | . | 524        | 1,048,000 |
| 1839. | . | . | . | 525        | 1,050,000 |



|       |            |            |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 1840, | 585 poods. | £1,170,000 |
| 1841, | 681        | 1,362,000  |
| 1842, | 950        | 1,900,000  |
| 1843, | 1,283      | 2,566,000  |
| 1844, | 1,341      | 2,682,000  |
| 1845, | 1,386      | 2,772,000  |
| 1846, | 1,730      | 3,460,000  |
| 1847, | 1,825      | 3,650,000  |
| 1848, | 2,000      | 4,000,000  |
| 1849, | 2,050      | 4,100,000  |
| 1850, | 2,175      | 4,350,000  |

The duties on gold in Russia on the produce of the private mines are heavy, varying from 12 to 24 per cent.; and are understood to lead to much smuggling. See article URAL.

*Population and tribes.* Russian geographers have assigned to Asiatic Russia, with the Kasan and Astrakhan provinces, but excluding the free tribes of Caucasus, a pop. of 12,500,000 souls. Siablovsky has estimated it at 9,493,518 souls, exclusive of the pop. of the Aleutian islands and the Kuriles. Of this pop. little more than one-third can be safely assigned to Siberia Proper. "The northern regions are resigned to a few straggling nomade tribes, who decline rapidly in intelligence and physical power as they approach the Arctic ocean. Even throughout the southern strip of territory where settlement has to some extent taken place, and where one or two great high-roads (or tracks) are traversed by traders, the greater part is still in the undisputed possession of nomade tribes. Around Orenburg, at the S extremity of the Ural chain of mountains, and near the great bend of the Ural river, there is a considerable settled population, mostly of a military character; its chief employment being to watch over and control the nomade populations between the Volga and the western termination of the Altai mountains on both sides of the frontier. On the eastern declivity of the Ural chain, at least towards its southern terminus, there are numerous straggling settlements of miners, some of them remarkable for intelligence, industry, and prosperity. Around Tobolsk is a considerable settled population, composed chiefly of exiles and the descendants of exiles, who have become permanent denizens of the country. From the Upper Irtysh to the sea of Okhotsk there are at intervals military posts, the soldiers generally bearing at least the name of Cossacks. In advance of these, along the slopes of the Altai, are a number of mining establishments, in which not a few of the most adventurous and thriving speculators are Cossack deserters or exiles escaped from the penal settlements. From Tobolsk to Kiachta, along the line of military posts, is the great highway of the Chinese commerce, and trading settlements are here and there to be met with upon it, to which the nomades bring their peltries, and the Altai miners their gold and other metals, to exchange for the commodities of Europe or China. From Kiachta to Okhotsk, and the peninsula of Kamtschatka, there are two highways, upon which the military posts are less frequent, while there are not above half-a-dozen trading stations. The traffic along this line is kept up by the exchange of a few Chinese and European goods for the peltries of the surrounding regions and Russian America, and the produce of the fisheries of Okhotsk, Kamtschatka, the Islands, and Russian America. The products of the Ural and Altai mines are valuable, though their value has been grossly exaggerated; the trade with China is respectable, though not greater in amount than that of one of our third or fourth-rate trading towns; the trade of the regions to the east of Kiachta is utterly insignificant. The population of the four Siberian governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Jeniseisk, and Irkutsk is estimated at about 3,000,000, which, bearing in mind that the immense majority are savage nomades, is probably not far from the truth. The pop. of the gov. of Orenburg is estimated at rather more than 1,000,000—probably an exaggeration. Taking the lowest estimate of the superficial extent (uncovered by water) of S., we have 3,600,000 sq. m. occupied by 4,000,000 of inhabitants, only a very small proportion of whom are civilised settlers." [*Daily News*] There are above 100 nations or distinct tribes in Asiatic Russia, all differing from each other in language, manners, and religion. Under the reign of John Basilovitch I. in 1477, the Slavonians entered Asia from Europe, and first settled in Perm. In 1552 they advanced into Kasan. Numerous Tartar colonies occupy the N coasts of the Caspian, the N side of the Caucasus, the Uralian steppes declining towards Sungaria, the southern Ural, the southern Siberian frontier, and the wastes along the Lena. On passing the Obi we find the Barabinses, who live by fishing and by pasture. The Turanians, the most civilized of all the Tartars of S., inhabit the towns and villages situated on the banks of the Tura, from the mountains till it reaches the Tobol. The Mongolian people living in Asiatic Russia may be divided into the Kalkhas on the Selenga, between the 50th and 55th parallels, an entirely Asiatic race in physiognomy and manners; the Eluthes, who are divided into the four tribes of Khoschots, Derbelians, Sungarians and Torgetians; the Barga Buriats, a great Mongolian race, who have peopled almost the whole province of Irkutsk and Nerzhinsk, and speak a rude dialect of Mongolian. All these tribes are Buddhists in religion, and ignorant and superstitious in the extreme. The original habitat of the Mandahur nation was the N and E parts of Upper Asia, Daouria, and the basin of the Amur. Those of them who have become denizens

of Asiatic Russia are chiefly Tunguses, who inhabit, says Cochrane, "divers parts of S. equally distant and distinct: from the shores of the Yenisei, Lena, and Amur, to those of the Ochota and Omekon, and the mountains about Idigra. They are nearly all wanderers, and rarely to be seen in any mechanical or subservient employment. They are classed into Forest and Desert Tongousi. The former occupy themselves in fishing and the chase, having but few rein-deer; the latter subsist entirely by the breeding of those animals, and wander from pasture to pasture with their flocks, tents, &c. A few of them have received baptism; the rest are idolaters. Their language is said to be Mantshur, from whom they all, no doubt, descended, as may be inferred by the peculiarity of their eyes, being elongated and far apart." We have no proof that the Finnish nation was originally Asiatic; but a considerable number of Finnish tribes are scattered throughout the northern regions of this continent. The Perimians or Biarmians, amount to about 20,000. The Syrjanes or Komi inhabit Perm and Tobolsk. The Woguls live between the Tobol, the Berezof, the Obi, and the Uralian mountains. They call themselves Mansi. The Tschwasches inhabit Kasan, Simbirsck, Orenburg, Wiatka, and Tobolsk. Their numbers have been estimated at 200,000. They are partly Christians and partly Shawans. The Tscheremisses are a pretty numerous Shawan tribe. The Wotjakes are more given to the practice of domestic arts than any of the other Finnish tribes just enumerated. Their numbers in 1783 were estimated at about 100,000. The Mordwines speak a Finnish dialect thickly interspersed with Russian and Tartaric words. Their numbers amount to above 100,000. The Obi-Ostiaks, who assert that they are descended from the Perimians, possess the country from Surgut to Berezof. "The Ostiaks," says Soyef, "are small and feeble. Their physiognomy has no distinguishing characteristic. Their hair is generally of a reddish or a light yellow cast. They wear a tight dress, which is made of skins and furs. They are properly fishermen, but in winter they engage in great hunting expeditions. The Teptjares or Teptari are a mixed race whose numbers, in 1796, amounted to about 50,000 souls. The Samoides, properly so called, occupy an immense extent of territory covered with heath and morasses. Their country is bounded in Europe by the river Mesen, and in Asia by the Olenek. They are a race of very diminutive stature: seldom exceeding 5, and often measuring only 4 ft. in stature. They have short legs, a large flat head, a flat nose, a wide mouth, large ears, and a scanty beard; their eyes are small, black, and angular; and to these attractions they add an olive-coloured skin perpetually smeared with grease, and very black bristly hair. It is thought that the whole Samoid race has moved down the course of the Yenisei. Their numbers were estimated in 1796 at 30,000. The Yakuts are a numerous tribe of Siberians, amounting, it is said, to between 200,000 and 300,000, who tend their herds and flocks on the banks of the Lena, from between the mouths of the Witim and the Olekma, on the W, and from the Aldan, on the E side of that river; extending along the Arctic ocean, from the mouth of the Kowina as far as that of the Indigirka. The origin of these people is involved in the same obscurity as that of other nations; and as they possess neither written records nor oral tradition on this point, we are left to draw our conjectures from their physiognomy and language alone. As in the former they resemble more the Tartar than the Mongol race; and as the latter has evidently an affinity to that of the Krasnojarski and Barbinski Tartars, although containing many Buriat, Mongol, and Tungusian words, we are inclined to pronounce them a branch of the great Tartar race. The religion of this people is obviously founded on the old tenets of the Mongols, or Shamanism; but it has undergone many changes, owing to their being ignorant of writing, and therefore compelled to trust all their knowledge to oral tradition, and to their migratory life. The Koriaks proper live near the Anadyr and Olutora rivers. The Tschuktsches appear to be a branch of this people residing farther N; and the Youkagirs, who inhabit the mountains in which the Indigirka and Kolyma take their rise, may also be classed under the general head of Koriaks. The last family into which the population of Asiatic Russia may be divided, comprehends the pop. of the peninsula of Kamtschatka and the adjacent islands. A considerable number of foreigners are settled in Asiatic Russia. The number of Germans was estimated in 1793 at 38,710 individuals, chiefly located in Saratof. A number of Swedes are resident in Tobolsk. The Poles are most numerous around Irkutsk. The inhabitants of Northern S. enjoy life but, as it were, by fits and starts. The rein-deer, on which they so greatly depend, appear only at certain seasons, and the case is the same with fish. During the intense winter-cold, these creatures retire into the deepest parts of the rivers and lakes, and are there unapproachable. When their stores of flesh and fish cease to run short, which often happens, the distress of the people becomes altogether fearful. The common form in which they usually first obtain relief, is by the arrival of large flights of birds, swans, geese, ducks, and snipes, from the south. Old and young, men and women, all who can use a gun or a bow, hasten to the pursuit, and, for the time, the scarcity ends. When to these frequent sufferings from famine is added an atmospheric temp., considered mild when only 18 or 20 degrees below the freezing point, and when it is remembered that innumerable hosts of sharp-stinging mosquitoes fill the air during a great part of the year, it may well be believed that the people of these regions are characterized by melancholy, if not by moroseness of demeanour. Yet Cochrane says: "The pop. of S. is at this moment large enough, and the natural means of

defence are amply sufficient even in the present day to withstand an invading army. All the rivers of Western and Central Siberia run from S to N, and are consequently to be crossed in the face of an enemy. The immense deserts or steppes can be fired at pleasure, and all means of subsistence for cavalry be thus cut off. All provisions for the support of an invading army would have to come from Europe, consequently more horses than men would be required. The situations of many towns in S. are also very strong, and could not be reduced without artillery. To sum up—all the roads might in a few hours be rendered impassable. The Siberians have only to keep the Kemtchouga swamp and they may defy all the powers of Europe. This is, however, far from being the time for the emancipation of these colonies. The Russians are too happy in them to wish to shake off the yoke; though the aborigines would no doubt wish to see themselves upon some other footing." It is familiarly known that the Russian government banishes to S. most criminals condemned by the tribunals, and state-offenders. Such exiles as are destined to the colonization of S. march by stations placed at certain distances. The station-houses are solid buildings, and are generally erected at the extremity of a village. Their distance from each other is about 25 versts, but that this journey may not be too great, resting-places have been established half-way. When the exiles have arrived in S., each receives an order to proceed to the colony for which he is intended. Near the high roads in the govs. of Tobolsk, Yeniseisk, and Irkutsk, some colonies of this nature may be seen distant from each other about 5 or 6 versts, and usually established in valleys, on the banks of rivers where fish is abundant.—The Russians are of course the dominant people; but they, with the Cossacks, and other colonists from Europe, inhabit chiefly the towns and military stations. Some of them are descended from the conquerors, or the soldiers employed in keeping the country in subjection; others are criminals, sent thither for punishment, with their descendants. To these must be added adventurers, peasant deserters, and ruined merchants, who seek here the means of repairing their fortunes. S., indeed, is to Russia what California is to the United States: a sanctuary for those whose condition is irksome at home, or whose residence in the haunts of civilization is dangerous to their personal liberty. The higher officers of the government are a very fleeting class in the community; all of them, whether civil or military, who volunteer to serve in S., are entitled to promotion, by three years' service beyond the Irtysh; and those who seek advancement through this channel seldom stay beyond the time required. The growing civilization, however, of S., and the great advantages it holds out to settlers, have, of late years, induced many respectable persons to take up their permanent abode in the principal towns, and in the more fertile and agreeable districts of the country; and thus the country is gradually becoming a more civilized element of civilization, and a gradual revolution is forced upon society at large.

*Manufactures and commerce.* Besides the agricultural labours which are carried on in places suitable for the production of grain, with the hunting and fishing, and rearing of horses and cattle, that form the chief occupation of the native tribes, the industry of the Russian settlers is principally directed to the working of the mines and the manufacturing of iron and copper; utensils of these metals, leather, shagreen, carpets, arms, glass, salt, saltpetre, pitch, isinglass, and felts. The art of lapping has been brought to great perfection. Many of the manufacturers have sent their sons into Western Europe to study various branches of the arts, and these returning, have established schools in the towns for the benefit of their brethren. Among other branches of industry carried on, is the cutting and engraving of precious stones. Amethysts, topazes, tourmalines, with quartz, crystals of large size, are cut and polished with great skill; and are then inelegantly, though ponderously, set in the gold of the country. The trade of the lapidary, indeed, is carried on to a great extent. Tagalisk is the chief town in which manufactures are pursued. The trade of S. with foreign nations is very extensive and profitable. Tobolsk is the centre of the greatest amount of commerce. The produce of the mines, fisheries, and hunting expeditions, are here met with, and exchanged for European and Chinese goods and manufactured articles. A great trade is also carried on at the annual fair of Irbit, 100 m. NE of Yekaterinburg, which is the best frequented and most important of all Siberia. The commerce eastward of Tobolsk is carried on through Kiakhta, Irkutsk, and several other intervening towns, the whole distance between Tobolsk and Kiakhta, with

the exception of about 60 miles, being navigable by the branches of the Angara, Jenisei, and the Obi; and though the route is exceedingly circuitous and irksome, amounting to no less than 8,000 miles, the profits of the trade carried on with the Siberian tribes on the banks of the streams, are considered a sufficient compensation for the time and trouble spent on the journey. From the south, the merchants of Turkestan bring silk and cotton stuffs, precious stones, and other articles. Formerly caravans used to arrive annually at Omsk, Orenburg, and other frontier towns of Western S. But at present the return merchandise is carried direct to Nishni-Novgorod, in European Russia. Still, however, small caravans occasionally travel southward from the Siberian frontier, taking with them skins, linen, and bar iron. The merchants, who are chiefly Tartars, assemble at Semiyarsk, on the Irtysh, and usually start in May, while the pools and the streams in the deserts are not yet dried up. The place to which they direct their journey is Tashkend in Turkestan, at a distance of two months' travelling from Semiyarsk; the first 200 miles being over a wild and hilly country, across the Karakarlui mountains, which are thickly covered with forests; after leaving which, they pass through a woodless country, till they reach Tashkend. To the north, again, Obdorsk, 50 miles from the mouth of the Obi, is a point of the greatest importance to the Russian fur trader, and is the centre of the commerce carried on with all the tribes who possess the country, from Archangel to the Jenisei. The traders begin to assemble in December, but the active traffic, or the fair, does not take place till February, when the "yasak," or tribute of skins, is paid by the Ostiaks of Beresov. Besides many other useful articles, great quantities of meal and baked bread are sent northward by private traders, from Tomsk and Tobolsk, besides what is despatched on account of government, all of which serves as money in the traffic with the Ostiaks and Samoiedes, who are very fond of such luxuries. Petropaulovski, in Kamtchatka, is the principal port on the Pacific, but its trade is monopolized by the Russian American company, who have also factories or counting-houses at Moscow, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Okhotsk, Kazan, Tomsk, and other places. Peltry forms the principal article of trade. A good deal has been said about the Russian trade with Asia, and the power which Russia may come to possess of transforming the present maritime commerce between Europe and Asia into a land commerce through her Asiatic possessions. In a work published at Berlin it is remarked that Russia already possesses a commercial route into the heart of the Chinese empire by way of Kiakhta; and that Orenburg may already be considered as an entrepot of the Russian commerce with China, Bucharia, Tibet, Cashmere, and India; while with Bagdad and Georgia easy communications already exist. But we must remark that although it might be in the power of Russia at this moment to enlarge her Asiatic land-commerce, still she would necessarily be compelled to be very wary in her motions on her Asiatic frontiers, where she might soon come into collision with a far more formidable power than her own, which could certainly easily strip her of a large part of her Asiatic territories in the event of a war. Besides, the sovereignty of the seas seems to be the necessary condition on which the possession of the commerce between Europe and Asia must be held. For suppose Russia were at this moment mistress of India, but not of the seas which wash its shores, how long could she preserve the integrity of her new dominions, and the commercial intercourse of their various regions? Again, the fact seems to be



lost sight of in the speculations of the Berlin economist, that although a great inland trade may have formerly existed betwixt Europe and India, yet the character of that commerce was entirely different in ancient times from what it would now be. The merchandise which India then sent to Europe consisted of articles of great value but small bulk: such as pearls, diamonds, silk stuffs, and jewellery, which could be easily transported on a few beasts of burden; but how very different must be the means and routes of conveyance adopted for the purposes of the modern commerce of this country, the chief articles of which are tea, rice, sugar, saltpetre, and other bulky commodities? A vessel manned with 50 or 60 hands will transport as much merchandise from India to any given distance as a caravan of 4,000 camels and 400 conductors, without counting their escort. And unless we suppose Russia to have made herself mistress of all the intervening territories, what an amount of custom and transit duties would not such articles have paid before they reached Europe! The trade with Bucharia, China, and Bokhara, is more direct, and Russia might be able to procure Indian merchandise through the medium of these countries; but then this trade would be constantly exposed to the depredations of the nomadic hordes of Central Asia; and as to the commerce betwixt the countries we have now mentioned and Northern India, that again would lie at the mercy of such wild tribes as the Afghans and inhabitants of Cabul.

*Government.*] S. is divided, after the manner of European Russia, into several great governments, over each of which a governor-general presides as the chief executive officer. These divisions, with their approximate pop., and the chief towns of each, are exhibited in the following table:

| Governments. | Population. |
|--------------|-------------|
| Tobolsk,     | 800,000     |
| Tomsk,       | 1,300,000   |
| Irkutsk,     | 700,000     |
| Ieniseisk,   | 493,000     |
| Yakutsk,     | 300,000     |
| Okhotsk,     | 10,000      |
| Kamchatka,   | 8,000       |
| Total,       | 3,611,000   |

*History.*] In 1242, the Tartars under Scheibani, a relation of the khan Batu, entered Siberia, and founded the khanate of *Siber* or *Tura*. The last khan of this Mongolo-Tartarian province was Kutschum. In 1663, Ivan II added Siberia to the titles of the Russian czars; and in 1687 the Russians founded Tobolsk. The Don-Cossack, Yermak, conquered Western Siberia in 1581; and although this enterprising chief perished in 1584, within the short space of a century thereafter, the whole of Siberia, from Europe to the Eastern ocean, and from the Frozen sea to the Chinese frontiers, was annexed to the Russian empire. The Russians were extending their dominions along the Amur, and continuing to subdue the Tungusian tribes when they encountered the Chinese, who had been drawn thither by the same object. Jealousy of each other's conquests involved these two powers in war about the year 1680, and the fortresses on the Amur became alternately the property of each as the chances of war dictated. At length, however, the Chinese power prevailed; and by a treaty of peace in 1689 the Russians ceded a considerable territory, together with the navigation of the Amur. This ceded territory and other valuable points, Russia has never since been able to regain: as, with little exception, the two empires have remained at peace with each other since the signing of the treaty of 1689.

**SIBFORD-FERRIS**, a hamlet in the p. of Swallowcliffe, Oxfordshire,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. SW by W of Banbury. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 248; in 1851, 350.

**SIBFORD-GOWER**, a hamlet in the same parish,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W by S of Banbury. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 507; in 1851, 549.

**SIBHAH (EL)**, or **SHIBKAH-EL-LUDEAH**, a great salt lake of Tunis, to the SW of the gulf of Ghabes. Its length from NE to SW is nearly 70 m.; its greatest breadth about 30 m. Its NE part, distinguished by the name of Bahr-Faraun, or Ghedir-el-

Farun, dries up in summer, and becomes encrusted with salt; but from the quicksands beneath, affords but treacherous footing. In winter its bed has a depth of from 2 to 3 ft. of water throughout. The S part contains several islands covered with date-trees. The route from Khabes to the W shore of the lake crosses near the centre, and is marked with bushes. The principal tributary to this lake is the Neftah, a small stream which flows into it on the SW, near a town of the same name, and about 20 m. S of Tozer. The SW end of the lake was probably the *Palus Libye*, and the NE extremity the *Tritonis palus* of Scylax.

**SIBIDULU**, a town of Senegambia, in the district of Manding, 195 m. W of Sego, in a fertile valley, near one of the headstreams of the Ba-Wulima.

**SIBIKILLIN**, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Néola, 15 m. NW of Badu.

**SIBILLA (MONTE DELLA)**, a mountain of the Central Apennines, in the Papal states, in the del. and 30 m. NE of Spoleto, in N lat.  $42^{\circ} 55'$ , E long.  $31^{\circ} 6'$ . It has an alt. of 2,403 yds. above sea-level.

**SIBIRIL**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. and 4 m. W of St.-Pol-de-Leon, on a height, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. 1,050.

**SIBNIBAS**, or **SIBNIBACHI**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Nuddea, near an arm of the Ganges, 69 m. NNE of Calcutta. It has a palace, a handsome edifice, now partly in ruins, a temple dedicated to Rama, and several pagodas. During the rainy season the adjacent branch of the Ganges becomes navigable to Calcutta.

**SIBOCO**, a river of the island of Borneo, which flows into the bay of St. Lucia, on the E coast, in N lat.  $4^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $117^{\circ} 20'$ .

**SIBOUKAYA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Farima.

**SIBOUTOU**, an island in the SW part of the Sulu archipelago, and near the NE extremity of Borneo, in N lat.  $4^{\circ} 56'$ , E long.  $119^{\circ} 38'$ .

**SIBSEY**, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. NNE of Boston. Area 5,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,372.

**SIBSEY**, an island of South Australia, in Sir Joseph Bank's group, in Spencer's gulf, in the co. of Flinders, in S lat.  $34^{\circ} 39'$ , E long.  $136^{\circ} 8' 30''$ .

**SIBSON**, a parish of Leicestershire, 4 m. SW by W of Market-Bosworth, watered by the river Sence, including the township of Upton. Area 3,817 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 484.

**SIBSON-WITH-STIBBINGTON**, a parish in Hunts, 7 m. W of Peterborough, on the river Nene. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 456; in 1851, 790.

**SIBTHORPE**, a parish in Notts, 6 m. S by W of Newark, on a branch of the Trent. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 144; in 1851, 146.

**SIBTON**, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NNW of Saxmundham. Area 2,861 acres. Pop. in 1851, 501.

**SIBUN**, a river of British Honduras, which has its source to the NW of Cockscombe mountain, sweeps round to the NE, and enters Honduras bay about 10 m. SW of Belize.

**SIBUYAN**, an island of the Philippine archipelago, between the islands of Luzon and Panay, in N lat.  $12^{\circ} 28'$ , E long.  $122^{\circ} 38'$ . It is about 18 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in breadth, and is generally mountainous.

**SIBYLLA**, a well of the oasis of Angela, in the desert of Barca, 12 m. NNW of Angela.

**SICACOLLUM**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 21 m. WNW of Masulipatam, on the l. bank of the Kistna. It has flourishing cotton factories.

**SICASICA**, a province and town of Bolivia, in



the dep. of La Paz. The prov. occupies the E part of the dep., and comprises about 50,000 inhabitants. The town is 66 m. S of La Paz, at the foot of the W side of the central branch of the Andes, and on a small affluent of the Desaguadero.

SICAYAP, a headland of the island of Mindanao, on the NW coast, in N lat.  $8^{\circ} 32'$ , E long.  $123^{\circ} 10'$ .

SICCHOS, a village of Guayaquil, on the confines of Ecuador, 120 m. NNE of Guayaquil, on the l. bank of the Toachi. In its vicinity are mines of silver, now abandoned.

SICHAMP, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 3 m. SW of Premery, on the r. bank of the St. Benin-des-Bois, an arm of the Nievre. Pop. 217.

SI-CHAN, or THSOU-PHING-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Shan-se and dep. of So-phing, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 24'$ , E long.  $112^{\circ} 17'$ . It is covered with perpetual snow.

SI-CHANG, a town and port of Siam, on the E coast of the gulf of that name. The port is one of the best on the gulf.

SICHELBURG, or SCHUMBURG, a village and castle of Military Croatia and regimentary district of Szuin, 21 m. NNW of Cronstadt, in a mountainous locality inhabited by Uskuks.

SICHEM, a department, commune, and town of Brussels, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain. The dep. comprises 1,958 inhabitants. The town is 15 m. NE of Louvain, on the l. bank of the Demer. Pop. 1,019. It has several distilleries of gin and breweries. At the beginning of the 17th century, during the civil wars, it was almost entirely destroyed.

SICHEM. See NABLOUS.

SICHEN-SUSSEN-ET-BOLRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 1,082. The town of S. is 8 m. ENE of Tongres. Pop. 325. It has manufactories of chicory; and in the vicinity are quarries of limestone abounding with fossils.

SI-CHU, a town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 40'$ , and E long.  $110^{\circ} 56'$ .

SI-CHUEN, a town of China, in the prov. of Honan, and div. of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat.  $33^{\circ} 5'$ , and E long.  $111^{\circ} 27' 10''$ .

SI-CHUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat.  $31^{\circ} 2'$ , and E long.  $105^{\circ} 51'$ .

SICIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 14 m. SE of Campagna, on a hill. It contains two churches and a Capuchin convent. In 1806 it was partly destroyed by the French.

SICILI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 21 m. S of La Sala, and cant. of Sanza, at the foot of a hill, near the r. bank of the Bussento. Pop. 700.

SICILY, the largest island of the Mediterranean, and an important part of the dominions of the king of Naples, constituting what is called SICILIA DE LA DEL FARO, in the administrative nomenclature of IL REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE. It is separated from the Italian peninsula by the Straits of Messina, which are only 3 m. broad, and extends from  $36^{\circ} 38'$  to  $38^{\circ} 17'$  N lat., and from  $12^{\circ} 25'$  to  $15^{\circ} 40'$  E long. Its outline is triangular, whence its ancient name *Trinakria*. The N side, or base of the triangle, which fronts the Tuscan sea, is the longest, being in length, from Cape Faro on the E, the ancient *Pelorum*, to Cape Boeo on the W, the ancient *Lilybæum*, 215 m. The SW side, fronting Africa, is 180 m. in length, from Cape Boeo to Cape Passaro, the ancient *Pachynum*. The eastern side, which looks

to Greece, is the shortest, being only 120 m. in length from Cape Passaro to Cape Faro. It contains a superficies, according to Hassel, of 13,218 sq. m., but according to Captain Smyth, who made an official survey of the island, its area cannot much exceed 11,300 sq. m. The following table gives the area of the several intendencies or provinces according to Bianchi, in Italian or geog. sq. m.:

|                                 |              | Pop. in 1831 | Pop. in 1850. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Palermo,                        | 1,250 sq. m. | 475,574      | 478,788       |
| Messina,                        | 1,060        | 312,463      | 349,484       |
| Catania,                        | 1,300        | 348,987      | 379,991       |
| Girgenti,                       | 1,170        | 225,038      | 233,187       |
| Siracusa, or Provincia di Noto, | 960          | 233,488      | 237,814       |
| Caltanissetta,                  | 1,120        | 168,529      | 179,512       |
| Trapani,                        | 743          | 175,287      | 182,809       |
|                                 | 7,603        | 1,943,366    | 2,041,583     |

*Physical features.*] S. seems to have been separated from the continent by some early convulsion. The primary rocks are granite, quartz, and mica, which are generally overlaid by limestone. The lower ranges are calcareous. The chain of the Apennines sinking into the sea in Calabria, rises again close to the shore of the Faro, where it separates into two branches, of which the one runs towards the W and sinks into the sea, the Ægates seeming to be its vanguards, and the other, running to the S, meets the ocean at Cape Passaro. From these principal ridges, smaller branches run in several directions; but the gigantic volcano, Etna, belongs to neither of the principal chains; it towers alone and insulated into the regions of eternal snow. The various ridges receive different names. The Pelorian ridge covers the N; where also rise the Neptunian mountains, so called from a temple of Neptune which stood at Cape Pelori, and the Monte Dinna-mare, or Scuderio, on the summit of which is an extinguished volcano. The great cone of Etna forms by far the highest summit of S. The following is a list of the principal heights of the Sicilian mountains taken barometrically in 1818 and 1811, by Smyth and Schow:

|  |           |        |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Highest summit of Mont-la-Madonia,     | 6,517 ft. | Schow. |
| Cozzo-di-Mopra,                        | 6,257     | do.    |
| Porta-della-Arina,                     | 5,150     | do.    |
| Piano-di-Troglio,                      | 4,968     | do.    |
| Piano-di-Favari,                       | 4,824     | do.    |
| Monte Scudiri, N of Etna,              | 3,197     | Smyth. |
| Mount Eryx, near Trapani,              | 3,891     | do.    |
| Monte-Caccio, near Palermo,            | 3,222     | do.    |
| Ciappo village, valley of Palermo,     | 3,142     | do.    |
| Dovina-Maria, a village above Messina, | 3,112     | do.    |
| Montoguisolo,                          | 3,043     | do.    |
| Vinissala, near Taormina,              | 2,902     | do.    |
| Polizzi village,                       | 2,950     | Schow. |
| St. Michael, near Taormina,            | 2,692     | Smyth. |

It is remarkable that all the Sicilian mountains are more or less full of excavations or grottoes. Between Aragona and Girgenti rises the Macculaba, a volcano whose crater, instead of fire and lava, emits mud and a kind of wet clay accompanied by a dreadful subterranean noise. See articles ÆTNA and MACCULABA.

*Seas and Rivers.*] The Mediterranean assumes different names on the coasts of Sicily. On the N it is called the Tyrrhenian, on the S the Sicilian, and on the E the Ionian sea; the Faro di Messina, or Straits of Messina, divides it from the continent. The tide here sets in alternately from N to S, and from S to N, which causes the whirlpool of Galofaro, the *Charybdis* of the ancients. The whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis are situated at the N entrance of the straits. The deepest part of the Straits of Messina does not exceed 500 ft. See article MESSINA (FARO-DE).—The small extent of S. does not permit its rivers to be of great magnitude. They indeed

scarcely deserve any other name than that of rivulets, which, descending from the mountains with a furious course, rush almost headlong into the sea. Few of them are navigable even at their mouths. The most remarkable of these streams are the Cantararo and the Giarretta which run from W to E, and the Salso, the ancient *Himera Meridionalis* which runs from N to S. The heavy winter-rains peculiar to sultry climates set the *fiumare* or mountain-torrents running. Their flood however soon exhausts itself, and when dry their channels become tolerable roads to the distance of 3 or 4 m. inland, exhibiting peculiar picturesque beauties.

*Soil and climate.* The soil of S. is on the whole of the same nature as its mountains, being calcareous, rocky, and apparently not well-adapted for production; but the happy climate, and the volcanic fire under the surface, make it altogether one of the most productive spots on earth. This island, however, seems not to be so fertile now as it was in the time of the Romans, when it formed the granary of the capital, the army, and the navy. The central divisions of the island contain large tracts of bitumen.—The climate is hot, but is cooled by sea-breezes; when the *sirocco* blows all vegetation dies away. Rain seldom falls; but heavy-dews refresh the plains. The nights are cold, and the natives are for this reason always provided with cloaks even in the midst of summer. Snow falls only on the mountains. In April, Reaumur's thermometer may be about 17° in the shade, it never falls to the freezing-point. The mean temp. at Palermo is 13°6 R.; but the heat in summer rises almost every year to 30° R., and while the *sirocco* blows to 35°. Smyth estimates the mean temp. at 62°5 Fahr., and the mean height of barom. 29°80. In some districts unhealthy miasmas are produced by the stagnant water. Among the epidemics are the small-pox, and some diseases peculiar to the country, as the *elephantiasis*. A remarkable atmospheric phenomenon is the kind of mirage which sometimes occurs in the Faro, called *La Fata Morgana*.

*Agriculture and Commerce.* The extent of arable land has been estimated at 3,700,000 acres; of vineyards at 115,000 acres; of woods and olive plantations 1,125,000 acres. Although agriculture is the principal branch of industry in S., it is conducted in a very indifferent manner: there is not, perhaps, a more fertile soil in Europe, yet not a fourth part of the surface is cultivated. Nearly all the soil belongs to the nobility and clergy, and leases generally run only for 3 years, and never above 9. A considerable quantity of grain, flax, and hemp is exported from this island. The Sicilian wheat grows to an extraordinary height; the grain and stalk are of a gold colour, and the ears seldom contain less than 60 grains. A good crop is reckoned at 2,000,000 quarters wheat, and 100,000 quarters barley. The oil crop is ill-managed and not good. Wine might be grown on a much more extensive scale; the best is produced along the coast of the Faro, or on Etna, and at Syracuse, Castel-Vetrano, and Marsala. The quantity annually exported is about 50,000 pipes. Silk is produced in great quantity, particularly in the Val-di-Demona; but it is much inferior to that of Calabria, and still more to that of Piedmont. The annual produce of raw silk may be taken at 460,000 lbs. Oranges, lemons, and figs are exported, and almonds, of which there are 35 species grown. There is little timber on the island. The only forest occurs between Palermo and Messina. Most of the roads are lined with the *Cactus opuntia*, whose fruit serves as a food for the poor. Soda is a considerable production: Trapani alone manufactures 20,000 cwt. of potashes yearly.

The rearing of cattle is much neglected notwithstanding the excellent pasturage. The horses of S. are beautiful, and mostly of Arabian and Barbary origin, but very little is done to preserve the purity of the breed. Honey is exported; the honey of Hybla and Melitti was celebrated in ancient times.—There are no manufactories in the island. The taxation is extremely heavy, amounting it is said, at present to at least 20 per cent. on all incomes. An estate yielding an average crop pays 30 per cent. of its produce as the amount of land-tax; and there are a variety of indirect taxes besides; altogether about £1,000,000 of revenue is thus collected, one half of which is sent to Naples, and the other half paid away to the employés of the government, and to maintain criminal prisons. "No country," says Mr. McGregor, "exhibits land so highly taxed, nor one in which so little good is extended to the general community." The fisheries are comparatively important.

*The Sulphur trade.* The sulphur mines extend over a great portion of the centre, and down to the south coast of the island. The mineral is imbedded in blue marl, and is occasionally found in gypsum and limestone. They have been explored and worked for 300 years, but the quantity mined and prepared for exportation was unimportant, until chemical discovery caused an extraordinary quantity of the mineral to be successfully applied to manufacturing purposes. The area producing this mineral extends over 2,000 sq. m., and is principally remarkable for the fantastic shape of its cliffs and mountains. The formation is tertiary, and presents successive strata of shell, limestone, white and blue marl, intermixed with beds of gypsum. The district contains 150 mines, which yield from 50,000 to 80,000 tons of sulphur annually. The sulphur is picked from the rocks in a crude state by the miners, and gathered into heaps by day-labourers. Miners only work 250 days in the year, and the hours of labour are only six daily, for which they receive from 16d. to 20d. The burners, who extract the sulphur by fusing the ore in kilns made of gypsum and stone, or sometimes in close vessels or furnaces, usually earn about a shilling a-day. There are about 4,400 persons regularly employed in the sulphur-mines, consisting of 1,300 pickmen, 2,600 boys, 300 burners, and 200 clerks and others, to which may be added 2,600 carriers and 1,000 wharfingers, indirectly engaged in the mines; making a total of 8,000 persons. The sulphur is separated from the various substances with which it is combined by means of fusion in kilns built of gypsum, stone, &c., which contain from 50 to 60 cwt. each. It runs off by a hole in the bottom in a thin brown fluid, into a trough or mould, in which it cools and hardens into the form and solidity in which it is shipped. Export between 1832 and 1838 was as follows:—

| Years.          | Cantars.  |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1832, . . . . . | 400,000   |
| 1833, . . . . . | 495,769   |
| 1834, . . . . . | 676,413   |
| 1835, . . . . . | 661,775   |
| 1836, . . . . . | 855,376   |
| 1837, . . . . . | 764,244   |
| 1838, . . . . . | 1,011,591 |

Total export for 6½ years, 4,866,058

The excess of exportation in 1838 was made chiefly in June and July, in anticipation of a monopoly. The above returns give an average of 748,624 quintals as the annual production. The price in 1837 was 15½ 13½ tares per Sicilian cantar. The following table shows the quantities of sulphur exported

from S. to all countries, from 1838 to 1845, under various rates of duty:

|  | Duty.   |            |
|--|---------|------------|
| 1839, . . . . .                            | 20 tari | 347,125 a. |
| 1840, . . . . .                            | 20      | 683,180    |
| 1841, . . . . .                            | 20      | 187,101    |
| 1842, 1st to 31st January, . . . . .       | 20      | 4,185      |
| — 1st February to 31st October, . . . . .  | 8       | 317,640    |
| — 1st November to 31st December, . . . . . | 2       | 180,676    |
| 1843, . . . . .                            | 2       | 1,081,415  |
| 1844, . . . . .                            | 2       | 833,701    |
| 1845, . . . . .                            | 2       | 720,170    |

The quantities of sulphur exported from S. in 1846, to the countries principally concerned therein, were as follows:—

|                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| To Great Britain, . . . . .           | 541,160 cantars. |
| — France, . . . . .                   | 369,684 —        |
| — United States of America, . . . . . | 66,854 —         |
| — Other countries, . . . . .          | 107,682 —        |
| Total cantars, . . . . .              | 1,085,380        |

**Population.**] The population of this island in 1798 was 1,660,267; in 1831, 1,943,366; in 1844, 2,010,323; in 1850, 2,041,583. It consists of a motley mixture of several tribes, and about 60,000 Greeks. The Sicanians and Sicilians seem to have been the aborigines. These were afterwards mixed with Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Goths, Herulians, Arabs, and Normans. The Sicilians are of a middle stature, well-made, and almost olive-coloured.—The dialect differs both in extent and phrase from the Italian. A number of Greek and Arabic expressions have been retained, and many Norman and Spanish words have crept in. It abounds with diminutives, superlatives, and metaphors; and is so much better adapted for light and amatory effusions than for scientific purposes, that with very few exceptions Sicilian authors write in pure Italian.

**Topography.**] Sicily was formerly divided into 3 provinces, called *valli* or valleys, being formed by the chains of the Apennines: viz., Val-di-Mazzara, Val-di-Demona, and Val-di-Noto. The present division is into 7 provinces or intendencies. Each prov. is governed by an *intendente*; each district by a *sub-intendente*; and each commune by a *syndic*.

**History.**] The first inhabitants of Sicily probably came from the continent of Italy. As early as B.C. 759 this island was known to the Greeks, who drove the Siculians into the interior, and established several colonies, which afterwards became independent republics. Syracuse was the most powerful of these. The Carthaginians crossed over to Sicily from Africa, and likewise established colonies here which were subsequently united with Syracuse. Agrigentum—now Girgenti,—in the first Punic war, formed a stronghold of the Carthaginians; but it was reduced by the Romans, who made themselves masters of the whole island, which remained in their power till the great irruption of the barbarian hordes, when the Vandals under Genseric crossed over from Africa about the midst of the 5th century, and conquered Sicily and all the other islands of the Mediterranean. In A.D. 535 Belisarius reduced S. for the Grecian emperor. In 827 the Arabians occupied this island, which became the seat of an emir who resided at Palermo. In the 11th cent. the Normans overthrew the Arabian power in S. Count Roger of the house of Hauteville united the island with Naples, and in 1098 obtained from pope Urban II. the remarkable bull which gave to him and his successors the supreme power in ecclesiastical affairs in the island of Sicily. On the extinction of the house of Hauteville, the Hohenstaufen dynasty mounted the throne of Naples and S., which latter island submitted, but reluctantly and only after many struggles, to German dominion. Upon the death of Conrad IV. in 1254, his son Conradin being under age, the Pope gave the crown to Charles of Anjou; but the tyranny of the French was such as provoked the islanders to rid themselves of their new masters by a general massacre, commonly denominated 'the Sicilian vespers,' the bell which rung to evening prayers on Easter-eve of the 30th March 1282 having been the signal for this act of popular vengeance. The Sicilians made choice of Peter of Aragon, whose wife was a descendant of the former dynasty, for their sovereign; and the island remained under Spanish dominion till the Spanish war of Succession. By the treaty of Utrecht, S. was given in 1713 to the Duke of Savoy, and afterwards exchanged for the island of Sardinia. Having again fallen to Austria, it was united with Naples, and given with the latter in 1735 to the Spanish infant,

Don Carlos. Its subsequent history has been related in our historical sketch of Naples. Though united with Naples, a great national antipathy exists between the inhabitants of these two countries; and S. has always been striving to shake off dependence upon Naples. When the crown fell, by right of succession, into the hands of Alphonsus, surnamed the Magnanimous, invested also with the kingdom of Naples, by the adoption of Queen Joan of Anjou, the two crowns were united on the same brow, as was the case with the kingdoms of England and Scotland under James VI. of Scotland. Since that period the two distinct countries were ruled by several potentates, according to their own institutions; Naples being governed as an absolute monarchy, as established by the Anjevin family, and S. as a constitutional one, as established by the Normans, but improved under Swabian and Aragonese sway. The Sicilian constitution had lasted seven centuries, when in 1812 it was reformed as agreed between the nation and Ferdinand III., who swore most solemnly to keep it untouched. In the new constitution of 1812, it was settled that "should the king of S. reconquer the kingdom of Naples, or acquire any other kingdom, he was to have sent his eldest son to reign in the new dominions, or if he went himself, to leave his son to reign in S., declaring her independent of Naples or any other kingdom or province." But Ferdinand, after being placed on the throne of Naples by the hands of the Holy alliance, forgetting all his engagements and oaths, and favoured by the spirit of military oppression, annulled that constitution which had been established under the auspices of Great Britain, and virtually under her guarantee. By his own authority, and on his own responsibility, he increased the budget, which he had promised to England never to increase without the sanction of the Sicilian parliament. S. rose in 1820, and protested against such a violation of her ancient rights, but Austrian bayonets repelled her just claims. The successors of Ferdinand have followed but too well his steps of oppression. In 1847–8, the Sicilians took up arms in vindication of their natural rights, and obtained a constitution. But Ferdinand, whilst he sent this fair constitution to the Sicilians, despatched at the same time through other channels other decrees utterly at variance with it, and intended to nullify it. One, for example, prescribed an oath of implicit obedience to the king's will, and to whatever laws he might personally ordain and issue. Such duplicity and bad faith caused not only the failure of Lord Minto's conciliatory mission, but drew down from the Sicilians the well-merited though extreme measure of deposing the house of Bourbon, and electing the duke of Genoa as the constitutional king of S. But the royal troops ultimately succeeded in re-establishing the former regime; and the island is now held for the king of Naples by a garrison of some 12,000 to 15,000 foreign troops.

**SICKLINGHALL**, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Overblows, Yorkshire, 3 m. W of Wetherby. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 212; in 1851, 296.

**SICLYGULLY**, a celebrated pass of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 54 m. NNW of Rajmahal, between the mountains of that name and the r. bank of the Ganges. It was formerly fortified.

**SICONAS**. See **BETANIMENES**.

**SICULIANA**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 11 m. WNW of Girgenti, on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Canna. Pop. 6,000. It carries on an active trade in grain and sulphur. This town was founded in 1550 by Frederic Chiaramonte, on the ruins of the ancient *Camicus*.

**SID**, **SCHID**, or **SHID**, a town of Slavonia, in the com. of Syrmia, 33 m. WSW of Peterwardein.

**SIDA**, a village of the Punjab, at the junction of the Jelum and Chenab rivers.

**SIDARI**, a headland of the island of Corfu, on the N coast, to the E of Cape Drasti, in N lat. 39° 47', E long. 19° 42'.

**SIDAYO**, a town of Java, 21 m. NW of Surabaya, on a river which flows into the N part of the strait of Madura. It has a pilot station and a Dutch factory.

**SIDBURY**, a parish in Devon, 3 m. N by E of Sidmouth, intersected by the small river Sid. Area 6,827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,725; in 1851, 1,872.—Also a parish in Salop, 5½ m. SW by S of Bridge-north, watered by a branch of the Severn. Area 1,277 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 61.

**SIDDINGTON** (St. Mary and St. Peter), a parish in Gloucestershire, 1½ m. SSE of Cirencester, crossed by the Thames and Severn canal, which communicates by a branch with Cirencester. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 409; in 1851, 502.

**SIDDINGTON**, a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. N by W of Congleton



on a branch of the Weaver. Area 2,141 acres. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 459.

SIDDO, or DAYA, a port on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, about 30 m. SSW of Achin.

SIDE, a parish in Gloucester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Painswick. Area 614 acres. Pop. in 1851, 42.

SIDELING MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, U. S., extending through the counties of Huntington and Bedford in the former, and into that of Alleghany in the latter state.

SIDENBURG, a town of Hanover, capital of a bail. in the county of Hoya, on the Side, an affluent of the Aue and 12 m. W of Nienburg. Pop. 400; of bail. 1,520.

SIDERNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and cant. and 3 m. NE of Gerace, and 2 m. from the shore of the Ionian sea, on a hill. Pop. 2,800. It contains three churches.

SIDERO, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Triphylia, 17 m. SE of Pyrgos, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the gulf of Arcadia. It occupies the site of the ancient *Scyl-luris*, the residence of Xenophon during the last years of his life.

SIDERO (CAPE), a headland of the island of Candia, of which it forms the NE extremity, in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 17' 40''$ , E long.  $26^{\circ} 18' 25''$ .

SIDERO-KAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 36 m. ESE of Salonica, on a height. It has a mosque, 2 baths, and a small market. In an adjacent mountain to the S are valuable silver mines.

SIDERS, or SIERRE, a town of Switzerland, capital of a dixain of the same name, in the cant. of Vaud, 11 m. NE of Zion, near the r. bank of the Rhone. It lies in a verdant valley, commanded by vine-covered hills, and above these by lofty summits crowned with wood. Pop. Cath., 843. This town is inhabited by some of the wealthiest families of the Valais. In the private houses are to be found some Roman inscriptions. Pop. of dixain 5,750.

SIDESTRANDS, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. ESE of Cromer, on the coast. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 160; in 1851, 140.

SIDHPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat and district of Puttanvara, on the Sarasvutty, 18 m. ENE of Puttan.

SIDI-ABDALLA, a town and small port of Morocco, 30 m. NNE of Mogador.

SIDI-ABDER-RUBBU, a village of Tunis, 18 m. NE of Al-keff. It contains the ruins of a magnificent triumphal arch.

SIDI-ABID, a noted place of resort to religious devotees in Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, near the l. bank of the Sheliff, at the confluence of the Arkew, and 36 m. SE of Mostagan.

SIDI-BOSOROE, a town and port of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 15 m. NNE of Mogador.

SIDI-BRAHAM, a town of Algiers, 135 m. SSE of the town of that name, and a little to the NW of Al-Shot.

SIDI-DAOUD, a place of religious resort, in the kingdom and 60 m. ENE of Tunis, near the ruins of Misra, and near the shore of the Mediterranean. It derives its name from a Moorish saint, whose tomb is pointed out.

SIDI-FEREJ, a small bay of Algiers, about 15 m. W of the town of that name. It is noted as the landing-place of the French on the 14th June 1830. On this bay is a fort of the same name, and the Torre-Chica of the Spaniards, used by the French as an entrepot for provisions, and ammunition.

SIDI-HAHUN. See MAHARESS.

SIDI-HAMZA, a town of Algiers, in the district

of Titteri, near the l. bank of the Isser, and 54 m. SSE of Algiers.

SIDI-ISA, a town of Algiers, in the district of Titteri, 105 m. SE of Algiers.

SIDI-OKHBA, a village of Algiers, in the district of Zaab, 30 m. SE of Biscara. It is noted for the tomb of an Arab general, from whom it derived its name.

SIDI-SHEHR, town of Turkey in Asia, in Carmania, in the sanj. and 36 m. SE of Bei-shehr, on the NW bank of the lake of the same name, which discharges itself on the W into Lake Bei-shehr.

SIDINGE-FIORD, a bay of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, in the S part of the Ise-fiord, of which it forms a branch. It is 11 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in extreme breadth. It has Holbek on its W coast.

SIDLAW or SUDLAW HILLS, a long ridge, extending north-eastward and east-north-eastward from Kinnoul-hill, on the l. bank of the Tay, in the immediate vicinity of Perth. The chain is detached from the Ochil range only by the intervention of the Tay and the Earn; just as the latter range is detached from the Lennox-hills only by the intervention of the vale of the Forth; and jointly with these ranges it forms the Lowland screen, or the screen on the Lowland side, of what, without any great accommodation of language, may be called a continuous valley along the skirt of the Highland frontier, from the vale of the Leven in Dumbartonshire to the German ocean at Stonehaven. Their greatest alt. is about 1,406 ft. above sea-level; but this, or an altitude very little inferior, is attained by many of the summits. The prevailing formation is the old red sandstone,—part of the vast bed which so curiously waves in several great and successive curvatures across Forfarshire.

SIDLESHAM, a parish in Sussex,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Chichester, bounded on the E by Selsham, and on the W by Selsham harbour. Area 4,109 acres. Pop. in 1851, 941.

SIDMONTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kingsclere, Hants, 7 m. NNE of Whitechurch. Area 4,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 145.

SIDMOUTH, a parish and market-town in the hund. of East-Budleigh, Devon,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Exeter, on the small river Sid, which here falls into the ocean. Area of p. 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,252; in 1831, 3,156; in 1851, 3,441. The town, one of the prettiest upon the coast of Devon, is situated at the lower end of a beautiful vale, sheltered on the E, W, and N, by ranges of hills which are cultivated to their summits. On the S it commands an extensive view of the sea. The mildness and salubrity of air, and the highly picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood, induce multitudes of all classes to resort thither in the summer season for the benefit of sea-bathing, and to meet the wants of these summer visitors, excellent inns and boarding-houses are provided; hot baths have been erected; a ball-room fitted up; circulating libraries formed; and a walk of more than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length constructed along the beach. S. is said to have formerly been a sea-port of some importance; but it can now be approached only by pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks. Pop. of town in 1851, 2,516. The Addington family take the title of Viscount from Sidmouth.

SIDMOUTH (CAPE), a headland of Australia, on the NE coast, in S lat.  $13^{\circ} 24'$ , and E long.  $143^{\circ} 29' 45''$ .

SIDNEY, a township of Victoria district, Upper Canada, bounded on the S by the bay of Quinte, and intersected by the Trent. Pop. in 1842, 3,363.

SIDNEY, a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Indiana, 101 m. N of Indianapolis, bounded

on the E by the Kennebec, and on the N by Snow's Pond. Pop. in 1840, 2,190; in 1850, 1,955. —Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 93 m. SW of Albany, bounded on the N by the Susquehanna, and watered by Oleont creek and other streams. The surface is hilly, but it is in many parts well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,732; in 1850, 1,807. —Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Ohio, 79 m. W by N of Columbus, on the W branch of Great Miami river, and on the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and the Dayton and Michigan railways. Pop. in 1840, 713; in 1850, 1,302.

**SIDNEY PLAINS**, a village of Sidney township, Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Susquehanna river. Pop. in 1840, 100.

**SIDON**. See SAIDA.

**SIDONIA**. See AIVALL.

**SIDRA**, or **SERT** (GULF OF), called by the Arabs *Dijon-al-Kabrit*, or Gulf of Sulphur, an extensive gulf formed by the Mediterranean on the coasts of Tripoli and Barca, extending between Cape Mesurata on the E, and Dolmeita or Ptolemeta on the W, a distance of 375 m., and 180 m. in average depth. It contains several sand banks, of which the principal are Isa on the W, and on the S Kudial. Stretching along the W coast are extensive marshes. The principal towns on its shores are Dolmeita, Tanera, Bengazi, Karkora, Braiga, Muktar, Busaida, Zaffran, Isa, and Mesurata.

**SIDUT**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and Balaghat ceded districts, on the l. bank of the Pennar, at the base of an extensive range of hills. The fort is enclosed by lofty stone walls, with a rampart in the interior, and a ditch. It is said to have originally been a pagoda. The surrounding locality was formerly noted for its diamonds.

**SIEBA**, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Zloczow, on the Bug. In its vicinity are mines of iron.

**SIEBENBAUMEN**, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, and bail. of Steinhorst, 12 m. SW of Lübeck. Pop. 480.

**SIEBENBURGEN**. See TRANSYLVANIA.

**SIEBENLEHN**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. and 2 m. SE of Nassen, near the l. bank of the Mulde-de-Freyburg, on a height. Pop. in 1843, 1,480.

**SIEBENLINDEN**, **HE' THA'RS**, or **LIPANY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, on the l. bank of the Tarcza, and 7 m. NW of Szeben.

**SIEBEN-ÜHREN**, a mountain of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 23 m. SW of Coblenz, and circle of Kochem, on the Moselle. It consists chiefly of argillaceous slate.

**SIEBER**, a village of Hanover, in the Clausthal, on the Sieber, to the SW of Andreasberg. Pop. 425.

**SIEBIEZ**, or **SEBESCH**, a district and town of Russia, in the gov. and 156 m. from Witebsk. Pop. 2,100.

**SIEBIGERODE**, or **SIEBKERODE**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 30 m. NW of Merseburg, on a mountain. Pop. 390. It has quarries of millstone.

**SIECIECHOW**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, obwodie and 27 m. from Radom, near the l. bank of the Vistula.

**SIECIEMIN**, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 39 m. WSW of Kiela. Pop. 400.

**SIEDLEC**, an obwodie and town of Poland, in the gov. and 69 m. N of Lublin, near the Muchowice. Pop. 5,500. It is regularly built, and has a fine castle and a gymnasium. It is noted for its bread. In the war of 1831, this was for a long time the head quarters of the Russians.

**SIEG**, a river of Prussia, which has its source in

the prov. of Westphalia, and circle of Siegen, passes the town of that name, enters the regency of Coblenz, in which it traverses the circle of Altenkirchen, flows thence into the regency of Cologne, passes Siegburg, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Bonn throws itself into the Rhine, after a total course of 96 m.

**SIEGBURG**, or **SIEGEBERG**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Cologne, on the r. bank of the Sieg, a mountain-affluent of the Rhine, 6 m. NE of Bonn. Pop. in 1843, 2,934. It has manufactories of tobacco; leather, and pottery, and on the river several building docks. There is here a noble asylum for the insane occupying a stately edifice on the craggy hill of the Siegburg, an insulated rock which rises abruptly from the plain, and commands a rich and romantic view, bounded towards the S by the peaks of the Siebengebirge; towards the N by undulations over which the towers of Cologne are just discernible; on the E by a chain of low wooded hills; whilst towards the W the eye is attracted to the wide expanse of the Rhine flowing majestically amidst gardens and vineyards, spired villages, and ruined castles. In the 11th cent. the Siegburg was crowned by a castle belonging to the Count-palatine Henry, who presented it to Archbishop Annon. The latter established there a Benedictine monastery, erecting for this purpose a vast and stately edifice. Napoleon expelled the Benedictines from their splendid residence; and after the peace, the Prussian government having failed in finding a purchaser, the building was, by a few additions and alterations, converted into an *irrenanstalt* or asylum for the insane of the Rhenish provinces. The edifice is nearly quadrangular, but its great central court is divided by a noble church which towers above the rest of the structure. On three sides the ground-floor is almost entirely occupied by the kitchen, baths, and offices; the cells of the first floor are principally devoted to the poor patients, whilst those of the second are inhabited by the *pensionnaires* or persons of a higher class, who are admitted on terms proportioned to the accommodation which they require. The fourth side of the quadrangle, which offers the advantage of being a little separated from the others, has for its inmates the more restless or noisy patients of all classes, the ground-floor being assigned to the men, and that above to the women.

**SIEGEN**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia. The circle comprises an area of 90 sq. m., and contains 34,053 inhabitants. The town is 40 m. SSW of Arensburg, on the Sieg, at an alt. of 294 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 6,253. It is enclosed by walls, with 6 gates; and has 2 castles, 2 churches a Reformed and a Catholic, a gymnasium, an hospital, and an orphans' asylum. It possesses extensive tanneries, manufactories of woolen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, soap, and ironware, bleacheries, &c., and carries on a considerable trade in wool. In the vicinity are several iron-mines and slate-quarries.

**SIEGENBURG**, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 5 m. S of Abensburg, on the Schmidbach, a little above the confluence of the Abens. Pop. 710. It has several breweries and a brick-kiln. Hops are cultivated in the environs.

**SIEGERSDORF**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and regency of Liegnitz, to the W of Bunzlau. Pop. 930. —Also two villages, distinguished as Ober and Nieder Siegersdorf, in the circle of Freystadt, and containing respectively 305 and 400 inhabitants.

**SIEGES (LES)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Villeneuve l'Arch-

evêque, in a valley, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Yonne. Pop. 550.

SIEGHARDING, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and circle of the Inn, 9 m. ESE of Scharding, on an affluent of the Brain. Pop. 300.

SIEGHARDS (GROSS), a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 29 m. NNW of Krems, in a valley. Pop. 668. It has extensive manufactories of tape.

SIEGHARDSKIRCHEN, or SITZKIRCHEN, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Wienerwalde, 20 m. WNW of Vienna, on the Erlau. Pop. 636.

SIEGLITZ, a mountain in the S part of the principality of Reuss, which has an alt. of 2,445 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

SIEGSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 3 m. SSW of Traunstein, at the confluence of the Red and White Traun. Pop. 2,300.

SIELAND, or ZEALAND, the largest island of Denmark, lying between the parallels of 54° 37' 55" and 56° 07' 40" N, and between the meridians of 0° 03' E and 1° 42' 40' W, calculated from Copenhagen. On the NW and N it has the Samsø-Belt and the Cattegat; on the E, the Oeresunde and the Baltic, separating it from Sweden; on the S, the narrow channel of the Bimmen-meer separates it from the islands of Møen and Falster; and on the W the Great Belt separates it from Funen. The small island of Amager lies off its E coast; those of Långø, Tarø, and Masnedø, off its S; Agersø and Omø lie off its SW coast; and Nexelø is off its NW coast. The area of S. itself is estimated at 125 German sq. m.; and with the islands now enumerated 127.5 German sq. m. The pop. was 499,400 in 1847, of whom 127,000 were in Copenhagen; and 36,000 formed the pop. of 17 small towns. The Sieland group of islands, embracing S., Lolland, Falster, and Møen, has a total area of 163.75 German sq. m.—The coast-line of S. is highly indented. The surface is prevailingly flat, and on the E coast is little raised above sea-level. The highest points are the plateau of Wester-Egede, which has an alt. of 390 Danish feet above sea-level. The Beirhøi, in the barony of Adelsborg, has an alt. of 382 ft.; the Kulshjerg, of 360 ft.; the Morkemosebjerg, 4 m. W of Wordingborg, of 341 ft. The principal lakes are the Arrese, which has an area of 15 sq. m., and is connected by a canal with the Roeskilde-fjord; the Esromsee, with an area of 8 sq. m., and which is connected with the Cattegat by a short canal; the Furesee, which is connected with a smaller sheet of water called the Faxumsee, and discharges itself into the Sound by the Mølleaae; and the Tüsee, with an area of 10 sq. m., which discharges itself into the Great Belt by the Hallebyaae. The principal streams are the Sumsaue or Nasbyaue, which flows into the Nestved-fjord after a course of 46 m.; the Hallebyaue, which has a course of 24 m.; the Mølleaae or Mühlenaae, which flows into the Oresund after a course of 22 m.—The geognostic formation is chiefly secondary, with a tertiary formation extensively superimposed. The soil is in many places a rich alluvium. The prevailing timber is beech and birch.—The island is administratively divided into the city of Copenhagen and the 5 *amts* or bailiwicks of Kjöbenhavn or Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, Holbæk, Sorø, and Præstøe. See article DENMARK.

SIEMIATYCE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. S of Bialystock.

SIENDU, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Kajaaga, near the l. bank of the Senegal, and 24 m. W of fort Bakel.

SIENES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Gua-

dalajara and partido of Atienza, 12 m. N of Seguenza.

SIENIAWA, a town of Galicia, in the circle of Przemyśl, 12 m. NNW of Jaroslav.

SIENICA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masow, 15 m. S of Stanislawow. Pop. 200.

SIENITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 30 m. WNW of Novi-Bazar.

SIENNA, or TERRITORIO-*DI-SIENNA*, a province of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, bounded by the Florentine and the territory of Pisa. It is 62 m. in length, and of nearly an equal breadth. Its superficial extent is stated at 955.5 Italian sq. m. It is divided into two districts, the Upper and Lower Siennese, or the *Colle alto* and *Colle basso*; the former enjoying, from its elevation, a pure and healthy atmosphere; the latter marshy, and affected with the malaria. It contains level tracts of great fertility. Its pop. in 1844 was 140,583.

SIENNA, or SIENA, an ancient city of Tuscany, the cap. of the above prov., situated in a pleasant and healthy district, 29 m. SSE of Florence, between two affluents of the Ombrone, at an alt. of 479 yds. above sea-level. Its pop. amounted in 1833 to 18,860; in 1843 to 20,333. It is built on three eminences; and its streets are uneven, winding, and narrow. The houses are in general of brick, and the streets are paved with the same material. The only handsome public square is that in which is the Palazzo-publico or town-house, and which also contains a beautiful fountain. The Piazza-del-Campo is a large sloping semicircular space well laid out with walks and planted with statues. The esplanade is a fine shady avenue leading to the citadel on its NW side, the ramparts of which, planted with trees, and laid out in the form of terraces, afford several interesting points of view. The cathedral is a magnificent marble structure in the Gothic style, accompanied inferiorly in Italy except St. Peter's. Its nave is supported by rows of beautiful columns, and its pavement is embellished with mosaics. The town-house is a large building in the Gothic style, and surrounded with porticos. Adjoining is the theatre. There are in S. several family mansions, or palaces as they are termed, but none of remarkable architecture.—The manufactures of S. comprise woollens, leather, paper, and hats, but are all on a small scale. Some traffic is carried on in corn; and the valuable marble of the environs might be made an object of export if this part of the country possessed water-conveyance. S. is the seat of a university founded in 1321, and still reckoning 25 professors; but the seminary is of little repute. There are several academies or learned bodies, among which those of physics and natural history have acquired some note from their published memoirs. The public library contains 50,000 vols. S. lays claim to great antiquity. It was long, however, a petty place. Augustus sent thither a colony; and Pliny mentions the town under the name of *Colonia Senensis*. Its prosperity, like that of Pisa, was greatest during the Middle ages, when it enjoyed an extensive commerce, and in 1554 had a pop. of 45,000. It long maintained itself as an independent republic, under the title *Repubblica Sanese*; but intestine divisions favouring the designs of foreign powers, it became successively subject to French and Spanish invaders, and in the latter part of the 16th cent. was ceded along with its territory to Florence, by Philip II. of Spain. Since then it has had no separate government. It is the see of an archbishop.

SIENNE, a river of France, which has its source at St. Sever, in the dep. of Calvados; runs W; and entering the dep. of the Manche, traverses the S



part of the arrond. of St. Lo, and the NE of that of Avranches; waters Valledieu; then turns N into the arrond. of Coutances; thence takes a SW course past Gavray; then NNW, W, and SW; and after a total course of about 48 m. enters the harbour of Regneville, in the English channel, 8 m. WSW of Coutances. Its principal affluent is the Soule, which it receives on the r.

SIENNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of San-domir, obwod and 22 m. NNE of Opatow, on a small affluent of the Kamienna. Pop. 472.

SIERADZ, an obwod and town of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw, 33 m. ESE of Kalisch, in a pleasant but marshy locality, near the l. bank of the Warta, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,530. It is surrounded by walls now ruinous and ditches, and is badly built. It has manufactories of linen, hats, stockings, gloves, and several tanneries.

SIERCK, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and arrond. of Thionville. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,371; in 1846, 13,712. The town is 11 m. NE of Thionville, on the r. bank of the Moselle, which is here bordered with quays, and about 800 paces distant from the Belgian and Prussian frontier. Pop. in 1846, 2,175. It is defended by a fortress, formerly the residence of the dukes of Lorraine; and has a custom-house, the principal on the frontier, and a communal college. It possesses manufactories of cutlery, eau-de-Cologne, glue and gypsum, several tanneries, flour-mills, a brewery, and carries on an active trade in wine and fruit. This town, which is of great antiquity, was governed by its own lords when it fell under the dominion of the duke of Lorraine. It was taken and held for a short time by the French in 1643. Its castle, which was destroyed by Louis XIV., was rebuilt early in the 18th cent.

SIERENDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, 20 m. NNW of Vienna, on the lower Schmieda. It has a castle.

SIERENTZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Landser. Pop. 1,294. It has manufactories of printed calicoes and of earthenware.

SIERNING, or SIRNING, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 15 m. WSW of Neustadt, on a small affluent of the Schwarza.

SIERNINGSHOFEN, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and circle of Traun, 4 m. W of Steyer, on the l. bank of the river of that name.

SIEROCK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, obwod and 14 m. S of Pultask, on the r. bank of the Bug, at the confluence of the Narew. Pop. 550.

SIERPS, or SIERPC, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, obwod and 39 m. SW of Mlawa, on the Sierpsienica, a small affluent of the Skrwa, in a marsh. Pop. 1,600. It has a castle, 2 churches, and an ancient Benedictine convent.

SIERRA. See SERRA.

SIERRA, a county of the state of California, to the E of the state line. It comprises an area of about 800 sq. m.; and contains several mountain-summits, of which the principal are Saddle peak, Tablemountain, and the Butts, the last of which is 9,000 ft. in height. It is intersected by the head-streams of the Juba. This county is one of the richest gold-fields in the state. Pop. in 1850, 4,855. Its cap. is Downieville.

SIERRA-DE-ENGARCERAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and partido of Albocacer, near the l. bank of the Moulleo. Pop. 1,020.

SIERRA-DE-FUENTES, a town of Spain, in the

prov. and 8 m. E of Caceres, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the hermitage of San-Cristo-del-Risco. Pop. 1,277. It has a mineral spring, and possesses manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

SIERRA-LEONE, a British colony on the coast of Western Africa, between the parallels of 7° 40' and 8° 50' N, occupying an intermediate position in our settlements along this quarter of the African coast, being about 500 m. S of the Gambia, and 1,100 m. N of Accra. Its extreme N limit is the Little Scarcies river; its S, the Sherboro. When the Portuguese first explored this part of the African coast, they called the promontory to the S of the present settlement Cape Ledo, and the mountains in the interior Sierra-Leone, or 'the mountain of the lioness'. The harbour of Sierra-Leone has been in virtual possession of Great Britain since the commencement of the 16th cent. As it is the only harbour properly so called between Cape-Verde and Fernando Po, it is an important point for any maritime power to hold it. Clarence Cove in Fernando Po, and Amboisas harbour under Cameroon's mountain, are the only ports on the coast that a frigate can enter at any time of tide; all other ports are bar and tide harbours. Our early voyagers saw the advantages which this locality possessed, and built a port here in the reign of Charles I. The idea of establishing a free Negro settlement at Sierra-Leone was first suggested in 1783, but was vehemently opposed by the West India planters. After considerable vexation and disappointment, a colony of American refugee Negroes was organised here by the friends of Africa in 1787, upon a grant of peninsular land extending about 24 m. by 10 or 12, obtained from the king of the district, who resided at the small island of Rohanna. Soon after this a company was formed in England for the purpose of trading with and encouraging the infant settlement; but on the 1st of January 1808, the possession of the settlement was surrendered to the Crown.

*Climate.* The principal characteristic of the climate is its extreme humidity. The following is a measurement of the fall of rain during six months of 1819:

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| July, . . . . .      | 45.47 inches |
| August, . . . . .    | 46.07 "      |
| September, . . . . . | 29.73 "      |
| October, . . . . .   | 10.73 "      |
| November, . . . . .  | 5.60 "       |
| December, . . . . .  | 6.94 "       |

Total, . . . . . 144.54

The excessive moisture of the climate may be estimated from the fact of more rain having fallen in two successive days, the 22d and 23d August, 1819, than in Britain throughout the whole year. The only places in which the fall of rain approximates to that on this coast are—

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Maranhao, Brazil, annually,          | 280½ inches. |
| Coast of Malabar, East Indies, 1818, | 169 "        |
| Cayenne, in February alone,          | 160 "        |
| Arracan, Burmese territory, in July, | 66 "         |
| August,                              | 43 "         |
| High lands of St. Helena in 1826,    | 281½ "       |

The quantity of rain at the Gambia is not so great as at S., the rainy season generally commencing a month later and ending a month earlier. The temp. along this portion of the coast, as indicated by the thermometer, does not exhibit any marked peculiarity, compared with other countries in similar latitudes. The following table shows its range throughout the year 1820:

|                      | Max. | Med. | Min. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| January, . . . . .   | 86°  | 80°  | 79°  |
| February, . . . . .  | 87   | 80   | 80   |
| March, . . . . .     | 86   | 80   | 79   |
| April, . . . . .     | 84   | 81   | 79   |
| May, . . . . .       | 85   | 81   | 79   |
| June, . . . . .      | 80   | 80   | 78   |
| July, . . . . .      | 84   | 80   | 78   |
| August, . . . . .    | 72   | 80   | 75   |
| September, . . . . . | 83   | 80   | 78   |
| October, . . . . .   | 83   | 80   | 78   |
| November, . . . . .  | 83   | 81   | 79   |
| December, . . . . .  | 85   | 82   | 77   |

S., as well as our other settlements on this coast, lies beyond

the influence of the trade winds which operate so powerfully in reducing the temperature and rendering the climate of some tropical regions more tolerable for Europeans. The peninsula enjoys, however, a regular succession of sea and land breezes, the former commencing about 9 o'clock, a. m., from the WNW, always cool and pleasant, the latter setting in about the same hour in the evening, from the E and SE, but generally heated, and laden with humid exhalations from the low and swampy ground over which it passes. The interval between the dying away of one breeze and the springing up of another is always hot and oppressive. The wet season extends from May to November, and is always ushered in and carried off by tornados. Nothing can exceed the gloominess of the weather during this period: the hills are wrapped in impenetrable fogs, and the rain falls in such torrents as to preclude that exercise and amusement which are so necessary to invigorate the body and give energy to the mind. At this period, the diseases which prove so fatal on the coast have generally made their appearance, though there have been so many exceptions, that they can scarcely be said to belong peculiarly to any season. [Medical Report.]—From the year 1825 to 1845, the average annual ratio of mortality, from disease alone, on the African station, was 58·4 per 1,000 of the mean force employed, a fact which will be better comprehended by looking at it in juxtaposition with the returns from other stations of various degrees of salubrity computed on the same principle.

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| South America,   | 7·7  |
| Mediterranean,   | 9·3  |
| Home,            | 9·8  |
| East Indies,     | 15·1 |
| West Indies,     | 18·1 |
| Coast of Africa, | 58·4 |

*Physical capabilities.*] The general external appearance of this territory is that of a great deal of wood and a great deal of rock, with patches of cultivated ground here and there. Much of the coast is marshy and covered with a sort of brush-wood or jungle. A belt of level land skirts the shore on the E side of the colony. In the interior the surface rises into conical hills of from 500 to 2,600 ft. in height. From the N to the SE the whole country is intersected by creeks and rivers, which, overflowing during the rainy season, produce extensive swamps. Still the natural products of S. are sufficiently varied and valuable to have encouraged and developed regular habits of industry and commercial wealth had society been properly constituted here. In 1847, the amount of land under cultivation was only 32,854 acres. The indigo-plant grows like a weed in the streets of Freetown, the sugar-cane abounds, coffee is abundant, and cotton could be grown to any extent. The value of the African teak is known to ship-builders. Indian corn can be grown to any extent. The indigenous fruits are the banana, cocoa-nut, orange, pine apple, guava, pomegranate, lime, papaw, and African plum. The indigenous esculents are the yam, plantain, sweet potato, okro, pumpkin, cassada, spinach, and Indian corn. Yet the only rising branch of industry is the production of the ground-nut, of which large quantities are now regularly exported to England, Ghent, Rouen, and Bordeaux, for the purpose of making oil. An attempt to establish a ground-nut oil-factory in the colony has failed. Wax, hides, gums, camwood, a little gold, &c., are procured through factories in the neighbouring territories—principally in the Timmanee country. The gold trade appears to be on the decline; it is being more and more diverted to the French settlements towards the north. The traffic in the other articles enumerated is more profitable. "That the manufacture of indigo and sugar should not thrive in a community composed of such members as that of Sierra Leone is no wonder. There is no capitalist class, not even a sufficient class of capitalists' agents, sufficient to employ and direct industry; and the abundance of mere food diminishes the stimulus to inventive industry in the non-capitalist class. But, that productive industry suited to a rude people would flourish, and does flourish, there, when a stimulus exists, and no repressing elements come into

play, is obvious from the rapid growth of the ground-nut trade, an article unheard of in commerce until within this few years, while one house alone contracted for 60,000 bushels in the years 1844-5. The teak wood, though the injudicious way in which cutting has been pursued places it in danger, has also flourished." With regard to soil, it is admitted that a great part of the territory is the reverse of fertile. There are round Freetown several small plains of indurated claystone, covered with grass, which no man would ever think of cultivating; and the granite mountains of Sierra Leone are of course not adapted to cultivation. But, "in the valleys, in the plains up the river Sierra-Leone, and below the river Kates, in the Highlands, and towards the Sherboro, the land is as good and as fertile as in any part of the world, and there is also excellent water-carriage." Major Gray, who visited the colony in 1821, thus speaks of its capabilities in respect of cultivation. "From the change which has taken place in these villages since I saw them in 1817, I am satisfied that a little time is alone necessary to enable the colony of S. to vie with many of the West India islands in all the productions of tropical climates, but particularly in coffee, which has been already raised there, and proved, by its being in demand in the English market, to be of as good quality, if not superior to that imported from our other colonies. Arrow-root has also been cultivated with advantage on some of the farms belonging to private individuals; and there can be no doubt of the capability of the soil to produce the sugar-cane, as some is already grown there." A rich iron-ore has been met with in several quarters. We have already mentioned several valuable vegetable productions, and rice may be raised in almost any quantity in the alluvial soils bordering the Deong, Boom, and Kittam. A canal might also be cut across the isthmus with little labour, which would facilitate the communication with the Sherboro, and rivers leading into it, and do away with the dangerous navigation to canoes, during the rainy season, round the Cape. The river Scarcees, which is at present the high road into the interior, could readily, by similar means, be connected with the Sierra Leone river; and the country of Bouré, in which gold abounds, is not more than 400 m. from the colony. The coasts abound in fish, among which are bonita, turtle, snappers, Jew-fish, mullet, whitebait, and cockles.

*Trade and commerce.*] The principal articles collected by traders at this colony, are ivory, rice, palm-oil, hides, timber, cam-wood, gold, gum-copal, ginger, arrow-root, and coffee. The principal food of the colonists is rice, which is chiefly grown in the colony. From 1816 to 1826, there were 80,560 tons of shipping loaded with timber at S. The total exports in 1836 were valued at £71,927. The principal imports are cottons, tobacco, rum, guns, and powder, salt, earthenware, and hardware. Besides the commerce with the interior, much indigenous produce might be raised here. Mr. Macgregor Laird, however, contends that the colony is incapable of supplying any exportable produce; and that "its existence depends alone upon the lavish expenditure of the British government." Mr. Laird estimates this expenditure at £100,000; and goes on to say, that supposing this expenditure to cease, S. would shrink at once into its natural dimensions, and be restricted to those advantages which it might derive from its harbour and position as a kind of depot for the timber-trade and other trifling commerce in its neighbourhood. This £100,000 per annum, therefore, is the balance paid by Great Britain to bolster up a place from which no advan

tage can ever be derived; as, from its situation, on no great navigable river, it can exercise little influence on the interior of Africa, and its position operates against communication with other parts of the coast." On the other hand, Mr. McCormack, in his examination before a committee of the house-of-commons, on the state and prospects of the colony in 1830, expresses himself thus: "I do consider, if the importation of slaves was stopped, and a system of government adopted, whereby the pop. would be fostered and encouraged, and their energies brought forward, &c., from what has been already done by this country, and with little further pecuniary support, would gradually become a valuable commercial colony. If it were abandoned in its present state, such Europeans (and many have expended much larger sums than is credited in this country, in forming commercial establishments and buildings, amounting at least to £100,000, upon the faith that the government would be kept up, and its protection continue to be afforded to them) as would have the hardihood to remain, and the loyal and peaceable Maroons and Nova Scotian settlers, together with the liberated Africans who have conformed to, and those who have been brought up in our religion, manners, and customs, would, in all human probability, be exterminated by the hordes of uncivilized liberated Africans left without control, of which the Akaos (or Eayewas) from their numbers and daring disposition would be the promoters, and the slave-trade, with its concomitants, murder and rapine, would reign triumphant."

The value of the imports for 1851 and 1850 was as follows:

|                                 | 1851.    | 1850.   |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| From Great Britain, . . .       | £285,563 | £74,812 |
| British colonies, . . .         | 1,851    | 6,095   |
| United States of America, . . . | 14,600   | 14,126  |
| Foreign states, . . .           | 1,462    | 2,857   |

The total value of the imports for 1851, stands considerably above the annual average for the last eleven years; and is, with the exception of the three years, 1845, 1846, and 1847, the greatest during the past twelve years.

The value of the exports for 1851 is stated at £80,366; for 1850, at £115,141. The exports for those two years stood relatively thus:

|                                 | 1851.   | 1850.   |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| To Great Britain, . . .         | £43,068 | £42,924 |
| British colonies, . . .         | 12,882  | 24,740  |
| United States of America, . . . | 13,351  | 26,975  |
| Foreign states, . . .           | 11,064  | 20,500  |

The value of the exports in 1850 had fallen by some £17,000 under the annual average of the preceding eleven years. "It must, however, in justice be borne in mind while considering this subject," says the governor, "that whereas all imports, even of articles for subsequent exportation for consumption in the neighbouring territories, are duly entered at the customs, a very large proportion of the exports are not so reported; it being a well-known fact very many vessels load annually in the neighbouring rivers with produce for various parts of the world, and on account of the resident merchants of the colony, but which are nevertheless not cleared outwards at the custom-house; and consequently no account of their cargoes can be included in the return of exports, which only shows the exports of those vessels cleared by the customs."—The following is a return of the principal articles of export and their value in sterling, the growth, produce, and manufacture of S. and the west coast of Africa, for 1846, 1851, and 1850:

|                  | 1851. | 1850. | 1846.  |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Arrowroot, . . . | £498  | £618  | —      |
| Beeswax, . . .   | 964   | 1,952 | £4,616 |
| Benniseed, . . . | 459   | 417   | —      |

|                        |        |        |        |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barwood, . . .         | —      | 225    | —      |
| Camwood, . . .         | 8,094  | 4,466  | 5,940  |
| Coffee, . . .          | 105    | 2,288  | 378    |
| Gum copal, . . .       | 748    | 1,071  | 1,554  |
| Ground nuts, . . .     | 6,491  | 17,867 | 20,471 |
| Ground oil, . . .      | 661    | 2,945  | —      |
| Ginger, . . .          | 7,533  | 11,818 | 14,631 |
| Hides and skins, . . . | 7,300  | 10,832 | 16,554 |
| Ivory, . . .           | 746    | 15,586 | 2,618  |
| Ox horns, . . .        | 5      | 17     | —      |
| Peppers, . . .         | 1,809  | 4,721  | 1,197  |
| Palm oil, . . .        | 16,838 | 24,970 | 24,823 |
| Palm nuts, . . .       | 348    | 439    | —      |
| Palm-nut oil, . . .    | —      | 340    | —      |
| Rice, . . .            | 711    | 839    | 1,789  |
| Teak timber, . . .     | 22,298 | 11,648 | 34,232 |
| Sundries, . . .        | —      | 55     | —      |

Totals, . . . £70,908 £113,114 £122,808

*Shipping.*] During the year 1851, 200 vessels reported inwards at the customs, representing 40,416 tons; being a very large increase over the tonnage inwards of the year 1850. The account under this head for the two years and from all parts stood thus:

|                           | 1851.  |          | 1850.  |          |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                           | Ships. | Tonnage. | Ships. | Tonnage. |
| From Great Britain, . . . | 52     | 16,623   | 27     | 10,190   |
| British colonies, . . .   | 16     | 8,017    | 5      | 3,521    |
| United States, . . .      | 18     | 3,406    | 12     | 1,908    |
| Foreign states, . . .     | 114    | 12,370   | 78     | 10,817   |

Totals for each year, 200 40,416 122 26,436

The number of seamen employed in 1851 were 2,545; in 1850, 1,332.

*Government.*] The government of the colony is administered by a governor and legislative council, presided over by the governor, and composed of the chief justice, Queen's advocate, colonial secretary, the staff surgeon, and commissary judge.—The gross revenue in 1846 was £27,614. The estimated revenue for 1851 was fixed at £29,407 3s., being only about £500 more than was realised. The gross expenditure of the colony (exclusive of course of the military establishment) for 1851 was as follows:—

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid by parliamentary grant, . . . | £4,465 16 8  |
| — from local revenue, . . .        | 23,536 5 2½  |
| Total, . . .                       | 28,002 1 10½ |

From which must be deducted—

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Paid by parliamentary grant, . . .      | £4,465 16 8 |
| — for liberated African departm., . . . | 3,545 9 11  |
|   | 8,011 6 7   |

Total net expenditure for 1851 paid by local funds, 19,990 15 3½

*Population.*] As already remarked, the history of S., as a colony, dates from 1787, when an attempt was made to colonize it with American refugee Negroes; out of 341 landed, only 63 remained in 1791, who were settled at Granville-town. In 1792, the S. company sent out 119 Europeans and others as settlers, who were reduced by the climate, in 1793, to 40 survivors. In 1792, 1,131 Nova Scotians were added to the colony, of whom one-tenth died immediately; and in 1826, 578 alone remained of those people and their descendants. In 1800, 550 Maroons, of all ages and sexes, were landed from Jamaica, who in 1836 had increased to 681; these people took advantage of the first opportunity of returning to Jamaica; and in 1841 there were only 70 remaining in the colony. In 1816, 85 Negroes concerned in an insurrection in Barbadoes were transported to S.; they petitioned to be permitted to return to the West Indies. In 1818, 1,222 pensioners from the West Indian and Royalist regiments, and their families, were located in the colony. In 1826, Major Rowan states the apparent decrease in the pop. of the colony to be 8,924. Up to 1819, the number of liberated Africans in the colony was 11,278. In 1829, the colony contained a pop. of 21,205 free Negroes, who had been col-



lected on that spot from various parts of the world, some from North America, some from the mountains of Jamaica, and others from the immediately adjoining nations of Africa, but the great majority of whom consisted of those who had been rescued from the holds of slave-vessels, and landed on this part of the coast in the lowest state of misery, debility, and degradation. These liberated captives and free Negroes have attained to various degrees of moral improvement, civilization, and prosperity. "They are all," said one of their long tried friends, "they are all living under the protection of British law, which they enjoy as fully as any other class of the inhabitants, being equally subject to its penalties, and equally bound to fulfil its obligations. Nearly the whole police of the colony is administered by them; and in no part of the world is justice more freely and equitably dispensed, or its decisions more promptly and willingly obeyed. They were all originally landed in the colony without a single article of any description in the shape of property; their hands were their only capital, and many of them scarcely knew the use of these. Whatever property they now possess, therefore, their money, their shops, their vessels, their houses, their furniture, is all the fruit of their own industry. Several of the black and coloured colonists are persons both of property and respectability; many of them have built stone houses, and finished them well; and some are freely admitted to the tables of the principal Europeans. Some of them have served, with great credit to themselves, and benefit to the colony, the offices of alderman, mayor, coroner, and sheriff; and their mercantile transactions are, in many instances, of considerable magnitude." In 1840, the total pop. of S. was returned at 51,524; in 1851 at 44,501. "It is clear," says Mr. Macgregor Laird, "that making all allowances for the excess of males over females among the liberated Africans, some powerful cause has been in operation to prevent a race, above all others prolific, from increasing and multiplying under the protection and patronage of the British government, and which has made so many of its inhabitants eager to escape beyond its bounds. That cause arose, it is believed, from three separate sources:—1st. From the poverty of the soil, which is incapable of producing exportable produce, or repaying the labour employed in its cultivation. 2d. From the non-existence of any national character in the population, Maroons, Nova Scotians, and liberated Africans, from all quarters of the continent, being mixed together, with no common bond of feeling. 3d. From the unhealthiness of the climate preventing an efficient European superintendence being established on the part of the government over these mixed and incongruous elements; and deterring capital and skill from flowing into the colony from Great Britain, as it would naturally have done under more favourable circumstances." The following is the return of the pop. for 1851:

| Districts.         | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Freetown, . . .    | 9,436  | 8,591    | 18,027 |
| 1st Eastern, . . . | 2,825  | 2,526    | 5,351  |
| 2d Eastern, . . .  | 4,112  | 3,515    | 7,627  |
| Western, . . .     | 2,863  | 2,424    | 5,287  |
| Mountain, . . .    | 4,361  | 3,648    | 8,009  |
|                    | 28,797 | 20,704   | 44,501 |

The above return shows a slight increase in the population for 1851 over 1850. The pop. of the colony for 1851 was divided in the census as follows:—

| 1st. Trades and Occupations.               |     |
|--|-----|
| Government officers (of all grades), . . . | 289 |
| Merchants and clerks, . . .                | 258 |

VI.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Petty traders, hawkers, and pedlars, . . .              | 1,719  |
| Farmers, farm labourers, and market people, . . .       | 17,421 |
| Crumpties, predial labourers, and house servants, . . . | 3,000  |
| Fishermen and native seamen, . . .                      | 1,989  |
| Mechanics, . . .  | 1,801  |
| Washerwomen, sempstresses, &c., . . .                   | 4,614  |
| Transient traders, . . .                                | 594    |
| School children, . . .                                  | 9,819  |
| Infants, . . .  | 2,997  |

44,501

#### 2d. Races in 1851.

|   |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|
| Europeans, . . .                            | 125    | 95     |
| Maroons, . . .                              | 73     | 434    |
| Nova-Scotians, . . .                        | 112    | 568    |
| Liberated Africans, . . .                   | 20,461 | 40,026 |
| Native Creoles, . . .                       | 21,250 | 104    |
| West Indians, . . .                         | 95     | 90     |
| Americans, . . .                            | 64     | 730    |
| Kroomen, . . .                              | 555    | 1,000  |
| Aliens and strangers, . . .                 | 1,766  | 3,334  |
| Susus, Fulahs, Sherboros, and others, . . . | —      | 44,501 |

In 1847.

#### 3d. Creeds in 1851

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Episcopallians, . . .              | 13,863 |
| Presbyterians, . . .               | 5      |
| Wesleyan Methodists, . . .         | 13,946 |
| African Methodists, . . .          | 5,134  |
| Baptists, . . .                    | 462    |
| Lady Huntingdon's connexion, . . . | 2,849  |
| Roman Catholics, . . .             | 46     |
| Jews, . . .                        | 3      |
| Mahomedans, . . .                  | 2,001  |
| Pagans, . . .                      | 6,192  |

44,501

The number of scholars attending schools in 1846 was 7,681.

*Topography.*] Besides Freetown, the chief town of the colony, in consequence of the great increase of pop. from disbanded soldiers, and still more from captured Negroes who have been liberated, a number of new towns have been founded in different parts of the Sierra Leone territory. These settlements appear to have been made in the following order:—Leicester, 1809. Regent, 1812. Gloucester, 1813. Kiskey, 1817. Leopold, 1817. Charlotte, 1818. Wilberforce, 1812; re-organized, 1818. Bathurst, 1818. Kent, 1819. York, 1819. Wellington, 1819. Hastings, 1819. Isles de Los, 1819. Banana isles, 1820. Waterloo, 1820. Allen Town, 1826. Calmont, 1826. Grassfield, 1826. On Sir Neil Campbell's assuming the government of the colony, he formed these villages of the liberated Africans into three divisions. 1. The Eastern or River district, comprises Kiskey, Wellington, Allen Town, Hastings, Waterloo, and Calmont; these villages lie to the SE of Freetown, along the eastern border of the colony, on the Bunce river, and in the Timmanee country. 2. The Central or Mountain district, comprises Leicester, Gloucester, Regent, (Wilberforce,) Bathurst, (Leopold,) Charlotte, and Grassfield. 3. The Western or Sea district, comprises York, Kent, and the Bananas. The Banana islands, which are 5 m. off the coast, came into the possession of the British government in 1819, at which time the pop. consisted of only a few Sherboros from the opposite coast, who had previously been in a state of slavery. They have since been used as a place of banishment for such persons as have rendered themselves obnoxious to the civil power by offences of greater or less magnitude; and, of course, exhibit the most unfavourable specimen of the pop. See article FREETOWN.

SIERRA MADRE, a great ridge of mountains in North America, forming part of that vast chain which, chiefly under the appellations of the Andes and the Rocky Mountains, runs through the whole extent of the American continent, from Tierra-del-Fuego on the S, to the icy ocean on the N. The term of Sierra Madre is, however, more strictly applied to that part of this immense ridge which, com

mencing near Zacatecas, extends in a NW direction, till it skirts the SW corner of the Bolson-ed-Mapimi, whence it is prolonged in the Sierra-Verde to the great Anahuac ridge. The breadth of its ridges, or parallel crests, is sometimes 120 m., where the chain is called more distinctively by the appellation of Sierra Madre, or 'Mother ridge,' on account of its great alt. On some of its summits snow eternally lodges, and the cold is intense. Many rivers take their rise in the sides and near the tops of this cordillera, whence they take their courses to the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean. During the rainy season, from June to September, and when the upper snows become fluid, these rivers are turned into torrents, and their devastations, to the distance of 10 or 12 m., are inconceivable. From the shores of the Pacific to the Sierra Madre, the general distance may be computed at 140 m.; in many places, however, it is greater, and in some, where the continent begins to straiten its bounds, not one half that distance. During its course it bears several distinct names, besides the general one of Sierra Madre.

SIERRA-MORENA, a port on the N coast of the island of Cuba, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 23° 3', W long. 80° 34'.

SIERRA-MORENA, or BROWN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in San Francisco co., in the state of California, U. S. They average about 2,000 ft. in height.

SIERRA-MORENA. See MORENA (SIERRA).

SIERRA-NEVADA. See NEVADA (SIERRA).

SIERRILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine Inférieure, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

SIERRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NNE of Almería and partido of Purchena, on a height. Pop. 1,178. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of woolen and linen fabrics.

SIETE-AGUAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Valencia, and partido of Chelva, at the foot of the Sierra-Picochera, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Magro, in a sandy but fertile locality. Pop. 1,180. In the environs are mines of lead and alum.

SIETE-IGLESIAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Valladolid, and partido of Nava-del-Rey, in a fertile locality, on the l. bank of the Trabancos. Pop. 960.

SIETI, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 10 m. NE of Salerno, on a hill. Pop. 1,030. It has two churches and a convent. The environs are noted for their wine, oil, and fruit.

SIEVE, a river of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence. It has its source in the Apennines, near Barberino; runs SE; receives the Decomano on the l.; turns SW; passes Pontassieve, and 1 m. below that town, throws itself into the Arno on the r. bank, and after a course of 42 m.

SIEVERNOI-DONETZ. See DONETZ.

SIEVERS DORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Ruppin, 14 m. E of Havelberg, near the r. bank of the Dosse. Pop. 1,107. It has a glass-work.

SIEVERSHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneberg and bail. of Meinersen. Pop. 255.

SIEVSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. SW of Orel, at the confluence of the Moritza and Siev. Pop. 5,600. It contains numerous churches, a convent, and two manufactories of verdigris.

SIEWIERZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwód and 21 m. NW of Olkusz, on a lake,

near the r. bank of the Czarna-Przezmza. Pop. 1,250. It has extensive forges.

SIEZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Donzy. Pop. 1,106.

SIFAN, TUFAN, or TANGUT, an extensive region of Central Asia, comprehending all the space between Tibet, China, and the Kobi or Great Sandy desert. Under the appellations, Tangut and Sifan,—the one Mongolian, signifying 'the Western country,' the other Chinese, signifying 'the People of the West,'—all the country to the W of China was understood, even including Tibet; hence the language and characters of Tibet were called Tangutan by the Mongols and Western Mahomedan writers. Sifan signifies, in Chinese, 'the Western people,' and not Eastern Tibet, as Klaproth affirms; thus the Koko-nor is the *Si-Hay*, or 'Western sea,' of Chinese writers, and the region to the W of the Hoang-Ho, is the *Ho-Si-u*, or 'country to the W of the Ho.' Tangut was called by the Chinese, *Si-Hia*, or 'Hia of the W,' because the princes of that dynasty had the charge of the western frontier at the extremity of the Great wall. The appellation, Si-fan, was subsequently merged in that of Si-Hia, when that dynasty rose on the ruins of the former; and in that of Tangut, when the Mongolian dynasty, under Jenghis Khan, overthrew that of the Si-Hia in 1227. All these terms, therefore, are merely relative; that is to say, they are not taken from the people who inhabited this extensive region, or the princes who ruled it, but from its relative situation to China. It is only from the Chinese that we have any account of this region. Western writers who knew it under the Mongolian appellation of Tangut, were acquainted only with the NW part of this region; of the southern part, strictly so called, and in modern geography denominated the country of the Si-fan, they knew nothing, nor of the history of the princes who ruled it antecedently to the rise of the Hia dynasty. At the epoch of Jenghis-Khan, Hia or Tangut comprehended all the country of the Sifan to the E of the Yalong, the country of Koko-nor, the district of Sha-chew, all the N and NW part of Shen-si, and the countries of the Ortu-Mongols, and Etsine, as far NW as the frontiers of Hami. This was the Tangut of the western historians, and of Marco Polo. The names of Si-Hia and Tangut have long since become obsolete; but the appellation Sifan, in its present restricted sense, still remains. Under the name of Tangut, or the country to the W of China, as distinct from Tibet, we comprehend the three following countries, the Sifan or Tufan, the country of the Eluths of Koko-nor, and the district of Sha-chew.—Sifan or Tufan was once the seat of a powerful dynasty formidable to its neighbours, and even to the emperors of China. On the E, it not only included several districts now belonging to the Chinese provinces of Shen-si and Sechwen, but its chiefs extended their conquests so far within them, as to subdue several cities of the second rank. Westwards it included all the country to the W of the Yalong-Kiang, even to the frontiers of Cashmere, as we are told by the Chinese historians and geographers of the middle ages: it consequently included all Tibet according to them. Chinese authors state that in the 7th cent., Ki-tsung, king of the Sifan, possessed all this vast dominion, and had several kings who paid him tribute, and also that he compelled the emperor Taytsong, the most powerful prince of the Tang dynasty, to give his daughter in marriage to his son in 640. His successors were so powerful as even to defeat the Imperial armies, and, in 772, capture Singan-Fu in Shen-si, the then capital of the empire. But the history of this state is involved in darkness, and its geography obscure;

and Remusat, who has taken great pains to illustrate Chinese geography, especially during the dynasty of Tang, has thrown no light whatever on the subject of the Sifan, but merely tells us that the Thang-kiang, or Tangutians, founded an empire in the 10th cent. This empire was dissolved about the middle of the 9th cent., from dissensions amongst the members of the reigning family, several of whom submitted to China, others fortified themselves in the mountains, and others remained independent under a petty prince of the blood in the vicinity of Sining in Shen-si. But in the 10th cent., all the tribes and petty princes of S. became subject to the Hia dynasty, and the family of Tonshen, descendants of Panlochi, chief of Luka-Marsining, enjoyed their small principality in peace under the protection of the Hia princes, till they were involved in the common ruin of that dynasty by the conquering arm of the Mongolian hero, Jenghis-Khan, since which event they have remained in their original country without either name or power. In the Jesuits' map of Tibet, the territories of the S. are distinctly delineated as bounded on the E by the prov. of Sechwen; on the N by the chain of the Nomkoun-Oubashee, which divides it from the upper basin of the Whangho; and on the W by the Sachu-Tsitsirhana river, which forms its boundary on the side of Tibet. According to this map, therefore, the country of the S. lies between  $29^{\circ} 54'$  and  $33^{\circ} 30'$  N lat., and between  $12^{\circ} 30'$  and  $19^{\circ}$  W long. of Peking, at the source of the Sachu. Its shape is triangular; the base formed by the Nomkoun-Oubashee on the N, being about 360 m. long, and the other two sides, which meet in a point in  $29^{\circ} 54'$  N lat. about 300 m. each, but the western side is somewhat longer than the eastern. The region now delineated, was once well-peopled, and had many cities, towns, villages, and fortresses; but not one town exists at present, and the nation of the S. is now reduced to a nomadic state. They are divided by Chinese writers into two classes: the He-Sifan or 'White S.', and the Whang-Sifan or 'Yellow S.' These denominations are not given them because they live on the banks of the Kara-Muran, Whangho, or Black river, and the Yangtse-Kiang, or Yellow river, as Malte Brun erroneously says; nor from their complexion, which in both tribes is swarthy, but from the colour of their tents. In this instance, Malte Brun has committed two mistakes, in calling the Yangtse-Kiang, the Yellow river, which appellation is only given to the Kiang in the lower part of its course, whereas its true name is the Kiang-Ku, or Blue river; and secondly, in saying that the Yellow S. dwell on the Yangtse-Kiang, he confounds it with the Min-Kiang, a mere tributary of the Great Kiang, which originates in this region under the name of the Heshwi-Ho. The Black S., besides tents, have houses, and are governed by two chiefs, who depend, it is said, on a third. Those seen by Father Regis, were dressed like the inhabitants of Hami, or Khamil, in the E extremity of Chinese Turkistan. The women wear their hair parted into tresses, hanging down their shoulders, and full of little glass mirrors. The Yellow S. are subject to certain families, whereof the eldest is made a lama, and wears a yellow habit. These lamas are all of the same family, and govern in their respective districts. They inhabit the same canton, but in separate bodies, without forming large families of the same kindred, which seem like so many camps. The greater part dwell in tents, but some have their houses built of earth, and a few of brick. They have numerous flocks of sheep; their horses, though small, are well shaped, strong, and full of fire. Buddhism has ever been the re-

ligion of the S., who always chose their lamas to be their ministers of state, and sometimes to command their armies. The Black and the Yellow S. are said to speak different dialects of one language, but they understand each other well enough for the purpose of mutual commerce. The books and characters used by their lamas and chiefs are those of Tibet. Though bordering on the Chinese, their manners and customs are very different. In some customs they resemble the Kalkhas, and the Elaths of Koko-nor. Both the Black and Yellow S. are nearly independent of the neighbouring mandarins, who dare not treat them with rigour or force obedience; the frightful mountains which they inhabit, and whose summits are covered with snow even in the month of July, secure them against all pursuit. They have abundance of gold which their rivers bring down from the mountains, and which they know how to collect and work, for of it they make vessels and small statues of Buddha.

SIFHAELLA, or BY-ELF, a river which has its source in Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, in the S part of the bail. of Hedemarken, and flowing SSE through the prefecture of Carlstad, throws itself into Lake Wener on the NW bank, near By, after a total course of about 105 m. It forms several lakes, of which the principal is the Glas-fiorden.

SIFID-RUD. See KIZIL-OZEN.

SI-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si. The div. comprises 16 districts.—The town, which is the capital of the prov., and one of the largest cities in the empire, is at the distance of a few miles from the r. bank of the Weiho, in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 16' 45''$ , and E long.  $108^{\circ} 57' 45''$ . Its walls, which are thick and lofty, form a circuit of 12 m., and are flanked with numerous towers, separated by gates, and enclosed by a ditch. Some of these gates are handsome, and remarkable for their height. It contains the remains of the palace of the ancient kings of Shen-si. The houses are low and ill-built, and their furnishings inferior in quality to those of the southern provinces. The principal forces of the Manchus, destined for the defence of the northern part of the empire, are garrisoned here under the general-in-chief, in a portion of the town walled-off for their exclusive occupancy. A large species of bat abounds in the environs, the flesh of which is much esteemed by the Chinese. A great trade is carried on here in mules. S. was for several centuries the capital of China.

SI-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, and div. of Keu-chu-fu.

SIGÉAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of Narbonne. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,958; in 1846, 11,109.—The town is 12 m. S of Narbonne, near a pond of the same name. Pop. in 1846, 3,213. It has distilleries of brandy and gypsum-works, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and spirits. This town is noted for the victory over the Saracens by Charles Martel in 737.

SIGGITHAL, or SIGGENTHAL, a fine valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau and district of Baden, extending from the town of that name to the Aar, a distance of 5 m., and watered by the Limmat. On the r. bank of the Limmat, about a mile above its confluence with the Aar, is a village also named Siggithal. Pop. of Ober S. in 1851, 1,183; of Unter S., 989.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. NE by E of Beverley, including the townships of Catfoss, Little Hatfield, Seaton, and S. Area 6,319 acres. Pop. in 1851, 703.

SIGHAJIK BAY, an indentation formed by the Ægean sea, on the W coast of Turkey in Asia, in



the sanjak of Saghala, on the NW side of the gulf of Scala-Nova, of which it forms a branch. It is 18 m. in extreme breadth at its entrance, and 15 m. in depth, and with the gulf of Smyrna, on the N. forms the isthmus of Vurla, by which the peninsula of Clazomene is connected with the continent. On the NE side of this bay is a town and fortress of the same name. It stands in a level tract, 28 m. SW of Smyrna, on the site of the ancient *Gerac*, the port of *Teos*. This town is said to be of Genevese origin.

**SIGHLA.** See **SAGHALA**.

**SIGILLO**, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation of Perugia, 11 m. E of Gabbio, in the Apennines.

**SIGISMOND (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 3 m. SE of Maillezay. Pop. 1,239.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Fancigny, mande. and 3 m. NNE of Cluses, in a deep valley. Pop. 1,000.

**SIGLIANO**, a village of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 54 m. E of Florence, viariat and 6 m. NNW of Borgo-San-Sepolero, on the r. bank of the Tiber, at the foot of Mount Fungaja. It has several mineral springs.

**SIGLINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail, and 11 m. NNE of Neckarsulm, on the Jaxt. Pop. 535.

**SIGMARINGEN**, a town of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 33 m. N of Constanx, on the r. bank of the Danube, at an alt. of 600 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,558. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb and a normal school. On a height to the N of the town is a castle belonging to the princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

**SIGN**, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, in the circle and 21 m. N of Spalatro. Pop. 3,800. The fortress, which was built by the Turks, is on a steep rock, and consists of a series of lofty walls, some of which have ramparts. Earthquakes and the neglect of the Venetians during a period of 100 years have reduced them to a state of dilapidation. Except the cavalry barracks, in the lower part of the town, the military buildings are all in ruins. In the vicinity of Cetina, to the N of Sign, is a saline spring, locally named Zlanestine.

**SIGNAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. W of St. Beat, near the l. bank of the Pique. Pop. 200. It has marbles of different colours.

**SIGNAKHI**, a town and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, 75 m. ESE of Tiflis, near the r. bank of the Alazani. It is one of the capitals of the Alazani.

**SIGNAU**, a village of Switzerland, capital of a bail, in the cant. and 15 m. ESE of Berne, near the l. bank of the Emme. It has a castle. Pop. of parish, 1,860; of bail, 16,265.

**SIGNES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Beausset, near the l. bank of the Latay. Pop. in 1841, 1,961.

**SIGNEULZ**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Bleid. Pop. 308.

**SIGNILDSKAR**, a small island of the Aland archipelago, in the Baltic, near the island of Eckerö. It is inhabited chiefly by pilots.

**SIGNY-L'ABBAYE**, or **SIGNY-LE-GRAND**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and arrond. of Mezieres. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,109; in 1846, 9,658.—The town is 15 m. WSW of Mezieres, on the Vaux. Pop. in 1846, 3,205. It contains several forges and blast-furnaces, and spinning-mills; and carries on a considerable trade in cloth and fruit-trees. Clay and slate are wrought in the environs. This town formerly contained a celebrated abbey.

**SIGNY-LE-PETIT**, a canton,<sup>6</sup> commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and arrond. of Rocroi. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,149; in 1846, 7,800.—The town is 12 m. W of Rocroi. Pop. in 1846, 2,243. It has a forge and several blast-furnaces; and manufactories of pottery, animal black, sal-ammoniac, &c.

**SI-GO**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Lin-gan-fu, in N lat. 24° 24', and E long. 102° 36'.

**SIGOLENE (SAINTE)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Monistrol, on a granitic plateau. Pop. in 1846, 3,215. It is noted for its cheese. In the vicinity are the fine castle du Villard, and, on the Duniere, the ruins of that of Latour.

**SIGOLSHEIM**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. E of Kayersberg, near the l. bank of the Weiss. Pop. 700.

**SIGOULES**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,873; in 1846, 10,386.—The town is 8 m. SSW of Bergerac. Pop. 834.

**SIGOURNEY**, a village of Keokuk county, in the state of Iowa, U. S., on a branch of Skunk river, and 50 m. SW of Iowa. Pop. in 1850, 162.

**SIGOYER**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, cant. and 5 m. SW of La-Motte-du-Caire, on a mountain. Pop. 258.

**SIGRI**, a cape, island, and town of Turkey in Asia, on the W coast of the island of Mitylene. The town, the *Antissa* of the ancients, is NNE of the cape, and opposite the island of the same name, the ancient *Nesiope*.

**SIGRISWYL**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. SE of Berne, bail, and 5 m. SE of Thun, amid steep mountains. Pop. of parish, 3,056.

**SIGSTON-KIRKBY**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E by N of North Allerton, watered by a branch of the Swale, including the townships of S., Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe, and Winton. Area 3,369 acres. Pop. in 1851, 282.

**SIGTUNA**, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture and 27 m. NW of Stockholm, and haerd of Langhundra, on a gulf of the same name formed by Lake Maclar. Pop. 434. This place is noted in Scandinavian mythology as the residence of Odin.

**SIGUANTANEJO**, or **CHEQUETAN**, a village and port on the SW coast of Mexico, in the state and 240 m. SW of the town of that name, on the Pacific. The port is one of the best and safest on the coast, but is difficult of approach.

**SIGUENZA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. The partido comprises 69 pueblos.—The town is 42 m. NNE of Guadalajara, near the confines of the prov. of Calatayud, on the slope of a hill, the summit of which is occupied by an old castle, on the l. bank of the Henares. Pop. 4,817. It is enclosed by old walls, and contains some handsome edifices. Of these the principal are the cathedral, in which are several fine mausoleums; the episcopal palace, finely situated; the Franciscan and several other convents. It has besides 3 churches, one of which contains the tomb of Santa Librada, patroness of the town; an hospital, an alms-house, seminaries, a college, and barracks. The streets in the lower part of the town are spacious and handsome, the others steep and narrow. Of 780 houses only 80 are of modern structure. The fountains are supplied by an aqueduct constructed at the expense of one of the bishops. It possesses manufactories of coarse cloth, hats, pottery, nails, and common hardware. The environs are fertile and pleasant, and afford gypsum and

statuary marble. This town was taken by Alphonso VI. from the Moors in 1106.

**SIGUERO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Segovia, and partido of Sepulveda, at the W base of the chain of the Somosierra, on the l. bank and near the source of the Duraton. Pop. 288.

**SIGUIER**, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Ariège and the valley of Andorra, near the sources of the Siguier and Ordino.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Vic-Dessos, on the r. bank of the Siguier. Pop. 1,400. In its vicinity are iron mines and forges.

**SIGUIJON**. See **FUEGOS**.

**SIGVA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, and district of Beregov. It descends from the E side of the Ural mountains; runs SE; and after a course of about 150 m. joins the Sosva on the l. bank. It is called by the Voguls the Sekia. Previous to the conquest of Siberia by the Russians, there was on its banks, 18 m. from its embouchure, a small town, in which an active trade was carried on between the Russians and Voguls.

**SIGY-LE-CHATEL**, or **SIGY-LE-PETIT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SW of St.-Gengon-le-Royal, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Guye, a small affluent of the Grône. Pop. 459.

**SIH-CHING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 45 m. WSW of Kaouchu-fu, in N lat. 21° 32' 24", E long. 109° 49' 50".

**SIH-CHU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. 30° 10'. It is noted as the birthplace of the emperor Yu, founder of the dynasty of Hya or Heia.

**SI-HEANG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. and 45 m. ESE of Han-chung-fu, in N lat. 32° 42', and E long. 107° 55'.

**SIHL**, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the cant. of Schwitz, in Mount Brägel; traverses a valley of the same name; enters the cant. of Zurich; forms for some distance its line of separation from the cant. of Zug; and after a course in a generally NW direction of 42 m., throws itself into the Limmat immediately below Zurich.

**SI-HO**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. and 75 m. SE of Kung-chang-fu, in N lat. 34°, and E long. 105° 16'.—Also a river in the prov. of Fo-keen, which has its source in the W part of the prov.; runs in a generally E direction; and throws itself into the Eastern sea, a little above Fu-chu, and after a course of about 120 m.

**SI-HOU**, a lake of China, in the prov. of Chekeang, and a little to the SW of Hang-chu. It is said to be the most picturesque in the empire.

**SIHUN**. See **SYR-DARIA**.

**SIJA**, a town of Guatemala, in the state of that name, and dep. of Totonicapan.

**SIKAMA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Farima.

**SIKAMNA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Monts.

**SI-KAO-SHAN**, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and dep. of Tsun-hwa-chu, in N lat. 41° 2', E long. 115° 55'. It is covered with perpetual snow.

**SI-KAPAP**, a strait of the Sunda archipelago, which separates the Nassau islands, in N lat. 2° 50', E long. 100° 10'. It is about 3 m. in width, and affords a safe passage to vessels. It contains several islets.

**SIKHS**, or **SIKHS**, a religious sect and political community of Hindostan, which, until recently, held sway over the country included within the parallels of 30° and 34° 20' N, and the meridians of 70° and 77° E, embracing an extent of territory

equal to about half the area of the Spanish peninsula in Europe, and comprising the greater part of Multan, several districts in the prov. of Delhi, and the whole of the Punjab. The religion of the S., and the nation itself, as distinguished from the natives of India generally, originated towards the close of the 15th cent., with Baba Nanak, who had been once a trader, but who subsequently led a life of religious meditation. He was one of those benevolent individuals of the unlearned classes, who have arisen from time to time, chiefly among the agricultural pop. of Upper India, who, dissatisfied with the distinctions of caste, and its concomitant national dissension, have endeavoured to produce a fusion of the existing systems of faith, in which might be included the various Hindu votaries, and even the Mahomedans of India. Nanak was enabled to disseminate his system by the protection of the native ruler who held the government of the Punjab under the Mahomedan sovereign of Delhi. He is said to have been a great traveller; and he certainly induced numbers of his countrymen to adopt his faith, and to call themselves *Sikhs* or 'Disciples.' The sect continued to exist with precarious fortune after his death, under a succession of teachers; some of whom suffered persecution under the Mahomedan sovereigns; and one of them, Tegh Bahadur, the ninth in order from Nanak, was put to death in 1675. The Sikhs had almost disappeared, when Govind Singh, the son and successor of Tegh Bahadur, converted them from a religion of quietism and toleration to a republican confederacy of soldiers, who declared implacable enmity to all the followers of Mahomed. He abrogated the distinction of caste, admitted all Hindus into the new republic, and adopted for his military adherents the surname of *Singh* or 'Lion.' He also began the political organisation of the S. by the institution of a federal council of chiefs, who met periodically to consult on all measures connected with the body. This last apostle of the S. was assassinated in 1708, at Nudher on the Godavery, in the 48th year of his age. "He did not live," says Capt. Cunningham in his *History of the Sikhs* (Lond. 1849), "to see his own ends accomplished, but he effectually roused the dormant energies of a vanquished people, and filled them with a lofty although fitful longing for social freedom and national ascendancy, the proper adjuncts of that purity of worship which had been preached by Nanak. Govind saw what was yet vital, and he relumed it with Promethean fire. A living spirit possesses the S. people, and the impress of Govind has not only elevated and altered the constitution of their minds, but has operated materially and given amplitude to their physical frames. The features and external form of a whole people have been modified, and a S. chief is not more distinguishable by his stately person and free and manly bearing, than a minister of his faith is by a lofty thoughtfulness of look, which marks the fervour of his soul, and his persuasion of the near presence of the Divinity. Notwithstanding these changes it has been usual to regard the S. as essentially Hindu, and they doubtless are so in language and every-day customs, for Govind did not fetter his disciples with political systems or codes of municipal laws; yet, in religious faith and worldly aspirations, they are wholly different from other Indians, and they are bound together by a community of inward sentiment and of outward knowledge unknown elsewhere."

The mode of government adopted by Govind Singh continued, with several modifications, until the close of the last cent. The country was divided into twelve *misals*, within each of which the chief exercised independent power, though joining with the federal body for objects common to all; and all agreed in determined resistance to the Mahomedan yoke. The S. prospered under this mode of government, which lasted until the time of the late Runjit Singh of Lahore, who gradually destroyed the several chiefs under any or even no pretext, and thus possessed himself of all the powers of government. The only *misals* which did not come under his yoke were those between the Sutledge and the Jumna, which spontaneously dissolved themselves, under the protection of the British government. The last general diet was held in 1805, when Lord Lake pursued the chief Holcar into the Punjab. The rise of the power of Runjit Singh, from his succession in 1792, at the age of 12, to the chieftainship of a small *misal*, until the period when he had reduced the whole of the Punjab under his own absolute power, gained a considerable portion of Affghanistan, occupied and ruined Cashmere, compelled the chiefs of Little Tibet to pay him tribute, and had even come into collision with the forces of the Emperor of China, is detailed in our articles **LAHORE** and **PUNJAB**. All this power was the growth of little more than twenty years, and was obtained wholly by the sword, unchecked by the necessity of any plea or pretext, and kept together solely by the means which formed it, to be dissolved into more than pristine insignificance so soon as the person who gave it birth should be no more. Under Runjit, the Sikh army was estimated at about 76,000 men of all arms; being regular infantry, 35,000; irregular infantry, 10,000; regular cavalry, 3,000; irregular of all classes, ditto, 25,000; artillery, 2,000. The irregular horse, it was supposed, might be doubled, and the irregular infantry quadrupled in a few months. In this estimate by a writer in the *Calcutta Review* in 1844, was included Raja Heera Singh's hill troops, but not those of Raja Golsah Singh, who had probably 20,000 or even 30,000 men at command. The S. regular infantry, says the reviewer, "is composed of fine men, and in all respects we consider both infantry and cavalry to be equal to that of any native power in India; to be in no respect inferior to the Gwallor troops that fought at Maharajpore. The cavalry are in appearance inferior to the infantry, and we consider are really so. Both have Hindustanis, Sikhs, and Punjab Mussulmans mixed up in

the ranks; some regiments being formed chiefly of Sikhs, some having few of them. The embodied irregular infantry are nearly as good as the regulars; sometimes we consider, as observed of the Nujeebs and Ramgoles, superior; but with one or other their conduct depends mainly on their officers, and the majority of these are very bad, that is, they are ignorant persons, mostly promoted for very different qualities than those which become the soldier. The irregular or Goorchura horse is of various kinds. The strict Goorchura is the Sikh yeoman, often a man with a well or two of land in his village, or sometimes possessed of the whole village. He considers himself in all respects a gentleman, and has much of the feeling of a soldier. His horse is his own, and he can afford to feed it; he is therefore well mounted, follows the banner of some sirdar, on the footing of a misuldar, tabidar, or jaghirdar, as explained elsewhere. If well handled, we doubt not that in the event of a war in which the Punjab Sikhs generally joined, 15,000 or 20,000 such horsemen could be added to the cavalry now on the roll; and as many more of inferior sort—dependents of the above, or of sirdars obliged to bring certain quotas into the field. These last are generally very inferior to the former. The men are often low Mahomedans, Rungeta Sikhs, and getting mere subsistence—often not more than a seer (two pounds) of flour for themselves, and 3 seers of vetches for their horses, with 50 or at the utmost 100 rupees a year, they cannot be expected to be very efficient soldiers. The pop. of the Lahore territory, highland, and lowland, having long been accustomed to arms, the rulers have no difficulty in raising, on occasion, large bands of irregulars, whom they call Moolkeas or Mookhyas. These men they arm with long matchlocks and swords, and though often disaffected, by putting them into positions where their own safety depends on their valour, their masters get good service out of them. Thus the Rajpoots of Kooloo and Mundee are sent to combat the Yusufzies or Khyberes, while troublesome and refractory Sikh or Mahomedan tributaries are put to bridle the Kooloo and Mundee people. From all that are distrusted, hostages are required, or money securities taken. Sooltan Mohammed and Peer Mahomed of Peshawur have always each a son or more at Lahore, and even the Khan of Mundote is occasionally requested to send his brother or attend himself at Durbur, although his unfortunate contingent, perhaps at the other end of the Yusufzies country at the time, are ample security for his fealty." Captain Cunningham's testimony to the spirit and bearing of the S. is more striking and suggestive. "While the governor-general and commander-in-chief," says he, "remained at Lahore at the head of 20,000 men, portions of the S. army came to the capital to be paid up and disbanded. The soldiers showed neither the dispendency of mutinous rebels nor the effrontery and indifference of mercenaries, and their manly deportment added lustre to that valour which the victors had dearly felt and generously extolled. The men talked of their defeat as the chance of war, or they would say that they were imitators of unapproachable masters. But amid all their humiliation, they inwardly dwelt upon their future destiny with unabated confidence; and while gaily calling themselves inert and youthful scholars, they would sometimes add, with a significant and sardonic smile, that the 'Khālsā' itself was yet a child, and that as the commonwealth of S. grew in stature, Govind would clothe his disciples with irresistible might and guide them with unequalled skill."

The British government was the only power with which Runjit maintained friendly intercourse, and the only one from which his ambition could receive a check; and to that government it would seem that the task is now delegated of keeping alive the monarchy founded by the successful chief, after having destroyed the military body with which he obtained his power, and which, unrestrained by his iron will, had become as destructive to the nation which maintained it as dangerous to its neighbours. The political confederacy of the S. was destroyed by the power of Runjit Singh; and the religion of Nanak has also ceased to exist in its original character. Those who profess the pure S. faith do not, says Professor Wilson, question the existence of the Hindu triad; and, excepting in the expression of benevolence to all mankind, differ but little from the orthodox Hindu of the Vaishnava sect. The disciples of Govind Singh receive all the Pauranic legends, but approach rather to the Saiva sect, and avow hatred to the Mahomedans as a ruling principle. All conform, in a great degree, to the Hindu domestic usages, and reject the flesh of the cow as food, with a determination even stronger than that professed by the Hindus. The moral code of Nanak is wholly disregarded; and no race in India is so flagrantly demoralised as the S. The chief distinction between the S. and the Hindus is the abolition of the restraint of caste, which, however imperfectly, supplies to the Hindu the place of a purer system; and the abolition has not been successful in improving the practices of the S. See articles *T-TORE*, *MULTAN*, and *PUNJAB*.

**SIKIATSKOI**, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Lena, 140 m. N of Jigansk.

**SIKINGEN**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 7 m. NE of Bretten, in the Kreichgau, near the r. bank of the Kreich. Pop. 450. It has a castle.

**SIKINGEN-UNTER**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, and SE of Heiligenberg. Pop. 480.

**SIKINO**, or **SIKINOS**, an island of the Grecian archipelago, between Polycandro and Nio, in N lat. 36° 40'. It is about 10 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth, and produces wine, wheat, figs, and cotton. Its cap., also called Sikino, is situated on a rock overhanging the sea.

**SIKKIM**, or **SIKHEM**, a state of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 26° 40' and 28° N, and the meridians of 88° and 89° E, and bounded on the N by Tibet; on the E by Butan; on the S by Bengal; and on the W by Nepal. Its surface, of about 4,200 sq. m., is altogether mountainous, being covered with ranges of the Himalayas, which on the S rise abruptly from the plains of Bengal to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 ft., and on the NW attain on the Kinchingunga an alt. of 28,177 ft. The mountain ranges run N and S, being in fact "the snowed spurs of far higher unsnowed land behind" [Hooker]. The Tista, a great affluent of the Ganges, receives the chief drainage of the country. The climate is moist, but generally salubrious. The soil is often a rich black vegetable mould, producing good crops of millet, maize, and rice. The aboriginal inhabitants are Lepchas with Mongolian features. The cap. of the country is in N lat. 27° 15', E long. 88° 0'. On the conquest of Nepal by the English, in 1816, this state was taken under British protection.

**SIKLOS**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 16 m. S by E of Fünfkirchen, remarkable chiefly for the wine produced in the environs. Here are also marble quarries. Pop. 3,247.

**SIKOKI**, or **SIKOKO**, the least of the four principal islands of Japan, lying to the S of Nifon, from which it is separated by the strait of Mitsu-sima-nada, and to the E of Kiusiu. It is about 150 m. in length from NE to SW, and 72 m. in greatest breadth. Nothing is yet known of its interior. It is administratively divided into the 4 provinces of Ava, Iyo, Sanoki, and Tosa.

**SIKULA**, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 14 m. NE of Arad. Pop. 1,400.

**SIL**, a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Asturias, flows SW, and joins the Minho in Galicia, after a course of 96 m. It yields occasionally grains of gold.

**SIL**. See **SIHL**.

**SILA** (LA), a plateau of the Apennines, on the frontiers of Calabria-Citra and Calabria-Ultra 2da. It is covered with snow and ice in winter; and gives rise to the Crati, Trionto, Neto, Tacina, and Simmari or Corace.

**SILAIR**, a river of Hindostan, in the state of Nagpore, which flows SE to the Godavery.

**SILAKANI**, a port of Madagascar, 30 m. SE of Mouzangaie.

**SILAMBOE**, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, in E long. 107° 15'.

**SILANCHI**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which, after a winding course, joins the Caroni, with which it enters the river Blanco, in S lat. 9°.

**SILANO**, a village of the duchy of Modena, 5 m. N of Campogiano.

**SILANUS**, a village of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Cagliari, at the E foot of Monte Santo-Padre. Pop. 1,500.

**SILAO**, a settlement of Mexico, in the state and 15 m. NW of Guanajuato, containing 1,000 families of Indians, Spaniards, and Mestizoes.

**SILAVENGA**, a small town of Continental Sardinia, on the river Sesia, 10 m. NW of Novara.

**SILBE**, a village of Western Africa, on the Senegal, in the country of the Fula, in N lat. 17° 5'.

**SILBERBACH**, a manufacturing village of Bohemia, in the circle of Elbogen. Pop. 2,000.



**SILBERBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. and 40 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 1,700. It stands on a hill, 1,375 ft. in alt. above sea-level, and took its name from a mine of lead and silver in the neighbourhood, the working of which is now relinquished. In 1777 a strong fortress was erected here by Frederick the Great, which is capable of containing 5,000 men, and guards the pass from Bohemia.

**SILBERHUTTEN**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. SSE of Tirschenreuth. It has glass-works.

**SILBERSTRASSE**, a village of Saxony, on the Mulda, 4 m. SSE of Zwickau. It has a beautiful bridge across the Mulda.

**SILCHESTER**, a parish in Hants,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Basingstoke. Area 1,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1851, 456. The site of the *Caer-Segont* of the Britons, the *Vindomum* of the Romans, and the *Silchester*, or great city, of the Saxons was in this p. The ancient town was destroyed by Ælla, the Saxon, in 493, but its walls still remain in some places. They enclose an area in the form of an irregular octagon, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumf.

**SILE**, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises near Treviso, flows E, and joining an arm of the Piave, takes the name of the Piavecello, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 4 m. E of Venice.

**SILEBY**, a parish in Leicestershire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Mount-Sorrel, on the Soar, and intersected by the Midland Counties railway, which crosses it on two bridges of great height. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,491; in 1851, 1,660.

**SILES**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. NE of Jaen, near the l. bank of the Guadalimar. Pop. 2,200.

**SILESIA** [GERM. *Schlesien*; SLAVONIAN, *Zlezia* or *Czelesien*], a province of Prussia, lying between the parallels of  $49^{\circ} 50'$  and  $52^{\circ} N$ ; and the meridians of  $14^{\circ} 25'$  and  $19^{\circ} 12' E$ ; and bounded on the NW by Brandenburg; on the NE by Posen; on the E by Poland; on the SE by Cracovia and Galicia; on the S by Moravia or Austrian Silesia; and on the SW by Bohemia.

*Physical features.* The Oder divides this country into two almost equal parts, but very different from one another in soil and features. The German or SW side is mountainous, but has an excellent soil; the NE side on the r. bank, called the Polish side, is for the most part flat, sandy, and sterile. The country is highest to the SE and flattens to the NW. The declination is northwards towards the Oder and the Baltic. The Sudetes run 200 m. on the boundaries between Silesia and Bohemia. The highest point on this range is the Riesenkoppe, or 'Giant's Head,' 4,950 ft. above sea-level. The Schneeberg, in the county of Glatz, is, according to the observations of the Abbe Felbiger, and M. Gerhard, 3,065 Parisian feet above Habelschwerdt; and this small village is 75 ft. higher than Glatz, which is elevated 867 ft. above the level of the sea; so that the total elevation of Schneeberg is 4,007 Parisian feet, or about 4,274 English feet. From the Schneeberg rises the Neisse, which, after watering the co. of Glatz, enters Silesia, through the valley of Wartha; while the Schneeberg separates Glatz on the SE from Moravia, the mountains of Habelschwerdt divide it from Bohemia on the SW. The highest part of this chain, called Grunewalde, near Rienerz, is little inferior to the Schneeberg, and both are covered with snow in October. To the NW of Habelschwerdt, rises another chain called the Heuscheune. The Eulengebirge, or 'Mountain of Owls,' separates the co. of Glatz from the principality of Schweidnitz in Silesia. The height of the Eulengebirge, at its N extremity, is, accord-

ing to Giersdorff, 3,326 ft. above sea-level; and the highest part, which is in the vicinity of Hansdorff, is higher than the Great Brocken in the Harzewald, and nearly of the same elevation as the Fichtelgebirge. The chain of Heuscheune, or the 'Hay-stack,' so called from the singular appearance of its central summit, rises 2,900 ft. above the level of the sea, according to Zollner; and is composed of a large mass of sandstone, formed of fine grains of quartz. Another mountain, called Diberschaar, equal in height to the Eulengebirge, is a complete mass of basalt. In the NW part of S. are several detached mountains of considerable height, as the Zobtenberg, between Schweidnitz and Breslau, a detached spur from the main ridge of the Sudetic chain, 2,125 Rhenish feet in height. On every side but the S the Zobunburg is bounded by a vast plain. It consists entirely of serpentine, with some hornblende; and contains a quarry of dark green marble. In the neighbourhood of the Reysengebirge, and over all that part of Upper S. which lies towards Moravia and Hungary, winter sets in earlier, is of longer duration, and is much more severe, than in the level country: in those months, when at the foot of the Reysengebirge, and the Gesenk, every thing is yet covered with ice and snow, the trees at Breslau are in full verdure. The descent of the Reysengebirge, like that of the Erzgebirge towards Saxony, is much more gradual on the Silesian side than on the quarter towards Bohemia. The N descent of the Schneeberg continues for the distance of 8 leagues, into the interior of the country. Beyond the Oder, where it takes its course to the NW, all mountains disappear, and those immense plains begin, by which the North of Europe is distinguished from the South.—The principal river of S. is the Oder, which receives all the smaller ones, with the exception of a few running on the boundaries. Its principal affluents are the Elsa, the Stober, the Oppa, the Neisse, and the Katzbach. The Vistula only touches the southern boundaries of S. The Iser flows to the Elbe.—There are few lakes, and none of considerable size, but a great number of ponds. In S. alone, excluding Lusatia, there are about 6,688 of these small collections of water. There are also a number of ditches and marshes. The most remarkable of the latter are the White Meadows on the Giant mountains, and the peat-moor of Seefeld, in the circle of Glatz, lying 2,858 ft. above the level of the sea. There is but one canal, that of Klادنitz, for the transport of coal. There are several mineral springs.—The climate is in general mild, even in the mountainous countries, but on approaching the southern boundaries it becomes more rough, which is partly caused by the height of the extensive forests, and partly by the neighbourhood of the Carpathes.

*Industry and commerce.* The agriculture of S. has been much improved in later years, but has not yet reached that degree of perfection which it has attained in some other German provinces. The soil is in general fruitful, and very different from that of Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Lusatia. In fact, till the acquisition of S. and Saxony, Magdeburg was the best prov. in the Prussian dominions, in proportion to its extent; the recent acquisitions from Saxony were the most fertile parts of the king of Saxony's dominions, except the tract between Meissen and Dresden, which rivals in fertility the North of Italy. Although the northern extremity of S. resembles, in comparative sterility, the soil of Brandenburg; yet, in general, S. is a fertile country, productive in grain, fruits, and culinary vegetables. The forests produce abundance of tar, resin, turpentine, and pitch extracted from the pine,

the fir, and the larch.—Iron mines were begun to be wrought in Prussian S. in 1784, and are now the most productive in Germany. The last return of the quantity of iron and zinc produced and manufactured in the Crown works is from 1830 to the end of 1847; that latter year, which had been one of the most prosperous, was followed by one of political and commercial disaster. The average of the above 18 years is therefore a fairer test of the activity of the establishments in ordinary times than would be given by the years since and including 1848. From the beginning of 1830 to the end of 1847, 549,416 centners of iron and zinc were smelted and manufactured in the government-establishments, in bar, cast, building, tool, and sheet iron, and rolled zinc. To the same date the Crown workshops had produced 797 machines, large and small, such as boilers, malt-crushing machines, mills for bruising potatoes for distillation, and thrashing machines; and above 3,000 smaller articles, coach axles, fire engine pipes, pumps, cranes, hay presses, ploughs of all kinds, bedsteads, and the iron parts of an endless variety of machines and implements.—The vast forests of Upper S. promised an inexhaustible supply of fuel when the works were first established; but, notwithstanding the use of coal at an early period of their existence, the necessity of an economy in the consumption of charcoal was not long in making itself evident. In the Silesian mines abundance of chrysoprasus is found in various stages of transition; it appears to be a semiopal, deriving its green tincture from nickel. Coal occurs in various quarters.—At the commencement of the present cent. the linen manufacture was in full prosperity throughout S. The value of the linen cloth exported annually amounted to 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 francs. Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Poland, and Russia, received the produce of this province by agents from Hamburgh, Bremen, and Amsterdam, and the merchants of Cadiz and Lisbon reshipped them for distant countries. This manufacture was of long standing, and created much wealth amongst a large number of merchants. The soil of S. is well calculated for the production of flax and the low price of labour favoured speculation. The spinners were scattered throughout the small towns, and through the country. They disposed of their produce to the weavers, who were at the same time manufacturers, and the cloths were sold through the fairs to the merchants, who distributed them throughout the world. By degrees the form of this trade became changed. Political events and the progress of manufactures in other countries produced competition, and the manufactures of S. declined rapidly. One apparently insignificant cause marked the origin of this decline, which was the substitution of the Saxon spinning-wheel for the wheel in use throughout S. With the latter it was impossible to spin bad thread, because it broke instantly if it were not carefully spun; with the Saxon spinning-wheel the produce was doubled within the same period of time. The weavers were the first to take advantage of this rapid and incomplete execution. They lowered the price of wages, and the merchants in their turn, under pretence of the inferior quality of the cloth, reduced the price. This course having been once commenced, the quality of the manufacture became deteriorated, negligence and fraud became common amongst the spinners, weavers, and bleachers, the reputation of the factors became suspected, and discredit was thrown on the manufactures of S. The chief seat of the linen trade of S. is comprised in the circles of Schweidnitz, Reichenbach, and Waldenburg. The official tax returns gave in 1850 a list of 15 manufacturing firms or houses of the first

class. The reports state that no exact return of the quantity of linen woven in the district can be given, but some estimate of it may be formed from the fact that in one first-rate establishment alone 100,000 pieces were manufactured in 1849. At the beginning of 1850 it was estimated that there were 1,834 looms at work in the above-named three circles. The chief consumers among the continental states are Poland, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain (less now than formerly), France, and Holland.—The manufacture of cotton goods is confined principally to the circle of Reichenbach. At the beginning of 1850, the trade employed 12,780 looms in the three circles over which it extends. It is more a domestic manufacture than that of linen, and the export of the goods inconsiderable.—The manufacture of beet-root sugar is increasing, though a disposition on the part of the government to subject the article to increased taxation may tend to check it. In 1851 there were 36 sugar manufactories in S. The quantity of beet-root consumed in the production of sugar was 2,351,866 centners. The quantity is always exactly known, as the tax, an excise, is levied on the raw material—the root. The raw material costs from 7½d. to 9d. per cwt., and shows no tendency to fall in price; the price of the sugar on the other hand has been reduced by the competition of the manufacturers, and the fall in colonial sugars.—The exportations from S. are considerable, and valued at about 12,000,000 Silesian crowns, or £2,000,000; the importations amount to 11,000,000 crowns, or £1,833,333. The principal articles of exportation are linen, yarn, cotton, madder, wood, arsenic, galena, and iron, and other metal ware; those of importation are horses, cattle, flaxseed, salt, wine, and colonial wares.

*Population.* S. is one of the most populous provinces of the monarchy, containing 139 towns, 47 boroughs, and 5,356 villages, with 3,061,593 inhabitants in 1849, and of 3,065,809 in 1852. The majority are Germans, the rest Slavonians of the Polish race; and most of the latter are bleuded with the Germans. In Upper S., and on the boundaries of Posen and Poland, the Polish language and Polish manners are found. In the former circles of Lusatia, Wendes are established; the Jews labour here under hard restrictions, there are, however, about 31,000 in S. The nobility are numerous, and divided into high and low; part of them are very rich, and they enjoy peculiar privileges; bondage has been entirely abolished.—The ecclesiastical history of S. is complicated. Luther's doctrines found numerous partizans here, who, after severe oppressions, obtained in 1609, from the emperor Rudolph, a dearly bought charter. New securities were exacted by them in the peace of Münster; but in spite of this they afterwards lost their churches, and were exposed to persecution. Charles XII. of Sweden forced Austria to restore to the Lutherans more than 100 churches; the Catholics, however, remained predominant. After the conquest of Frederic the Great, the Lutherans hoped to gain the upper hand, but Frederic preserved the *status quo* of the Catholic establishments, agreeably to his engagement; and it was only in 1810 that all the convents, with the exception of those destined for nursing the sick, were secularized at the same time with the Lutheran clerical foundations. Catholics and Protestants now enjoy perfectly equal rights in S., as in the rest of the Prussian monarchy. The Catholics have four bishops. There were 1,558,215 Protestants, comprehending Lutherans, Calvinists, Hussites, and Moravians; and 1,476,905 Catholics in this country in 1849.

*State of education.* Silesia has a university, with

a double theological faculty,—a Catholic and a Protestant; 10 Lutheran and Reformed, and 7 Catholic gymnasiums; a Jewish college; a college of Moravians; upwards of 3,400 city and parochial schools, and several seminaries and scientific institutions for particular purposes. The Catholic schools have been much improved, and a more general diffusion of knowledge is attested by many clear facts. Besides the normal schools, an university at Breslau, and an academy of nobles at Lignitz, there are grammar-schools, in which Latin is taught in every town.—Silesia is divided into the 3 governments of Breslau, Lignitz, and Oppeln, which are again subdivided into circles.

*History.* From the earliest times in which S. appears in history, we find it inhabited by Germans and Slavonians. The latter seem to have come to this country—then considered part of Poland—about the middle of the 6th cent. By a division of that country among the sons of Bolislav III., S. had, for the first time, its own rulers from the family of the Piasts. It was afterwards again divided into two duchies, from which arose the present division into Upper and Lower S. The reigning family having been subdivided into several branches,—of which there were no less than 16 in the beginning of the 14th cent., calling themselves sovereign-dukes of S.,—it was an easy matter for the kings of Bohemia to subdue this country, which, in the middle of the 14th cent., became a fief of that crown, and was ultimately united with it, the dukes of the line of Piast having gradually been extinguished. From that period S. remained united with Bohemia, till the peace of Breslau, in 1742, when it was ceded to Prussia. Frederic II. placed S. out of connexion with the German empire, and took the title of its sovereign duke; but Frederic William III. joined it, in 1818, to those of his states, belonging to the German confederacy. The administration is now similar to that of all the Prussian provinces.

**SILFIAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. NW of Cleguerac. Pop. 700.

**SILHAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Vernoux, on a mountain. Pop. 1,671.

**SILHET**, a district of Bengal, lying between the 24th and 26th parallels, on the E side of the Brahmaputra river. Area 2,861 sq. m. Its N frontier is not more than 350 m. in a direct line from the Chinese frontier; but the intervening space is occupied by barren mountains, and unhealthy woods and swamps. The surface is composed of steep mountains and broad level plains. The latter, during the rainy season, are generally inundated, and produce prodigious quantities of coarse rice; cotton and sugar are also raised. During the inundation large boats may sail over great part of the country. Besides rice, S. exports lime, ivory, timber, and oranges. Coal has been discovered in the district. The Megna and Surmah are the principal rivers; S. and Azmurgunge the chief towns. This district was first invaded by the Mahomedans in 1254. Under the Mogul government it was one of the frontier military stations dependent on Dacca.

**SILHET**, properly **SIRHAT**, the capital of the above-mentioned district, is situated on the r. bank of the Surmah, 270 m. NE of Calcutta, in N lat. 24° 55'.

**SILHOUETTE**, an island of the Mahé group, in the Seychelles archipelago, Indian ocean, a little to the NW of the island of Mahé. It is 11 m. in circuit, and contains 1,515 acres of arable land. Pop. 136.

**SILIAN**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 2½ m. N by W of Lampeter. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1851, 335.

**SILIM**, a river of Kara-Mongolia, which descends from the Khingan mountains; runs NW, and loses itself in the small lake of Shaidam-omo.

**SILIMPDA**, a river of China, in Mandshuria, which has its source in the Tugurik mountains, on the confines of Siberia; runs SSW; and after a course of about 240 m., joins the Tchikiri, on the l. bank, about 100 m. NE of the confluence of that river with the Sagalien.

**SI-LIN-KEEN**, a district and town of China, in

the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 51 m. W of Sze-ching-fu, in N lat. 24° 15'.

**SILINODIN**, a district of the island of Celebes, extending towards its centre from the shores of Tommie or Goonong-Tella bay.

**SILIPICA**, or **SULIPICA**, a town of La Plata, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Santiago-del-Estero, near the r. bank of the Rio-Dulce.

**SILIQUA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov., and 17 m. WNW of Cagliari, in a plain, at the entrance to the Val Dorida, near the l. bank of the Sixerres. Pop. 1,280. The environs produce corn and wine, and afford excellent pasturage.

**SILISTRIA**, or **SILISTRI**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, situated 66 m. N by E of Shumla, on the r. bank of the Danube, just above a bend which it makes to the S. On the S and E it has low hills, and below these a narrow strip of level ground skirts the Danube; on the SW is a fine level pasture country. It contains above 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly one story high, and built of wood. The principal edifice, a large Greek church and convent, begun during the years of the Russian occupation, S. being the chief pledge for the fulfilment of the treaty of Adrianople, was burned during the last siege. There are or were within the town 5 mosques, several baths, capacious barracks, and extensive magazines chiefly for warehousing grain; but all these buildings suffered severely during the late siege. S. is strongly fortified, and is renowned beyond every other stronghold in the annals of Danubian warfare. The *enceinte continuée* is nearly semicircular, with 5 bastions on the river-base, and 5 on the land side, or 7 if the corner ones be included. All the scarps and counterscarps are of solid stone-masonry, and the ditch is from 25 to 35 yds. wide, and from 10 to 12 ft. in depth. There is no *contregarde* or other complicated extension of the Vauban system. Since the Russian occupation of the town, all the works have been greatly strengthened. The renovated strength of S. lies in the detached forts, the chief of which is the semi-octagonal fort of Abd-ul-Mejid, on the hill of Ackbar, the eminence from which the Russians made themselves masters of the place in the last war. This fort is situate at the back of Silistria, assuming the river to be the front, and is supported on each side by other forts to the r. and l., of gigantic profile, occupying spurs which here run down towards the Danube from the Bulgarian plateau, and in several instances 600 ft. above the level of the river, the whole enclosing an oval space. Fort Abd-ul-Mejid—so called after the reigning sultan—is the key of all. The new forts on the plain have been placed with strict reference to the bastions of the town and their rayon; and all, with the exception of Abd-ul-Mejid, have been constructed within the last six months, several with block houses of solid stone masonry and all with deep fosses and drawbridges. In the centre of the base or section of the semi-octagon, next S. is a beautiful redoubt, shell-proof, and semi-circular in plan. Outside of this is an esplanade, and then a pentagonal rampart; beyond which is a wall loop-holed for infantry, and sunk between the rampart and the covered way, with three shell-proof block-houses. Fort Abd-ul-Mejid is supported by three forts on neighbouring eminences, which preclude a *locus standi* for an enemy, and yet are commanded by Mejid itself. In the plain two forts, Tchair and Liman, shut in the town to the W, on the side of Turtukai; another, Dairmen, or the Windmill, shuts in the plain to the E; and, lastly, one also to the E, close to the Danube, not only commands the breadth of the river, but also the passages



whence gun-boats might debouch from the islands which the river here forms. In May 1854 the Russian forces, mustering on the whole 60,000 men on either bank of the Danube, sat down before S.; but after a bombardment of 39 days with 60 guns in position, and after having constructed several miles of approaches and sprung six mines, they had not gained one inch of ground, and were compelled to abandon the siege. The Russian batteries, 16 in number, were placed on the island of Pisilles, immediately opposite the town, and on the islands of Hoppe, Salhane, and Schiblak, lower down the river. The assailing force almost every other day advanced in huge storming columns of 16 battalions, but did not gain possession of a single gun, nor even succeed in establishing themselves for a single day in any of the entrenchments; and they abandoned the siege, leaving the Arab *tabia*—a petty field-work against which their principal efforts had been directed—a shapeless mass, from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in the possession of its original defenders. The Russian loss before S. on this occasion has been stated at 12,000 men; that of the Turks was about 1,100.

SILIVRI, or SELIVRI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 105 m. NE of Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmara. Pop. 5,000. It is built amphitheatrically, on the slope of a hill, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of a fortress of the Greek empire. The lower or Turkish town has no enclosure, but the houses are connected by crenulated walls. It has a han and several mosques. An old and dilapidated castle commands the sea on the E. The town possesses a considerable maritime trade. Along the port, near the roadstead, a marsh has been formed by the sea, over which a fine stone-bridge of 32 arches has been carried. The environs of the town are planted with vines and fruit-trees, especially apple and cherries.

SILJAN, a lake of Sweden, in the central part of the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, and to the NW of Falun. It is traversed by the Öster-Dal. It is 30 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth.

SILKSTONE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Barnsley, watered by a small tributary to the Dearn. It includes the chapelry of Cumberworth, and part of the chapelry of West Bretton, with the townships of Barnsley, Dodworth, Hoyland-Swain, S., Stainborough, and Thurgoland. Area 14,991 acres. The principal manufacture is that of linen, and there are several iron foundries, wire-drawing works, and coal mines. Pop. in 1801, 6,742; in 1831, 16,561; in 1851, 21,298.

SILKSWORTH, a township in the p. of Bishop-Wearmouth, co.-palatine of Durham,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Sunderland. Area 1,988 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 305.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SSW of Sleaford. Area 2,505 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1851, 256.

SILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. S of Valencia, and partido of Catarvoja, near the W bank of Lake Albufera. Pop. 2,340.

SILLA, a large town of Nigritia, in the state of Bambarra, on the r. bank of the Jôiba, 105 m. NE of Sego.

SILLABAR, or CELLABAR, a town and sea-port of the island of Sumatra, on the SW coast, 33 m. SSE of Benecoolen. The port is safe and good.

SILLA-DE-CARACAS, a summit of Venezuela, in the prov. of Caracas, in N lat.  $10^{\circ} 31' 5''$ , and W long.  $67^{\circ} 1' 30''$ . It has an alt. of 2,877 yds. above sea-level, and forms the loftiest point of the Sierra-de-Avila.

SILLAH-MEW, or SALE, a large town of the

Birman empire, in the Mranma, on the E bank of the Irrawaddy, and 129 m. SSW of Ava. It contains several Buddhist temples. The houses are all built of wood, and are elevated several feet above the ground. It is noted for its manufactures of silk, the raw material of which is imported from China.

SILLANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 3 m. E of St. Etienne-de-St.-Gloires, on a small river at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,147. It has several tanneries.—Also a village in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 9 m. ESE of Tavernes, near the r. bank of the Bresque. Pop. 500. It has a cotton spinning-mill.

SILLEFIORD, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, bail. of Bradsberg, and 45 m. NW of Skeen. Pop. 2,400.

SILLE-LE-GUILAUME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, and arrond. of Le Mans. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,974; in 1846, 16,666. The town is 21 m. NW of Mans, and about the same distance SSW of Alençon, in a valley near the sources of the Vegre. Pop. in 1846, 3,068. It has a college, and possesses extensive manufactories of fine linen, tanneries, and bleacheries. In its vicinity are several mines of iron, and forges.

SILLERMORE, a great moorland tract of country, co. Galway. It comprehends the greater part of the parishes of Rahoon, Moycullen, and Killanin, and a considerable part of the p. of Kileummin, and is, in its S part, identical with the N sea-board of the bay of Galway, from the immediate vicinity of the town of Galway to the bay of Casleh or Costello. The greater part of this tract, of about 50,000 acres, is known by the name of the Sillermore mountain, but is in fact a flat country, which, although rocky and uneven, does not exhibit any mountains, and very few hills, except toward the N corner.

SILLERY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Verzy, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Vêle. Pop. 462. The locality is noted for its wines, which are reputed the best in Champagne.

SILLIES, a river of co. Fermanagh, which rises among the uplands of Innismacaint, and has a course of about 19 m. to the river Erne, at a point 1 m. above Enniskillen.

SILLOS, a town in the W part of the island of Teneriffe, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive salt-works.

SILLOTH BAY, a small bay on the W coast of Cumberland, in N lat.  $54^{\circ} 53'$ . A railway is now completed between Carlisle and Port Carlisle; but as the latter, as well as Maryport, Workington, Harrington, and Whitehaven, is a dry harbour at low water, and is not a proper place to form a point of communication between the east and west, it is proposed to run a railway, 13 m. in length, from Drumburgh, on the Carlisle and Port Carlisle railway, to S. bay, which possesses the necessary requisites, and where it is intended to construct floating docks and a harbour which will admit first-class vessels at all states of the tide, and by night as well as by day. At low water of the highest spring tides the depth of water is from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  faths. in this bay.

SILLWOOD, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Westmoreland, bordered on the N by the Meander or Western river, and on the E by the Liffy or Penny Royal creek.

SILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 2 m. W of Noailles, at the source of the Petit-Silly, an affluent of the Therain. Pop. 480. It has manufactories of the sulphate of alumina of iron.—Also a department and commune of

Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Sylle. Pop. of dep. 2,615; of com. 326.

**SILLY-SUR-NIED**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. N of Pange, near the l. bank of the Nied-Francaise. Pop. 500. It is noted for its bleacheries, and has several lime-kilns.

**SILOVENGO**, or **SILAVENGA**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 11 m. NW of Novara, and mande. of Carpignano.

**SILS**, or **SELG**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in the Haute Engadine, 30 m. SSE of Coire, near the E extremity of a small lake of the same name, noted for the excellence of its trout. Pop. 295, Protestant.

**SILSDEN**, a chapelry in the p. of Kildwick, Yorkshire, 4 m. N by W of Keighley, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 6,908 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,137; in 1851, 2,346. The cotton and worsted manufactures are carried on here.

**SILSILEH** (JEBEL). See **HADJAR-SILSILI**.

**SILSOE**, a hamlet in the p. of Flitton, Bedfordshire, 9½ m. S by E of Bedford. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1851, 755.

**SILTON**, a parish in Dorset, 7 m. NW of Shaftesbury, watered by the Stour. Area 1,257 acres. Pop. in 1831, 396; in 1851, 368.

**SILTON** (NETHER), a chapelry in the p. of Leek, Yorkshire, 7 m. N by E of Thirsk. Area 1,174 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 212.

**SILTON** (OVER), a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. N by E of Thirsk. Area 3,694 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1851, 285.

**SILVANI** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and cant. of Bretteville. Pop. 877. Its manufactures consist chiefly of sadlery.

**SILVANES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Pont-de-Camars. Pop. 450. It has mineral baths.

**SILVANGE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Metz, and commune of Marange. Pop. 100. It is noted for its pears.

**SILVAPLANA**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 27 m. SSE of Coire, on a point of land, projecting into a lake of the same name, formed by the Inn.

**SILVEIRAS**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo. The culture of coffee and sugar forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

**SILVER-BLUFF**, an eminence in the state of South Carolina, U. S., about 2 m. in length, extending along the Susquehanna, and rising to the height of about 30 ft.

**SILVER-CREEK**, a township of Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,447.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan, 181 m. SW of Detroit, drained by Dorrage river. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 183; in 1850, 491.—Also a village of Stephenson co., in the state of Illinois, on the S side Pekatonica river, at the mouth of Silon creek, 168 m. N of Springfield, near the Illinois Central railroad.—Also a village of Chataugue co., in the state of New York, near the confluence of a creek of the same name with Lake Erie, and on the Buffalo and State Line railroad, 31 m. S by W of Buffalo.

**SILVERDALE**, a chapelry in the p. of Warton, co. palatine of Lancaster, 8 m. N by W of Lancaster. Acres 1,145 acres. Pop. in 1851, 240.

**SILVER-HILL**, a mountain in the p. of Killymard, co. Donegal, 6½ m. N by W of the town of Donegal. It has an alt. of 1,967 ft. above sea-level.

**SILVER-LAKE**, a lake of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, U. S., in the townships of Perry

and Castile. It is 5 m. in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and abounds with excellent fish originally brought from Lake Erie. It discharges itself into the Genesee.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 59 m. NNE of Harrisburg, drained by tributaries of Choconut and Silver creeks. It is hilly, but fertile.

**SILVERMINES**, a village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Tipperary, on the road from Toomavara to Newport-Tip, 4½ m. SSW of Nenagh. A mountainous country which immediately surrounds it, popularly called the Silvermines mountains, forms part of the great keuper or Slieve-kinalta congeries, and is separated from the central height of that congeries, the Keeper mountain itself, only by Glen-Colloo, which extends from E to W within less than 2 m. of the S side of the village. The principal height of the Silvermines portion of the congeries rises 1½ m. SW of the village, and lifts its summit to the alt. of 1,607 feet above sea-level. The mountains, as their name implies, are rich in minerals. Silver mines were worked here, during the first half of the 17th cent.; but, during the rebellion of 1641, the works were destroyed. Dr. Boate describes the silver as "very fine, so as the farmers sold it at Dublin for 5s. 2d. sterling the ounce; as for the lead," he adds, "that they sold on the place for £11 sterling the ton, and for £12 at the city of Limerick. The mines are now the property of Lord Dunally; and have been leased from his lordship, and recently brought into extensive operation by an English company. Pop. of the v. in 1831, 791; in 1851, 482.

**SILVER-RIVER**, a rivulet of King's co., which rises among the Slievebloom mountains, near Wolf-Trap Gap, and pursues a NNW course of about 15 m., to the river Brosna, at a point about 2 m. above Ferbane.

**SILVER-SPRING**, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. NE of Carlisle. It has a finely diversified surface, and is drained by Conedogwinet creek, and its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 1,938.

**SILVERSTONE**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. SW of Towcester. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 947; in 1851, 1,134.

**SILVERTON**, a parish in Devon, 5½ m. SW of Columpton. Area 4,714 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,376.

**SILVES**, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on the river Silves or Portimao, 19 m. ENE of Lagos. It has only 2,400 inhabitants, but its circuit is capable of containing, as it formerly did, a much greater number. It was a bishop's see for 400 years, but this dignity was transferred to Faro in 1580. The environs are pleasant.

**SILVESTRO** (SAN), a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 7 m. NNE of Chieti. Pop. 270.

**SILVI**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 7 m. ESE of Atri. Pop. 2,500.

**SILVINGTON**, a parish in Salop, 8 m. NE by E of Ludlow. Area 493 acres. Pop. in 1851, 27.

**SIM**, or **SYMA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, which rises in N lat. 54° 35', runs N, and then SW, and joins the Inzer on the r. bank after a course of about 100 m.

**SIMA** (CAPE), a headland of the Japanese island of Nifon, forming the SW part of Mia bay, in N lat. 34° 10', E long. 137° 20'.

**SIMABARA**, a town of Japan, on the W coast of a large gulf of the same name, which indents the coast of the island of Kiusiu.

**SIMANA**, a small river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Marta, which enters the Rio-Magdalena.

**SIMANCAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SW of Valladolid, on an eminence where the

river Pisnerga falls into the Douro. Pop. 808. It has a castle, in which the ancient archives of Castile are kept. The Moors received a signal defeat here in 931, but took the town in 967.

**SIMANCHI**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen-de-Bramamoros, which unites with the Palanda, and joins the Amazons.

**SIMAND**, a village of Hungary, in the palatinate of Arad, 18 m. SSE of Gyales. Pop. 4,800. This place is said to have been at one time inhabited solely by blind and lame persons, who went about the country as singers, had a language of their own, and were free of all taxes. This singular community appears to have been tolerated so late as the middle of the 16th cent.

**SIMANDRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Cuivery. Pop. 1,500.

**SIMAO**. See **SEMAO**.

**SIMARA**, a small river of Guayana, which runs E, and enters one of the arms by which the Orinoco runs into the sea.—Also one of the smaller Philippine islands, 24 m. E of Mindanao.

**SIMARD**, a village of France, dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NE of Morteret. Pop. 1,300.

**SIMATLAN**, a river of Mexico, in the prov. of Teacoatepec, which enters the Pacific, between the river Capulita and the port of Salinas.

**SIMAWUL**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 18 hours E of Singarli. About 5 m. to the NW is a lake, from the W extremity of which flows a considerable stream, an affluent probably of the Singarli-su, a tributary of the Kizil-Irmak.

**SIMBACH**, a village of Bavaria, 1 m. WSW of Braunau, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 500.

**SIMBANI**, a tract of wooded wilderness in Western Africa, extending NE from the Gambia, and separating the kingdom of Wulli from that of Bondu. On the N it has the kingdom of Futa-Tora, and on the SW that of Tenda. Mollien crossed it in 1818, and Beaufort in 1824.

**SIMBARIO**, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 15 m. ESE of Monteleone. Pop. 1,400.

**SIMBING**, a village of Ludamar, in Central Africa, on the frontier of Kaarta, 66 m. N of Kemmu. From this place Major Houghton wrote his last letter, falling a victim soon after to the treachery of the Moors.

**SIMBIRSK**, a government of European Russia, on the borders of Asia, and lying along both sides of the Volga, between the parallels of 52° 40' and 55° 40'; and bounded by the gov. of Kasan on the N; by Orenburg on the E; by that of Saratov on the S; and by Penza and Nijni-Novgorod on the W. Its superficial extent is calculated at 63,599 sq. versts, or 1,315 German sq. m. Its pop. in 1846 was 1,818,900; in 1850, 1,345,000. The surface of the country is generally flat; the only hills are a few low ramifications of the Ural mountains on the E. The soil is a mixture of chalk and clay. Large tracts consist of unproductive steppes, but between these there are districts of great fertility; and the climate being good, it is seldom necessary to import corn. Flax, hemp, and various kinds of fruit, thrive well; and gypsum, lime, naphtha, iron, salt, and sulphur occur in the hilly districts. The N point of the gov. is well-wooded. The principal rivers are the Volga and the Sura. Lakes are very numerous, being said to amount great and small to the number of 566. The prov. contains a few manufactories of leather and linen; but the general employment, particularly that of the Tartar tribes, is grazing. The exports are hemp, leather, cattle, brandy, soap, fish, and, in good years, some corn. The province is divided into 10 circles.

**SIMBIRSK**, the capital of the above government, is situated at the confluence of the Sviaga and the Volga, 430 m. ESE of Moscow, and 780 m. SE of St. Petersburg. It is a town of considerable size, having 13,000 inhabitants, and containing several churches, and other public buildings. It stands partly on a plain, partly on a hill, the height of which, with the number of large buildings and spires in the town, the gardens that surround it, and the size of the Volga, here nearly 2 miles wide, give it an imposing appearance. Its position is favourable to trade. The chief articles of export from it are corn and fish.

**SIMCOE**, a town of Upper Canada, on Patterson's creek, 8 m. N of Lake Erie. Pop. in 1852; 1,452.

**SIMCOE (LAKE)**, a lake of Upper Canada, communicating with Lake Huron by the Severn, and with Lake Ontario by the Talbot and Trent rivers. It is about 40 m. in length, and varies from 2 to 18 m. in breadth; and has an alt. of 170 ft. above Lake Huron, and 497 ft. above Lake Ontario. The surface of the country rises gradually from the E shore of the lake till it attains an elevation of 300 ft.

**SIMERA**, a village of Upper Guinea, near the l. bank of the Rokelle, in N lat. 8° 46'.

**SIMETO**, a river of Sicily, which descends from the S flank of the forest of Caronia; runs S and SE, and joining the Gurna-Longa, forms the GIARETTA: which see.

**SIMFEROPOL**. See **AC-METCHET**.

**SIMIANE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. and 6 m. SW of Banou. It stands on an elevated plateau. Pop. 1,200.

**SIMIES**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Nice. Pop. 300.

**SI-MING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Senen-hwa-fu.

**SIMLA**, a British cantonment in the protected Sikh territory, between the Sutledge and Jumna, 60 m. NNE of Umballah. Besides an extensive bazaar or collection of shops, this place contains nearly 400 houses, exceedingly neat, and many of them even elegant in their structure—for S. is "the court sanatorium of Bengal"—scattered along the crest of different mountain-ranges, at an average elevation of 7,000 ft. above sea-level. Many of the mountains around S., which are the mere vassals of the mighty Himalaya, would be the boast of other countries,—as Wartu or Hattu 10,673 ft.; Jungala between 10,000 and 11,000 ft.; the larger Shali 9,623 ft.; the Chûr-Pahar 12,149 ft., and Jako or Jukku 8,130 ft. Over these the snowy range extends from N 30° W to N 70° E, embracing consequently an angle of 100 degrees. The appearance of this mass of snow is that of a wide undulating plain, from which peaks rise in every imaginable shape. Their general height is from 16,203 to 25,749 ft., from 1,000 to 10,000 ft. of which is covered with eternal whiteness; the line of perpetual snow on the S side of this first high chain being 15,000 ft. Between these peaks are the passes which lead into Kunawar and Chinese Tartary, the principal of which are the Shatul 15,555 ft., the Yusu, 15,877 ft., and the Burendo 15,171 ft. This first barrier, however, is but the screen to other assemblages of higher mountains, which again are still the inferiors of the world-like bulwarks on the l. bank of the Indus, whence they slope to the steppes of Tartary, and are at length lost in the deserts of Cobi and the deep woods and marshes of Siberia. Between the plains of Bengal and S. the hills are devoid of trees; but on gaining the summit of the ridge on which S. is built, we enter a fine forest consisting chiefly of a small species of evergreen, oak, and rhododendrons. The flora is almost entirely of the temperate zone.



The rainy season commences at S. towards the end of June, and continues till the middle of September.

**SIMLASORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Chuta-Nagpore, prov. of Gundwanah, in N lat. 20° 29'.

**SIMMEN-THAL**, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, surrounded by lofty mountains, and traversed by the small river Simme. It is 24 m. long, and is divided by the river into the Upper and Lower S., the latter sometimes called Wimmis, from its chief town. The soil is productive in corn and pasturage. The Simme rises in Mount Reulissen, and flows NW, and then SE, to the Kander, which it joins on the l. bank.

**SIMMERING**, a town of Lower Austria, 2 m. SE of Vienna. It has a large cannon foundry, and bronze and chemical works. Pop. 2,680.

**SIMMERN**, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, 23 m. SW of Coblenz, on the Simmerbach, an affluent of the Nahe, formerly the chief place of a principality. It has manufactories of woollens, linens, and iron ware. Pop. 3,100.

**SIMODA**, a port of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Nifon, and principality of Idzu, about 100 m. SSW of Yedo, and 60 m. W of Point Sagami, at the entrance of the bay of Yedo. It is a good and commodious harbour, well-sheltered by hills, with a moderately large entrance towards the S. The town, which consists of about 1,000 houses, is situated at the NW end of the harbour, on the banks of a small stream formed by the union of several streamlets about 6 m. from the head of the bay. By the treaty of Kanagawa, of 31st March 1854, betwixt Com. Perry, as special ambassador of the United States, and the sovereign of Japan's commissioners, this port, with that of Hakodade or Khakodade, in the principality of Matsugi, in Yezo, are declared to be open "as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port, is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year." Art. 3d of this treaty provides that "whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them and carry their crews to S. or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen, appointed to receive them; and whatever articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese, who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded." Art. 5th provides, that "shipwrecked mariners and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at S. or Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at S. to go where they please within the limits of 7 Japanese miles, from a small island in the harbour of S., and will in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place." The 7th article declares, that "ships of the United States, resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods, for other articles of goods under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose." Art. 8th stipulates, that "wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner;"

and art. 10th declares, that "ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports of Japan but S. and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather."

**SIMOGA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, district of Bednore, situated on the Tunga or Toom river, in N lat. 13° 51'. It is fortified, but not capable of withstanding a regular attack. In 1790, a battle was fought in the vicinity of this place, between Tippu-Sultan and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were victorious.

**SIMOIS**. See **MENDER-CHAL**.

**SIMON**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Moxos, which runs into the Itenes.

**SIMON (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, on the Somme, 7 m. SSW of St. Quentin, on the canal Crozate.—Also a village in the dep. of Cantal, 3 m. NE of Aurillac.

**SIMON (SAINT)**, the easternmost of three large islands situated at the mouth of the Alatamaha river, in Georgia, U. S. It is about 45 m. in length, and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth, and has a fruitful soil. In the middle of the island is the town of Frederica.

**SIMONBURN**, a parish in Northumberland, 8 m. NW by N of Hexham. This parish, until divided by act of parliament, contained 159,460 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,997; in 1831, 4,561. The new parishes, described in the act, are those of Bellingham, Falsstone, Greystead, Thorneyburn, and Wark. The parish of the mother-church of S. now comprises the townships of Houghton and Simonburn, with the chapelry of Humshaw. Area 13,372 acres. Pop. in 1801, 900; in 1831, 1,135; in 1851, 1,080. The surrounding district is mountainous, and abounds in coal and ironstone. The castle of S. stands at a short distance W of the village, on an eminence shaded by tall fir and beech trees.

**SIMONDLEY**, a township in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, 8½ m. NW by N of Chapel-en-le-Frith, in the line of the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Pop. in 1831, 454; in 1851, 676.

**SIMONOR**, an island of the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 5°, E long. 119° 50'.

**SIMON'S BAY**, a bay of Southern Africa, forming the head of False bay, and bounded on the E by the Cape peninsula. It is landlocked, and always presents comparatively smooth water.—On its coast, 23 m. S of Cape Town, stands Simon's Town, a small straggling place of little importance, except in connection with the dockyard and hospital which is kept up here: this being the head-quarters of the Cape station.

**SIMONSTHURM**, or **SIMONTORNTA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Tolna, 58 m. SSW of Buda. Pop. 2,000.

**SIMONSTONE**, a township in the p. of Whalley, co-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. W by N of Burnley. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 440; in 1851, 365.

**SIMONSWOOD**, a township in the p. of Walton-on-the-Hill, co-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. S by E of Ormskirk. Area 2,862 acres. Pop. 470.

**SIMORRE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Gimone, 13 m. SE of Auch. Pop. 1,400. Lead occurs in the vicinity.

**SIMPANG**, a town near the SW coast of Borneo, 20 m. NE of Saccadana.

**SIMPLON**, or **SIMPELN**, a great mountain of Switzerland, which separates the Valais from the Piedmontese territory, and across which is carried the least difficult communication over the Alpine barrier. The old road being impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one was formed at the joint expense of France and the kingdom of Italy in the reign of Bonaparte. This noble work oc-

cupied six years, though at one time upwards of 30,000 men were employed upon it. To avoid steepness of ascent, it was made more circuitous than the preceding road. From the small town of Glis or Glys, near Brieg, where it begins, to Domo d'Ossola on the Italian side, where it ends, the distance is about 36 m., which may be travelled in 11 hours with a change of horses, or in 15 hours with the same, allowing an interval for rest. The breadth of the road is nowhere less than 25 ft.; the average slope nowhere exceeds 6 inches in 78, and parapets are erected along the brinks of the precipices, around which it frequently winds. The chief hazard to the traveller by this route, particularly in spring, is from the occasional descent of avalanches from the higher part of the mountain; and nothing has been done of late years on the Italian side to keep the route free of encumbrance. The traveller, proceeding from Switzerland, sees little remarkable except forests and bridges over mountain-streams, until arriving at the small village of Simpel, at an alt. of 4,581 ft. above sea-level; the latter half of his journey is more picturesque, his road winds through no less than six galleries or passages cut over the superimpendng rocks. The highest point of the road is nearly 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SIMPSON**, a parish in Bucks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Penny-Stratford. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. 540.

**SIMPSON**, a county in the SW of Kentucky, U. S. Area 234 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,537; in 1850, 7,723. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a co. in the SW of Mississippi. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,380; in 1850, 4,734. Its cap. is Westville.

**SIMPSON BAY**, a large bay on the SW coast of Wollaston Land, and N side of Dolphin and Union strait, intersected by the parallel of  $68^{\circ} 30'$  N.

**SIMPSON (CAPE LADY)**, a long point on the Arctic coast, in N lat.  $68^{\circ} 10'$ , W long.  $85^{\circ} 53'$ .

**SIMPSON (CAPE THOMAS)**, a rocky point in N lat.  $67^{\circ} 19'$ , W long.  $87^{\circ} 00'$ .

**SIMPSON'S ISLAND**, a small island in the S. Pacific, discovered by Carteret in 1767, 4 m. W of Carteret's island, in S lat.  $8^{\circ} 26'$ .

**SIMSBURY**, a township of Hartford co., Connecticut, U. S., 11 m. NW of Hartford. Pop. in 1840, 1,895; in 1850, 2,737.

**SIMTOKA**, a fort on the Chinese frontier, on the l. bank of the Chin-chu, 6 m. SE of Tassiusden.

**SIMUSIR**, or **MAUKAN**, one of the Kurile islands to the S of Ouroup, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 2'$ . It seems to consist of a mass of peaked mountains, and to be without inhabitants.

**SIMTCHINA**, a town of Turkey, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 60 m. SE of Sophia, near the l. bank of the Maritza.

**SIN**, or **BURSIN**, a small state of Western Africa, extending about 10 leagues along the coast to the SE of Cape Verd. The territory, being fertile, supports a pop. of about 60,000. There are three anchoring places on the coast, the best of which is at Joal, whence oxen, poultry, and provisions are shipped in considerable quantities for Goree. The other ports are Serena and Faghioup.

**SINA (CAPE)**, a cape on the E coast of Sardinia, in N lat.  $40^{\circ} 7'$ .

**SINAAB**, the ruins of an ancient city of Algiers, in the province of Tlemsen, on the E side of the Shelliff, 72 m. SW of Algiers.

**SINACWINSK (VERKHNE)**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 60 m. NW of Irbit. It has large iron furnaces.

**SINAI (PENINSULA OF)**, a name sometimes given to that triangular region usually assigned by geographers to Arabia Petrea, which lies between the

two head-forks of the Red sea, the gulfs of Suez and Akaba, and the S extreme of which is the low point of Ras-Mohammed. It appears that the whole of the mountainous region surrounding the Mount Sinai of Scripture, and extending northwards along the coasts of both gulfs, consists of granite, porphyry, gneiss, and other crystalline rocks, whilst the nearly level regions in the interior, 1,000 to 1,500 ft. above the sea, are formed of soft chalky strata, sometimes becoming hard buff-coloured limestone, and containing rock salt and salt springs. The valleys, wherever springs of fresh water occur, are fertile in dates, grapes, almonds, and figs; and a considerable quantity of grain is raised on a few fertile though stony patches which occur here and there, especially in the Wadi-Feiran. These stretch far to the northward, and terminate on the S in the lofty range of Jebel-el-Tur, rising to an alt. of 4,645 ft. above the sea, from which a spur, the Jebel-el-Tarfa, runs SSE to Ras-Mohammed. In the midst of the primitive region, the monkish Mount Sinai, or Jebel-Musa, attains an elevation of 7,564 ft.; but the highest of the surrounding multitude of clustering peaks is 9,300 ft.; and Lepsius is of opinion that Jebel-Serbal, 12 m. NW of Jebel-Musa, is the true Sinai of Scripture. To the N of the parallel of  $29^{\circ}$ , two mountain ranges, the Jebel-er-Rahah, and the Jebel-el-Adjmech, the former running NNW, and the latter NNE, but unitedly known as the Jebel-el-Tih, form the southern buttresses of a desolate tract called El-Tih by the Arabs, which Burckhardt describes as the most dreary and barren wilderness he had ever beheld. The gulf of Akaba, 100 m. in length, and from 10 to 15 m. wide, is shut in by lofty mountains, rising from the coast to a height of 2,000 to 2,500 ft., and in many places presenting a spectacle of wild magnificence. Between the mountain region and the escarpment of Jebel-el-Tur there is a tract, sometimes 10 m. across, consisting of red sandstone and marl, reaching an elevation at Alahadar of 4,042 ft. above the sea. This sandstone acquires a high interest as we proceed northward in the ravine which prolongs the gulf of Akaba, since it forms the rock-palace and tombs of Petra, the ridges and summit of Mount Hor rising to 4,000 ft. above sea-level, and that rising ground (still a valley), midway between the gulf of Akaba and the Dead sea, 500 ft. above the former and 1,200 ft. at least above the latter, which would effectually prevent the escape of the waters of the Jordan, were they 1,000 ft. above their present level. See article MUSA (WADI). Near Tur and Suez there are wide plains of sand and hard diluvial gravel, consisting of angular and rounded fragments of the granitic rocks. On the W coast adjoining to Suez are extensive shoals formed of the desert-sand, driven by the wind; indeed this branch of the Red sea has been obviously more extensive formerly than now. Between Suez and the promontory of Ras Mohammed there are coral banks near the shore. The coast of the gulf of Suez frequently consists of tertiary limestone and marl or of low hills of sand and gravel; sometimes of cretaceous rocks, with springs which deposit tufa. On the flank of Jebel-Musa, about 2,000 ft. below its summit, is the Greek convent of St. Catherine, which was founded in 1331, and has ever since continued to afford hospitality to the pilgrims whose zeal impels them to brave the perils of this road. The edifice is a quadrangle 120 ft. in length, and nearly as many in breadth, built entirely of hewn stone. The monks are kept, as it were, imprisoned in this convent by the wild Arabs of the surrounding country. The gate of entrance, which is in a small adjoining building, is never opened, unless on occasion of the visit of

the archbishop at other times, men, as well as provisions, are introduced by a basket drawn up by a cord and pulley. From the convent, the ascent is steep, and is rendered practicable only by steps cut in the rock or loose stones piled in succession. After a short ascent, the traveller comes to a spring of fresh and cold water, a little above which is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The summit is marked at once by a small Christian chapel, or rather open shed, and a similar construction called a Turkish mosque. It commands a most extensive view over the Red sea and of the opposite coast of the Thebais; immediately beneath, to the SW, is seen the port of Tur, once the main channel by which the commodities of India were conveyed to Egypt. The peaks and shoulders of Serbal appear in the NW; and the dark summits and white flanks of the long range of the Jebel-el-Tih rise in the N. To the SE is seen the island of Tiran at the entrance of the gulf of Akaba; while Jebel-Katherin, with its two conical summits, overlooks the spectator towards the S and SW. The mass of Jebel-Musa is a deep red granite; its highest point, however, is a white granite of a fine grain. See article CATHERINE (MOUNT SAINT).

The Bedouins who occupy the peninsula of Mount S., are the Szowaleha of several branches; the Aleygat, a tribe of whom is found in Nubia; the Mezeine, the Oulad-Soleiman, and the Beni-Waszel, said to be from Barbary. These five tribes constitute the *Towara*, or Bedouins of Tur. In the northern parts are the Heytat, the Tyaha, and the Terabein. The whole pop. S of a line from Akaba to Suez is estimated by Burckhardt at 4,000. "To the true Bedouin tribes above enumerated are to be added," says that careful and accurate observer, "the *advent*, called Djebalye, or 'the mountaineers.' When Justinian built the convent, he sent a party of slaves, originally from the shores of the Black sea, as menial servants to the priests. These people came here with their wives, and were settled by the convent as guardians of the orchards and date plantations throughout the peninsula. Subsequently, when the Bedouins deprived the convent of many of its possessions, these slaves turned Moslems, and adopted the habits of Bedouins. Their descendants are the present Djebalye, who unanimously confess their descent from the Christian slaves, whence they are often called by the other Bedouins 'the children of Christians.' They are not to be distinguished, however, in features or manners, from other Bedouins, and they are now considered a branch of the *Towara*, although the latter still maintain the distinction, never giving their daughters in marriage to the Djebalye, nor taking any of theirs; thus the Djebalye intermarry only among themselves, and form a separate community of about one hundred and twenty armed men. They are a very robust and hardy race, and their girls have the reputation of superior beauty over all others of the peninsula. The Djebalye still remain the servants of the convent; parties of three attend in it by turns, and are the only Bedouins who are permitted to enter within the walls; but they are never allowed to sleep in the house, and pass the night in the garden. They provide fire-wood, collect dried herbage for the mule which turns the mill, bring milk, eggs, &c., and receive all the offals of the kitchen. Some of them encamp as Bedouins in the mountains surrounding the peaks of Moses and St. Catherine, but the greater part are settled in the gardens belonging to the convent, in those mountains. They engage to deliver one-half of the fruit to the convent, but as these gardens produce the finest fruit in the peninsula, they are so beset by Bedouin guests at the

time of gathering, that the convent's share is usually consumed in hospitality. The monks," adds Burckhardt, "told me that in the last century there still remained several families of Christian Bedouins who had not embraced Islamism; and that the last individual of this description, an old woman, died in 1750, and was buried in the garden of the convent."

**SINALVA**, or **CUALOA**, a state of Mexico, stretching along the E coast of the gulf of California, and forming the S part of what is usually denominated the Sonora territory. Its area has been estimated at 54,000 sq. m.; and its pop. at 147,000, chiefly Indians. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 25° 42', 120 m. NW of Culiacan, and 70 m. from the coast of the gulf; but the port of Mazatlan is the most important place in this state.

**SINAMARI**, a river of French Guyana, which falls into the Atlantic, between the Marowine and the island of Cayenne, in N lat. 5° 39'.

**SINANO**, a central province of the Japanese island of Nifon. Its surface is mountainous, and presents a large lake called Siva-no-miksu-Umi.

**SINARCAS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. NW of Valencia.

**SINARUCO**, or **SINARUCA**, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of San-Juan-de-los-Llanos, which rises at the foot of the snowy desert of Chisgas, in the mountains of Bogota; receives an accession to its waters from the overflowings of the Apure and the Auraca; and enters the Orinoco on the r. bank, between the Capanapa and the Meta, after a course of 120 m.

**SINAY**, a town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 16 m. NE of Ghent. Pop. 4,110. It has distilleries, breweries, and cotton and linen factories.

**SINGAPORE**. See SINGAPORE.

**SIN-CARPU**, a port of Chinese Tartary, 555 m. ENE of Pekin.

**SINCENY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, on the l. bank of the Oise, 1 m. SE of Chaumey. It has a large manufactory of stoneware.

**SIN-CHANG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. and 45 m. W of Suy-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 18', and E long. 114° 38' 3".—Also a district and town in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Shaou-hing-fu, in N lat. 29° 32', and E long. 120° 50'.

**SIN-CHING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chê-keang, and div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 5', and E long. 119° 43'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Kac-fung-fu, in N lat. 34° 26', and E long. 113° 56'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Paon-ting-fu, 54 m. SW of Pekin, in N lat. 39° 16', and E long. 116° 6'. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, but with the exception of a pagoda, contains no buildings worthy of note.

**SIN-CHING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Thsi-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 2', and E long. 118° 18'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keen-chang-fu, in N lat. 27° 12', E long. 116° 54'.

**SIN-CHUN**, a city of China, in the prov. of Fo-kien, in N lat. 27° 41', and E long. 117° 40', on the river Nun, 130 m. direct distance NNW of Fci-chow. This place forms the emporium or central market of the Bohea tea-districts. It is situated close to the hills where the migratory pop. of tea-gatherers follow their occupation during the season: to this point the farmers and merchants alike proceed, and there the purchases are made. Thus, notwithstanding there are large quantities grown in all the surrounding districts, some at a considerable distance, their produce is still taken for sale to S., the point



established by common consent and custom for the sale of the crops. It is the place of resort for purchasers from all parts of the empire, and the commercial transactions are consequently on a large scale. The sales are chiefly made in April, May, and June. From Fu-chow to S. the route constantly ascends and is dangerous in its whole extent, especially from Yen-ping to Kéen-ning-fu. To ascend the river Min, from 25 to 30 men are required to tow each boat, but labour here is the chief inconvenience; the danger to be encountered lies in the descent, owing to the rapidity of the current. Nevertheless, all the merchants send their teas by the river, the cost of transport being so much less than by land. In S. there are always boats for this journey habitually employed by the tea-dealers, and although to transport goods from Fu-chow to S. by river occupies 14 days, and by land 10 or 12, to descend with the current from 3 to 4 days only are necessary; by land, the same journey to Fu-chow requires 9 days. A boat can be hired to make the voyage from S. to Fu-chow at an average cost of 20,000 cash. As each of these boats carries 30 loads about 100 lbs. each, the charge amounts to little more than 600 cash per load, while the transport of the same quantity to Canton is stated to cost more than five times this amount. Each load of tea entails a further expense to transport it by land from the district of its growth to S., whence it is always sent by river; but the whole cost of transport to Fu-chow, including carriage from the hills to S., does not exceed 900 cash per picul. From S. to Canton the cost of transport is variously estimated at from 6 to 2 dollars per picul. The distance to Canton, upon the best information, and the evidence of those engaged in the annual journeys, is 324 leagues; to Fu-chow, 84, or little more than one-fourth. The difficulties and dangers of the route from the tea-districts to each of the two ports are not described with the same conclusive unanimity. The transit from Tsung-gan to Nan-gan-fu is by water, and upon the whole easy travelling, though during the first stage to Hokow, a distance of twenty leagues, there is a strong current, and in some places of the river there are many rocks. From Nan-gan-fu to Nan-heung, a distance of 13½ leagues through the hill-districts, the tea has to be carried over the mountains by coolies, which is troublesome and expensive, but it can be performed in a day. When on the other side of the hills there is good water-communication from Nan-heung-fu to Canton, 118 leagues. On leaving S., or the district of Tsung-gan, a duty is levied upon all tea, for whatever place or port it may be destined. This varies, according to the quality, from 5 candareens to 1 mace per picul, and is referred to by the tea-traders as a trifling tax, no other duty being levied on the route to Fu-chow. The tariff duty of 2 taels 5 mace per 100 catties, is imposed only on shipment at Fu-chow, as at Canton.—*Consul's Report.*

SINCLAIR'S BAY, a bay on the E coast of Caithness, in N lat. 58° 28'.

SINCLAIRTOWN, a village of Fifeshire, in the p. of Dysart, immediately adjoining Pathhead, containing in 1811, 947, and in 1836, 1,240 inhabitants, mostly weavers.

SIND, SCINDE, or SINDHU, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, formerly a principality in the prov. of Multan. Including Tattah, its general boundaries are Multan and Afghanistan on the NW; the Punjab on the N; the desert of Ajmir and Cutch on the E; the sea on the S; and the sea and the mountains of Beluchistan on the W. Its eastern limits are ill-defined. In length, the dominions recently under the Amirs of S. may be

estimated at 300 m.; their average breadth at 80 m. They are intersected by the Indus, and comprise the lower part of the valley of that great river, and its delta; presenting an area of above 52,000 sq. m. The coast-line, from the Rori to Cape Mauze, has a length of about 150 m. The delta of the Indus is described in that article. A great part of the prov. lying to the W of where the monsoon ceases, is barren sterile soil. Easterly from the meridian of 67° 40', the land near the Indus appears capable of improvement; but to the N of Tattah, it is mountainous, barren, and uninhabited. "Eastward of the Indus," says Burnes, "there is not a rising ground or a stone in the country, excepting the hillocks of Bukkur and Hyderabad: it is flat and covered with bushes, till it at last joins the desert of sand hills which separates Sindh from India. Westward of the river, as low down as Schwun, the same flatness prevails to the base of the Belooche mountains. From that town to the sea, the land is rocky and barren. The delta of the Indus does not differ from that of other rivers; it is rich, but is poorly cultivated. Ten miles from the sea, it is frequently an impervious thicket. Higher up, it is overgrown with tamarisk shrubs which also thread into each other. The rest presents a naked plain of hard, caked clay. Much of the land that is adapted for agriculture, is only used for pasture. Much of it also lies neglected; yet the crop of rice is extensive, and far exceeds the consumption of the country. It is the staple of S.; the inhabitants live on it, the merchants export it. It is more abundantly produced towards the sea; higher up, the other grains—wheat, barley, juwaree, &c., are cultivated; also indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp: both the latter are used as narcotics. There are but few trees. S. owes its fertility entirely to the Indus, and more particularly to the annual or periodical swell of the river. The return of the waters is regular—they rise in March, and subside in September. The melting of the snow in the Himalaya is the cause of this phenomenon. The waters are courted by the inhabitants and distributed by canals far away from the river. The actual swell seldom extends half-a-mile on either bank. The immediate banks of the Indus are but partially cultivated. The soil is saline and unfavourable to tillage, as is proved by all its spontaneous productions. Without the Indus, the whole of S. would become as perfect a desert as the country lying eastward of it. Encrustations of salt and saltpetre are to be seen everywhere. The latter is exported. Many of the shrubs yield alkalis, which are used in manufactures. With all these natural disadvantages, the revenue of the country in these days sometimes reaches 40 lakhs of rupees, (£400,000). In the government of the dynasty that preceded the present, it yielded 80 lakhs, (£800,000). The depreciation arises partly from political causes." The Indus, from Tattah to the Fulalee branch, has from 2 to 2½ fath. of water; and its banks in the vicinity of Hyderabad are generally well-cultivated. The richness and fertility of the soil near Hyderabad, and from Rori to Dhurra is remarkable; but the greater portion even of this tract was retained by the amirs or chiefs of S. as hunting-ground, in an unproductive state. The vegetation of the uncultivated tracts chiefly consists of the tamarisk, the *Mimosa Arabica*, and the pipul or *Ficus religiosa*.

*Towns and Commerce.* The principal port is Kurrachi, which is distant from Bombay about 800 m., occupying 4 days' steaming, excepting during the monsoon. Kurrachi is a very accessible harbour; and communicates with a well-frequented route to Kelat and Candahar; but the great impor-

tance of this post is its communication with the Indus, of which it may be said to be the key, having about the same relative position and value to that river that Alexandria has to the Nile, with a land-carriage only 25 m. which it commands at all times. See article KURRACHI. The staple articles for a return trade from S. are saltpetre, sulphur, alum, indigo, sugar, cotton, wool, leather, hemp, opium, and grains of every description. The capital of S. is Hyderabad, situated about 150 m. from Kurrachi on the river. Intermediately we have the once important mart and manufacturing city of Tattah; but its glory is departed; no longer the only great port on the Indus, Tattah is of comparatively little moment as a place of trade and manufacture. Its present distance from the river is about 5 m.; opposite Tattah is the point of communication between Kurrachi and the Indus, where every facility is offered for shipping and landing goods. The great trading towns of S. higher up the river, are Sukkur—now Victoria—on the Indus, Shikarpore, Khayrpore, Larkana, and Subzulkote. Of these the most important and influential has hitherto been Shikarpore; but it is highly probable that the creation of Victoria on the Indus will tend to move the trade to that place from Shikarpore: the latter being the point, moreover, of nearest communication to Afghanistan and Beluchistan, by the old route of the Bolan pass. The distance is 20 days from Candahar, and this route has been, from time immemorial, the great commercial road to Central Asia from the Lower Indus. The British collectors in S. reported in 1851 that "there is evidence of an increasing demand for English piece-goods in S., as shown by an importation increasing from 2,66,383 rupees' worth in 1842, to 12,00,000 rupees' worth in 1850, and that this increase has possessed a degree of steadiness 'only found where trade is of a healthy character.' This conclusion, they argued, is further borne out by an equally uniform increase of the principal article of the return trade (Khorassan wool), which had steadily risen from the value of 559 rupees in 1843, to the value of 2,34,547 r. in 1849-50." After a description of the mode in which this trade is carried on, they admit that "Russian piece-goods are often of patterns and colours more adapted to the taste of the people of Afghanistan than British fabrics of the same kind;" but contend "that the Russians are undersold, that their trade is greatly on the decrease, and that, at no very distant period, it will cease to be productive." The following tables exhibit the total amount of the import and export trade of S. since the British got the country:—

| IMPORTS. |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1843-44. | 12½ lacs. | 1848-49. | 45½ lacs. |
| 1844-45. | 22½ —     | 1849-50. | 53½ —     |
| 1845-46. | 35½ —     | 1850-51. | 62½ —     |
| 1846-47. | 34½ —     | 1851-52. | 73½ —     |
| 1847-48. | 44½ —     | 1852-53. | 80 —      |

The increase in export trade during the last three years has been very remarkable. In 1843 and 1844 the exports were but 10,000 rupees, and they were under a lac the next year. The Punjab war prevented their rising above 10½ lacs in 1848 and 1849; since that they have been:—

| EXPORTS. |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1849-50. | 11½ lacs. | 1851-52. | 24½ lacs. |
| 1850-51. | 19½ —     | 1852-53. | 27½ —     |

And during the last two years there have been considerable exports of articles, such as indigo and saltpetre, which had been previously unknown.

*Population.* The internal government of S., until its recent annexation to the British dominions, was a military despotism under the Talpoory family, belonging to the Mahomedan sect of Shiah. Ma-

VI.

hommedans compose the military strength of the country; but the great bulk of the pop. consists of Hindus, Juts, and Beluchis. The Beluchis belong to the caste of warriors; the Juts to that of the peasants; and it may be assumed that the fifth part of the inhabitants of the cities are Hindus. Though greatly oppressed in their religious and civil relations, the wealth and commerce of the country are nevertheless chiefly in the hands of Hindus; and they probably form a sixth part of the inhabitants. The Juts, a tall, vigorous, and handsome race of people, were originally Hindus, and properly speaking are the aborigines of the country; their women are distinguished by their beauty and modesty. As they form the agricultural class, they lead a quiet and peaceful life. Besides the cultivation of the soil, they are occupied in the breeding of buffaloes, goats, and camels. The camel is as valuable and useful to the Jut as the horse is to the Arab. The Miani are employed in navigation and fishery; they live as much upon the rivers and lakes as on shore,—nay, some of them have no other dwelling than their boat. Their women are as vigorous and muscular as the men, and share in their hard labours. The Beluchis, who form scarcely a tenth part of the pop., are the freebooters of the desert, and originally came from the mountains and steppes in the NW. They considered themselves as the masters of the country, and devoted themselves to arms, robbery, and the chase. Some few of them engage in agriculture, and all attend to the breeding of horses and camels. In their capacity of executors of the commands of the Amirs, they were blood-suckers of the poor oppressed peasant, who was obliged to deliver to them more than the half of his produce. S. is now, we have said, but scantily peopled; from Tattah to Hyderabad, the country is almost destitute of human beings; but the Amirs of S. could collectively bring into the field an army of 36,000 men, composed of irregular cavalry, armed with matchlocks, swords, and shields. The Sindians are generally well-made, and stronger than the more southern natives of India. Their complexion is a dark tawny with black eyes and eyebrows, and uncommonly good teeth. Like the Sikhs they allow their hair to grow, and wear large turbans. The females are distinguished for beauty of face and symmetry of person.—The language has some resemblance to the Bengalese and Hindostani; but princes and people are so ignorant, that very few Mahomedans are able to write it. The characters are called Kada-wadi, and are found in the letters of the merchants. Compared with most of the alphabets of Hindostan, the Sindhi has been represented as poor, and as having but two characters which designate vowels, and these only used as initials; but Lieutenant Burton describes the Sindhi as being "an ancient, copious, grammatical, and to a certain extent a cultivated dialect." The few books in S. are written in Persian characters. The pronunciation of the Beluchis is so uncouth, that the Sindians say they learnt it from their goats, when they were herdsmen on the mountains of Kelat! There are two different dialects: that of Lar, which is used in Hyderabad and the environs, and that of Sar, spoken in Upper S.

*History.* Sind was the first conquest in Hindostan effected by the Mahomedans. About 1535, Shah-Beg, one of Sultan Bar's antagonists, conquered S. and founded a dynasty. It afterwards became tributary to the Delhi emperors. In 1779, a tribe of Beluchi origin, named the Talpuriya, headed by some of the late Amirs, expelled the ruling prince, and assumed the government of the country. The occupation of Cutch by the British troops in 1819 brought the government into connection with Sind. In 1843-4, the permanent annexation of Sind to the Anglo-Indian dominions was effected after a brief but brilliant campaign under Sir Charles Napier. It is matter of doubt, however, whether the retention of this territory is poli-

tic. It is alleged that "the mouths of the Indus are inaccessible to the bulk of the commercial marine of England: that the river is, for so large a stream, little favourable to inland navigation; and that all the countries it touches are poor and destitute of industry. English capital, it has been argued, will not leave Bombay, Calcutta, or even Madras, to be lost among the scanty and ill-organised tribes of the Indus. Whatever is to be gained from the commerce of these regions will, it is argued, be most surely gained by the mediation of native merchants; it is a mere commerce of detail, full of prostration and small dealings. Lastly, it is argued that the possession of S. will be a perpetual source of embarrassment and expense; our Indian dominions are too large already." To this it has been replied by Lieut. Burton: "As regards our position being weakened by passing beyond the Indus, S. is, in my humble opinion, exactly the frontier we require. What can be more favourable than an open plain for the evolutions of a disciplined army? What more imaginary than the existence of 'natural boundaries'?—more fanciful than the advantages to be derived from a deep river, a line of rocks, or any of nature's works, as frontiers? The occupation of this prov. should act beneficially upon our Eastern rule in two ways—actively and passively. Lower S. forms an excellent base for warlike operations, should they be required, against the nations to the W and NW. Considering the question commercially, *Kurrachi* has already, like *Aden*, eclipsed all the petty harbours which, studding the neighbouring coast, form so many inlets for our commodities into Central Asia. Should we in future years, imitating the thus far wise and politic conduct of the early Portuguese, establish detachments in forts and strongholds acquired by purchase or conquest along the S shore of the Persian gulf, it will be in our power to regulate the stream of trade in whatever way suits our convenience best. In the meantime we content ourselves with diverting it into our own channel. *Kurrachi* lies in the direct route from England to the Punjab and the NW provinces of British India. It has not yet been made a depot for the reception of military stores destined for that part of the country; but the measure has been proposed, and will doubtless soon be carried into execution. The passive advantage we secure by the possession of S. is simply that we have crushed and ousted a hostile power, which might have been, although it never was, dangerous to us its neighbours. The fierce, hardy, and martial barbarians of the Hala mountains and Eastern Persia can no longer consider S. their general point of reunion; unsupplied with the sinews of war by the lords of the low country, and scattered by the want of a leader to head them, a single regiment of irregular cavalry and the British name has been found amply sufficient to check their predatory propensities." Our author proceeds to argue that "should India ever be invaded from the W, S. in the hands of a hostile power might give us infinite trouble; in ours it would be an outpost of the utmost value. It would compel the enemy to fall upon our possessions through one route—Afghanistan and the Punjab. Fatigued, he must meet us fresh and vigorous upon a plain country, where his savage auxiliaries would avail but little, and where our men are, to say the least of them, as good as his. He can create no division by a flank movement on *Cutch* or *Guzerat*; our war-steamer's secure us against danger from the Persian gulf and the Indian ocean; briefly, we block up all but the most trying and perilous entrances to India, and we place ourselves in the most likely position to debar our enemy, should he enter India, of all chance to return." There is force, too, in the argument that S. is the natural limit of our Indian empire on this side. "In another point of view," says Lieut. Burton, "S. is interesting to those interested in matters oriental. The Hala mountains, be it observed, are the ethnographical, if not the strictly geographical, western boundary of our magnificent empire. The Scindians are Indians. A very different race of beings peoples the rugged ranges of the *Kelat* hills, and the oases that chequer the deserts beyond. Here a collector may raise his revenue without perpetual appeals to the bayonet. A handful of Europeans may still awe thousands with the white face. There is no revenue to collect; and had there been, nothing but steel or hemp could collect it."

**SINDA**, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the *Irawady*, opposite *Prome*.

**SINDANGAN**, a bay of the island of Mindanao, Asiatic archipelago, on the NW coast, in N lat. 8° 10', E long. 122° 40'. It is about 30 m. in breadth at its entrance, and 15 m. in depth.

**SINDE**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. NE of *Arganil*.

**SINDELFINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 2 m. NNW of *Boblingen*, in a fertile locality. Pop. in 1843, 3,851. It has a church, which formerly belonged to a rich collegiate establishment founded in 1055, and transferred in 1477 to *Tubingen*.

**SINDIA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Sassari, prov. and 10 m. N of *Cagliari*, and dist. of *Bosa*, near the l. bank of the *Carabuso*, on a height. Pop. 1,497.

**SINDIM**. See *SENDIM*.

**SINDJAR**. See *SINJAR*.

**SINDORF**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reGENCY and 13 m. W of *Cologne*, and circle of *Bergheim*, near the l. bank of the *Erft*. Pop. 540. It has several spinning-mills.

**SINDORSKOE**, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of *Vologda*, district and 90 m. NNE of *Oust-Sisolsk*. It is 12 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth.

**SINDRINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. NNE of *Ehringen*, on the r. bank of the *Kocher*. Pop. in 1843, 239. It has gypsum, oil and fulling mills.

**SINDWAH**, a town, fortress, and pass of Hindostan, in a detached portion of the prov. of *Kandeish*, and district of *Meiwar*. The town is 99 m. SW of *Indore*. The pass was formerly the principal route between *Kandeish* and the *Deccan*.

**SIN-E-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of *Kwang-tung*, div. and 24 m. N of *Kaouchu-fu*, on a river which flows into the China sea, in N lat. 22° 6', E long. 110° 54' 10'.

**SINEIA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of *Vitebsk* and district of *Lioutzin*, near *Posinia*; runs N; enters the gov. of *Pskov*; and after a course of about 105 m. throws itself into the *Velikaia*, on the l. bank, 15 m. SSE of *Ostrov*.

**SINE-PAYAMA**, a volcano of Japan, in the island of *Nifon*, near *Meaco*.

**SINEPUXENT**, a long and narrow bay, formed by the Atlantic, on the SE coast of the states of Maryland and Virginia. It extends parallel to the coast in a SSW direction, and is enclosed by *Assateague* or *Fenwick* island.

**SINES**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of *Alemtejo*, comarca and 42 m. WNW of *Ourique*, at the head of a bay and near a headland of the same name. Pop. 1,645. It is enclosed by walls, and is defended by a fort. It has straight and spacious streets, and is tolerably well built. It contains a Latin school, an alms-house, and a convent, and has a small fishing-port. It was the birthplace of *Vasco de Gama*. The environs afford excellent wine.

**SINEU**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of *Baleares*, and partido of *Inca*, 24 m. ENE of *Palma*, near the centre of the island of *Majorca*, in a flat but fertile locality. Pop. 3,990. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and 2 convents.

**SINEW**, a river of British North America, which has its source on the E side of the Rocky mountains, between 55° and 56° N lat.; runs N; and joins *Peace* river, about 50 m. ENE of the station known as *Rocky-mountain House*.

**SINEZ**, a town of Persia, in *Farsistan*, in the district of *Shapur*, at the mouth of the *Tab*, by which it is separated from *Khuzistan*. It has a small port.

**SINGANAN**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of *Ajmir* and district of *Shekavutty*, on a hill 600 ft. in height, and 21 m. W of *Narnul*.

**SINGAPORE**, a beautiful island in the straits of *Malacca*, situated off the S extremity of the peninsula, and in the entrance of the Chinese sea, in N lat. 1° 17', E long. 103° 50'. It is of an elliptical form, about 26 m. in length from E to W, and 14 m. at its greatest breadth. Its area is 270 sq. m. The E side is low and flat; generally the surface is undulating, and thickly wooded; and in *Bukit-Tima*, a hill 11 m. NW of the town of S., attains its highest alt. above sea-level, viz. 530 ft. Granite and the allied Plutonic rocks are largely developed over the island; sandstone is only a partial formation. The valleys and plains are for the most part allu-



vial. The soil is generally good.—The range of the therm. is from 71° to 89°. The annual fall of rain averages 102 inches. Malcom gives the following table as constructed from precise meteorological observations in the year 1835:—

|                  | 6 A.M. | 3 P.M. | 8 P.M. | Fall of rain. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| January, . . .   | 78     | 86     | 83     | 18.8 inches.  |
| February, . . .  | 79     | 85     | 82     | 1.5 —         |
| March, . . .     | 78     | 84     | 80     | 10.8 —        |
| April, . . .     | 80     | 84     | 82     | 3.2 —         |
| May, . . .       | 80     | 84     | 82     | 5.0 —         |
| June, . . .      | 81     | 84     | 82     | 6.5 —         |
| July, . . .      | 80     | 87     | 82     | 4.6 —         |
| August, . . .    | 79     | 82     | 82     | 6.9 —         |
| September, . . . | 82     | 84     | 81     | 3.6 —         |
| October, . . .   | 80     | 83     | 82     | 10.8 —        |
| November, . . .  | 79     | 82     | 80     | 7.4 —         |
| December, . . .  | 77     | 80     | 79     | 20.7 —        |

The climate of S., although warm, is yet, in spite of its mangrove swamps and marshy soils, extremely salubrious; and appears to be little subject to the remittent and yellow fevers and other diseases so fatal to Europeans in most tropical climates. The greatest quantity of rain falls in December and January, which are also the coldest months; the hottest and driest are April and May. During the NE monsoon, from October to March, strong breezes blow in from the China sea.—The markets are well supplied with fish; and dried and salted provisions are plentifully imported in the Chinese junks from Siam; but S. receives its chief supplies of meat and even vegetables from Malacca. Fruits are scarce, and not very good; rice, cotton, and coffee do not thrive; and the only vegetable productions adapted for commercial purposes, which have hitherto been extensively raised in this settlement, are the pepper vine, and the *Nauclea gambir* or *Terra japonica*, an article exported to Java and the other eastern isles, where it is chiefly used for chewing with the betel leaf. The land under cultivation in 1851 included 24,220 acres under gambir bushes, 2,614 under pepper, 2,648 under cocoa-nuts, 1,460 under pine-apples, and 1,190 under nutmegs. The only cultivators are the Chinese, many of whom possess extensive and valuable estates. Some small portion of land is held under leases of 99 or 100 years; but for the most part the land is in the hands of the squatters who originally reclaimed it from the forest or jungle; and the greater part of it is still forest. Sago is very extensively manufactured by the Chinese at Singapore. The sago is imported in its rough or crude state from Borneo and from the swampy lands of Sumatra. The tree, called in the Moluccas the *libley*, but by Malays *rumbiga*, will grow from the bases of the leaves, in ten years, to a height of 30 ft., with a girth greater than a man can clasp; and each tree will produce of crude sago, which is the pith of the tree, about 500 lbs. The sago from old trees, however, is always coarse and unsaleable; and it is found that the farinaceous matter is better, and greater in quantity in a given time, if the trees be cut down every two or three months, when the pith is 4 or 5 inches thick. It is taken out of its ligneous trunk, and closely packed in leaves of the same tree, in which state it arrives at the factory, where it is refined. Large piles of the pure white fecula in cubes are set out to dry. It is then taken into the shed, and, being broken into small parts, is placed in a large trough, into which a clear stream is rapidly admitted for a while, when the sago dissolves, and afterwards settles, with the dirt and heavy matter beneath it, and the fibres and scum above. It is again dried as before, and then rebroken, and sifted until it granulates into small regular particles. These are thrown into shallow pans, placed over portable furnaces, and kept in constant

motion by a stirrer, until they become like hard, polished, beautiful pearls, and are ready for packing. By this process, the S. factory manufactures out of 18,000 piculs of raw sago, about 6,000 piculs of clear pearl sago for exportation. Sugar is manufactured by Europeans after the West India process. The cane planted is of the Tahiti species, but is mixed with the indigenous cane known as the Sallangor. About 30 or 35 piculs, or about 4,300 lbs., of sugar and molasses together, is considered a fair average produce per acre. One estate of 300 acres of canes is here worked by 130 Madras or Chinese coolies, at an expense of 7,000 dollars per crop. It is said that there are upwards of 200,000 acres of ground well adapted for sugar-canes.

[Commerce.] S. has the honour of being the first colony in modern times (perhaps in ancient also) in which the principle of free trade has been declared; and if any example were wanting to prove the policy of a liberal system with regard to commerce, we should say, look at the history of Singapore. There are neither import nor export duties, nor harbour nor shipping dues: vessels of every nation are alike free of all charges. The intercourse through means of Chinese junks is immense. Vessels of smaller sizes from Siam and Cochin-China are yearly increasing, and a considerable trade is also opening with Manila. In 1822, the value of exports and imports amounted to 8,568,172 dollars; and in 1825 it was estimated at not less than 20,000,000. In 1828-9 the exports alone amounted to 18,046,604 sicca rupees, of which 6,639,730 were in England. In 1843-4, the total commerce amounted to 54,926,042 rupees, whereof the trade with Great Britain amounted to one-sixth. The following is a statement of the import and export trade of S. for the last five years. From 1849 to 1851, both years inclusive, the value of the imports had undergone little alteration, although showing an increase; whilst with regard to the exports the improvement was not very much better. During the two past years, however, a sudden and considerable expansion is shown to have taken place as will be seen by the following table of the trade:—

|             | IMPORTS.         |                        | Value in dollars. |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
|             | Junks and boats. | Square-rigged vessels. |                   |
| 1849, . . . | 2,348            | 631                    | 13,335,166        |
| 1850, . . . | 2,258            | 706                    | 13,534,998        |
| 1851, . . . | 2,375            | 744                    | 13,641,536        |
| 1852, . . . | 2,336            | 792                    | 15,067,220        |
| 1853, . . . | 2,581            | 802                    | 17,642,207        |
|             | EXPORTS.         |                        | Value in dollars. |
|             | Junks and boats. | Square-rigged vessels. |                   |
| 1849, . . . | 2,546            | 675                    | 10,804,155        |
| 1850, . . . | 2,402            | 702                    | 10,505,104        |
| 1851, . . . | 2,518            | 778                    | 12,069,099        |
| 1852, . . . | 2,448            | 823                    | 12,773,698        |
| 1853, . . . | 2,697            | 861                    | 15,436,994        |

This return, it may perhaps be useful to observe, does not include vessels which either enter or leave S. in ballast. The shipping employed in the S. trade in 1850-1, exclusive of 143 vessels = 27,746 tons employed in the coasting trade between S., Penang, and Malacca, was 981 vessels = 312,231 tons under national flags as follows:—

|                   |              |              |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| American, . . .   | 62 vessels = | 20,035 tons. |
| Arabian, . . .    | 2            | 792          |
| Austrian, . . .   | 1            | 339          |
| Belgian, . . .    | 2            | 959          |
| Bremen, . . .     | 13           | 6,261        |
| Danish, . . .     | 20           | 4,957        |
| Dutch, . . .      | 95           | 2,146        |
| French, . . .     | 19           | 5,158        |
| Hamburg, . . .    | 10           | 3,841        |
| Natives, . . .    | 21           | 2,899        |
| Prussian, . . .   | 1            | 400          |
| Portuguese, . . . | 10           | 2,741        |
| Russian, . . .    | 1            | 380          |

|          |    |       |
|----------|----|-------|
| Spanish, | 23 | 8,786 |
| Siamese, | 9  | 1,660 |
| Swedish, | 9  | 3,923 |

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Total foreign vessels, 298 | = 91,277  |
| Total British vessels, 683 | = 220,954 |

The intercourse of Malay praws is also surprising: hundreds of them going out and in daily, exchanging their produce for European manufactures. The trade with continental Europe is increasing, particularly in cotton and woollen goods. The trade with India is large, being with Calcutta alone not less than 10,399,833 rupees, notwithstanding a falling off occasioned by a decreased supply of opium. The trade with China has increased, notwithstanding the opening of the northern ports, proving more completely than ever how much the enterprising spirit of that people has been checked by their own laws. The direct supply of goods taken to the northern ports has not prevented an increased trade with S., and it is stated that Chinese merchants have chartered square-rigged vessels to carry to those ports the cargoes hitherto shipped on board their junks. Even Chinese emigrants arrive at S. in British vessels, and every year is expected to increase the indirect as well as the direct trade with that country.—Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars of 4s. 6d. value: English weights and measures are in common use, besides the Chinese *picul* of 100 *catties* = 133½ lbs. avoird.; the Bengal *maund* of 164½ lbs. avoird.; and the Siamese *coyan* of 40 piculs.

**Population.** When first taken possession of by the British the total pop. did not exceed 150 souls; but in February, 1829, the pop. had risen to 17,664, exclusive of the military and convicts. Of this pop., however, only 122 were Europeans, and only 4,232 females. In 1850 the pop. of the island and its dependencies was 52,891, exclusive of 1,548 convicts from India, and 670 troops. Of this pop. the Chinese composed 53 per cent., the Malays 23·7 per cent. "The small island of S.," observes Commander Wilkes, "is destined in all probability to govern at some future period the whole of the Malayan peninsula, and will in course of time be one

of the points from which they are destined to receive the arts and civilization of Europe."

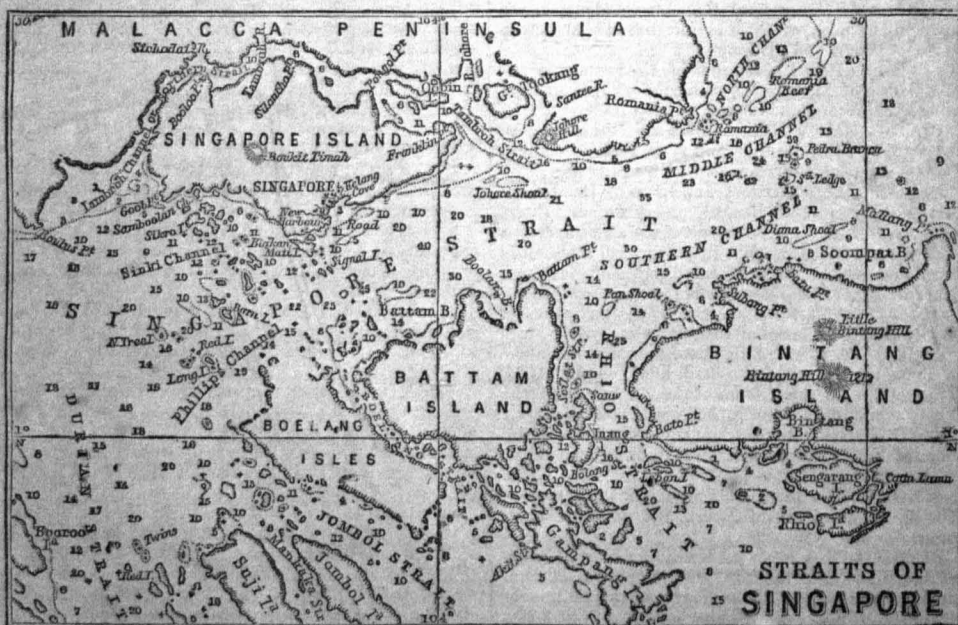
**Government.]** In September, 1851, Prince of Wales's island, S., and Malacca, became a separate presidency, with the powers of local administration which had hitherto been exercised over them by the government of Bengal. The government is administered by a governor, 3 resident councillors, and a police magistrate. The revenue is derived solely from the sale of excise farms and land. For the year 1850-1 the result shows:

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Total amount of receipts, | Rs. 435,311 |
| Local charges,            | Rs. 195,357 |
| General                   | 44,855      |
| Military "                | 195,248     |
| Convicts "                | 67,792      |
|                           | 493,253     |

By striking off the right-hand figure, we have the amount in pounds sterling. The deficit is made good out of the revenues of the government of India.

**Town of S.]** The town of S. stands on a small bay on the SE coast of the island, between the Kilang river on the E, and the Singapore river on the W, in N lat. 1° 16' 2", E long. 103° 53' 2". It is laid out in regular streets, and composed of three divisions, a Chinese, a Malay, and a European quarter. The higher class of merchants have their houses in the suburbs. The pop. in 1850 was 25,916. The observed mean annual temp. here in 1823 was 79° 81; in 1822 and 1823, 80° 00.—The anchorage off the town is in 12 to 14 faths.; but at 1½ m. distant from the shore it is only 4 to 5 faths., on a bottom of soft mud. The rise and fall of tides is from 10 to 12 ft.

**SINGAPORE (STRAIT OF),** a name designating the channels both N and S of the island of Singapore; but first applied to the narrow channel between the N coast of the island of Singapore and the S coast of the Malacca peninsula, from the embouchure of the Johore (m) to that of the Pulai (n). This was the only route of the first European navigators, and it seems singular that the present more obvious, safer, and shorter passage on the S side of the island should not have been earlier followed. Pursuing the old passage, 4 or 5 days at least are lost; and although there be always, except at the W extremity, from 5 to 13 faths. water, the navigation, from the occasional narrowness of the strait and the occurrence, now and then, of sunken rocks, is by no means



free from danger. It is certainly never likely to be frequented again by the general navigator but might occasionally be made available in time of war to avoid a superior enemy in the main channel. The scenery within the straits, to a stranger, but especially to a northern stranger, is highly imposing. An unruffled sea,—endless woods of the most magnificent timber casting their evergreen shades over the narrow strait,—present themselves for ever; but the absence of human, and even animal life, and of all striking and prominent objects of the landscape, deprive the scene of life and character and give it a stillness and tranquillity which are tedious, lonesome and uninteresting. The shore is here, as everywhere else in tropical regions, covered with a narrow belt of various species of mangrove (*Rhizophora*), and it is only here and there, at the distance of several miles, that a mass of bare rock presents itself and somewhat varies the monotonous scene. The belt of mangrove is the barrier which protects the land from the encroachment of the sea. It does even more than this; it is the means by which new land is formed; and when we observe the process by which this takes place, it seems only extraordinary that the narrow seas have not been choked up by it altogether. This genus of plants, some species of which grow to the height of 60 and 60 ft., rest upon a cradle of their own roots—2, 3, and 4 ft. high—always inundated at high water, and of such strength as to afford effectual resistance against the action of the sea. The fruit, often a foot or a foot and a half long and club-shaped, plants itself in the mud by its specific gravity, and when it vegetates, immediately forms a strong arch capable of resisting the sea. The obstruction which the young plants occasion gives rise to a new deposition of mud, and thus the land appears to be constantly gaining upon the sea. All the mangroves are coarse, hardy, and prolific plants.—The southern channel opens on the E between Mallang point on Bintang island (a), and Romania point on the peninsula of Malacca (b). Between Johore-hill on the mainland (c), and Franklin-point the E extremity of the island of Singapore (d), Tameron strait leads north-westwards into the old or northern channel. The S coast of the southern strait is defined by the N coast of Battam island and by the Boelang group of isles. Between the entrance to Boelang strait and the town of Singapore (e) lies Signal island (f), and the average breadth of the channel is from 10 to 12 m. Between Gool-point, the SW extremity of Singapore island (f), and Boelus point on the mainland (g), the Tambroh channel leads from the southern strait into the W end of the old or northern strait; while the main channel leads NW into the strait of Malacca, and SW into the Durian strait.

**SIN-GAN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung and div. of Kwang-chu-fu, on the E side of the bay and 75 m. SE of Canton, in N lat. 22° 36', E long. 114° 4'.—Also a village in the same div., near Canton, on the Pe-keang, containing an important custom-house, and according to St. Croix, 50,000 inhabitants.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 45', E long. 112° 6'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Paon-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 56', E long. 116° 2'.

**SINGARAPETTA**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and district of Barramahat, 96 m. WNW of Pondicherry.

**SINGARUMCOTTA**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 24 m. N of Vizagapatam.

**SINGBOOM**, a territory and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Orissa. The territory is situated between 22° and 23° N lat. It is mountainous, woody, ill-cultivated, and thinly populated, the number of inhabitants in 1821 not exceeding 66,227. The town is 159 m. N of Cuttack.

**SING-CHU**, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Kin-shan, 150 m. SSE of Han-yang.

**SINGEN**, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, bail. and 7 m. WNW of Radolfzell, near the l. bank of the Aach. Pop. 930. It has a manufactory of tobacco, and a bleachery.

**SING-FUNG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Kan-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 25', E long. 114° 44'.

**SING-HAI**, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Kin-shan, on the sea of Japan, 180 m. SE of Han-yang.

**SINGHILEI**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 30 m. SSE of Simbirsk, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Singhileika and Tonschevka. Pop. 3,290. It has an active trade in corn.

**SING-KEW-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang and div. of Tae-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 52', E long. 120° 46'.

**SINGLIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and cant. of Tauves. Pop. 950. It has several coal-mines.

**SINGOE**, an island of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stockholm, near Hafveroe, to the E of the Singoe-floeden. It has a light-house.

**SINGPHOS**, a warlike people of Indo-China, to the E of Assam. They are divided into tribes, each of which has its own gnam or chief, and occupy a large tract of country of about 2,800 sq. m., one half hilly, and the other undulating. The soil of their territory is rich and fertile, and abundant crops of rice are easily raised. Sugar-cane grows luxuriantly; tea is likewise found, and every part of the country is intersected by fine clear streams. Their number is estimated at about 6,000; and their religion, we are informed, "appears to be a mixture of all the various idolatries and superstitions of the natives with whom they have intercourse. They seem to have no fixed principles common to the whole tribe. Their ostensible worship is that of Gadama, whose temples and priests are to be found in all their principal villages. They have nothing approaching to what we call government; each chief being independent, collecting no revenue, not directing in person any force. The Ss are of a tawny complexion, with a cunning expression of countenance, long bodies, and short legs. They are said to be implacable, cruel, and treacherous.

**SINGRACONDA**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 45 m. N of Nellore, near the gulf of Bengal.

**SINGROWLA**, a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and NE part of the prov. of Gundwana. It is mountainous and well-wooded, but badly cultivated and thinly peopled. Iron is found in the mountains. It is governed under the English suzerainty by several Hindu chiefs, of whom the principal is Raja of Shapur.

**SING-SING**, a village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E bank of Hudson river, and on the Hudson river railroad, 32 m. from New York. Pop. in 1840, 2,500; in 1850, 2,800. There is a large state penitentiary here.

**SING-TSZE-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Nan-kang-fu.

**SINGUE**, a village of Nubia, in the Dar-Fok, 240 m. SSE of Sennaar. It contains about 600 inhabitants, whose chief occupation consists in tanning skins for the Sennaar market. This town was sacked by Ismail Pasha, in 1822. The surrounding country is mountainous, and covered with almost impenetrable forests.

**SIN-HEANG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. 35° 22', E long. 114° 4'.

**SIN-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 24 m. SW of Tung-chang-fu, in N lat. 36° 16' 48", E long. 115° 53'.

**SIN-HING**, or **SIN-SHAN**, an island of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, a little to the S of the island of Sung-ming. It is covered with houses and gardens.

**SIN-HING-CHU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and div. of Ching-keung-fu, 51 m. S of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 24° 30', E long. 102° 40'.

**SIN-HO**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of He-chu, in N lat. 37° 36', E long. 115° 16'.

**SINIAVA** (Nowy), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 27 m. N of Letitchev.

**SINIAVKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don-Cossacks, district and 48 m. WSW of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Mertvoi-Donetz, at its confluence with the sea of Azof.—Also a town in the gov. and 36 m. ENE of Tchernigov, district and 36 m. WNW of Sosnitsa.

**SINIAVSKA-SLOBODA**, a town of Russia in



Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SE of Vilna, district and 66 m. SSE of Oshmiana.

**SINIGAGLIA**, a town of the Papal states, capital of a district of the same name, in the deleg. of Urbino and Pesaro, 21 m. SE of Pesaro, and 18 m. W of Ancona, at the entrance of the Misa into the Adriatic. Pop. 8,583. It has bastioned ramparts, and possesses a cathedral, 3 other parish-churches, a bank, a theatre, several convents, and a custom-house, and a small port. A celebrated fair, formerly the most important in Italy, is held here during the latter half of July. The value of the merchandise brought to this fair is estimated at 50,000,000 francs.

**SI-NING**, a town of China, in the prov. of Kwangtung, and div. of Lo-tsing-chu, in N lat. 23° 10', and E long. 110° 36'.—Also a town in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Shun-teen-fu.

**SI-NING-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is in N lat. 36° 39' 20", and E long. 101° 48'. It is fortified, and carries on an active trade with Tibet and Mongolia.

**SI-NING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Se-ning-fu.

**SINIOUKHA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kiev and district of Pyatihory, near Stavitshe; runs SE to Zvenigorodka; bends S to the confines of the gov. of Kherston, which it separates in part from that of Podolia; and after a course of 150 m., throws itself into the Bug, on the l. bank, at Oliopol. Its principal affluents are the Vis and Tashlik, which it receives on the l., and the Etran. Its current is slow and its banks marshy. Previous to the peace of 1791, this river formed the boundary line of the Russian and Ottoman empires.

**SINISCOLA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cagliari, prov. and 30 m. NE of Nuoro, and district of Posada, at the foot of Mount Albo, near the sea. Pop. 1,766.

**SINJAR**, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad. The town, which is called by the Kurds and Yezides Singarli, is situated on an eminence between the base of the hills and the edge of the desert of the same name, and separated by a ravine from another hill to the W covered with a mass of ruined houses. In this ravine are three copious springs which form a considerable stream, and after a SW course, partly through a well-cultivated plain of about 14 m., is lost in the desert. The number of its habitable dwellings does not now exceed 80. In the plain below are several tombs and the ruins of numerous Mahomedan edifices. The environs are extremely fertile, and are adorned with numerous gardens and palm plantations.

**SINJAR HILLS**, a range of hills which separates the sanjak on the S. from the desert of Sinjar. These hills are situated between the rivers Tigris, Euphrates, and Khabur or Chaboras; the E extremity being 83 m. from Mosul, and the W 70 m. from Nisibin, and extending about 50 m. in length, and from 7 to 9 m. in breadth. They are commonly divided into two sections, of which the southern is the most populous and fertile. The pop. of the entire range of hills is estimated at 6,208.

**SINJAR, AL HUALI, or HERMUS**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountains on the N confines of the sanj. of Sinjar, near Nisibin; runs in a generally SSW direction, and after a total course of about 150 m., joins the Khabur.

**SIN-KEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Nan-chang-fu.

**SINKEL**, a river of Sumatra, in the S part of the state of Achin. It has its source in the mountains in the interior; runs first SE, then bends SSW;

bathes the town of the same name; and after a total course of about 150 m., throws itself into the Indian ocean by an embouchure about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile in width, in N lat. 2° 13', E long. 97° 23'. This river inundates the lower parts of the country to a great extent during the rains, and is the largest stream in the W part of the island.—The town is 300 m. SE of Achin, on the river of the same name, about 42 m. above its entrance into the sea. The natives carry on a considerable trade in benjam, camphor, wax, and gold dust, which they convey to a small adjacent island named South Leaga. The Spanish piastre is the chief currency.

**SIN-LE-NOBLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. E of Douay, in a marshy locality. Pop. 2,095. It has manufactories of linen and oil.

**SIN-LO**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 25', E long. 114° 56'.

**SINN**, a river of Bavaria, which rises in the Rhöne-Gebirge, and flows in a S course of 45 m. to the r. bank of the Saal.

**SINN**. See **SENN**.

**SINNA**. See **SENN**.

**SINNAI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 10 m. NE of Cagliari, at the foot of Mont-Orla. Pop. 2,600. Its vicinity is fertile in corn, wine, cattle, and dairy produce.

**SINNIE**. See **ANCORRA**.

**SIN-NING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 66 m. SW of Paou-king-fu, on the Lo-keang, in N lat. 26° 25', E long. 110° 44'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-chu-fu, 90 m. S of Canton, in N lat. 22° 14' 24", E long. 112° 34' 10'.

**SIN-NING-CHU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 36 m. WSW of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. 22° 35', E long. 107° 35'.

**SIN-NING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Suy-ting-fu, in N lat. 31° 12', E long. 107° 55'.

**SINNINGTON**, a parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WNW of Pickering. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1851, 579.

**SINNO**, a river of Naples, which rises in Monte-Falapatò, 7 m. NNW of Latronico, and runs SSW, and then SSE to the gulf of Taranto, into which it falls after a course of 70 m.

**SINO**, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-do-Mar, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-de-Sul, and flows to the Jacuhy, in a course of 160 m.

**SINO**, a small port on the Grain coast of Africa, 30 m. SE of Sanguin.

**SINON**, a river of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, which falls into the Caspian, 5 m. E of Fehrabad.

**SINONGI**, a town of Kiu-siu, in Japan, 20 m. SW of Sanga.

**SINOOTS**, a town of Kiu-siu, in Japan, 20 m. E of Taisero.

**SINOPE**, or **SINUB**, a port of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kastamuni, on the S coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 42° 2', E long. 35° 12'. It is finely situated on a very narrow isthmus which connects the high rocky headland of Boze-Tepe or S. with the mainland, half-way between Constantinople and Trebizond, about 100 leagues from each of these places, and 42 leagues from the port of Sebastopol on the Russian coast, at the SW corner of the Crimea. It has a pop. of from 8,000 to 10,000; and is divided into a Mussulman quarter embracing the fortress on the isthmus, and a Christian quarter on the entrance of the peninsula. Its outline is a square flanked by towers, and covered by a small

citadel. The houses are chiefly built of wood, but roofed with tiles. The port extends on the SE of the town, but as it is not enclosed by any moles it can only be considered as an open roadstead. This roadstead is defended by batteries and by the castle of the town, a large massive construction raised in the time of the Greek emperors. About 6 m. W of the peninsula is another anchorage, called Ak-Liman, or the White port. Timber, flax, tobacco, salt, dried fruits, oil, wax, pitch, red wine, and drugs, are among the exports from this place; but the importance of S. consists in its naval arsenal and building-yard, the only one in Turkey besides that at Constantinople. Ships-of-the-line and frigates have been built here. The oak cut on the surrounding mountains is hard, and the vessels built at S. are considered as the best in the Turkish fleet. The engineers are for the most part foreigners in the service of Turkey; the workmen are Greeks of the country, who are paid from 10 to 12 sous a-day. The fortifications of the fort are incomplete, and in a bad state. In 1808, at the time of the attempt of Admiral Duckworth on Constantinople, then defended by General Sebastiani, the French ambassador, that officer, comprehending the importance of S., sent two French officers and two sub-officers of engineers to improve the fortifications. Their first care was to erect a battery at the point of the promontory, in such a position as to command both sides of the peninsula and the entrance of the roadstead; they afterwards traced out several other works of defence, some of which were never executed, and the others were not kept in repair. Thus the place remained without receiving any repairs for 40 years; and those which had been lately commenced had not received the necessary development when the Turkish fleet was suddenly attacked and destroyed in the bay of S. by a Russian squadron from Sebastopol, on the 30th of Nov. 1853. The Russians in 1807 made an attack on Trebizond by sea, but were repulsed; but as they had never attempted anything against S. the Turks persuaded themselves that they had nothing to fear, and they have been punished for their carelessness. It may be readily conceived that 6 ships-of-the-line with their heavy broadsides suddenly appearing in the roadstead of S. could soon knock to pieces the old and dilapidated ramparts. The Turkish vessels were all at anchor in the port, and were sunk by an irresistible superior fire, to which the batteries on the shore were not in a state to reply for any length of time. The cannonade only lasted an hour; and that space of time was sufficient to destroy 13 vessels, 10 of which were vessels of war, and 3 transports. If the war is to continue actively, it will become a matter of great importance for the Turks to rebuild the fortifications of S. on the principles of modern art, and to put that place in security, not only against a *coup de main* like the present, but also in a state to maintain a regular siege. An enemy in possession of this stronghold would keep in check all the centre of Asia Minor, and cut off the communications between Constantinople and Erzerum. The Turkish army of Armenia would then have not only to oppose the enemy on the side of Georgia, but would also have another army in its rear. The town of S. is built with the materials of the old Greek city, a colony of the Milesians. S. was the birthplace of Diogenes, and the capital of Mithridates. Lucullus took possession of it in 71 B. C. The houses and the fortifications present a multitude of ancient ruins confusedly heaped together. Numerous Greek and Paphlagonian inscriptions, busts, and military statues, may be seen among the buildings.

SINOPOLI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 5 m. SW of Oppido. Pop. 1,550. Within 1 m. ESE of this place is a village of the same name, sometimes distinguished as S. Inferiore.

SINOVAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. S of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Ranuclos.

SINS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, valley of the Lower Engadine. Pop. 941.

SINS, a town of Corea, 30 m. NNE of Kingkitao.

SINSICATE, a settlement of La Plata, in the prov. of Tucuman, 36 m. N of Cordova, on the river Primero.

SINSILIN, a village of Ghilan, in Persia, 23 m. WNW of Reshd.

SIN-TAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung and div. of Tae-gan-fu, 75 m. SE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 36°, E long. 117° 56'. The surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated, and studded with numerous dwellings.

SIN-TEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan and div. of Yung-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 45', E long. 112° 1'.

SIN-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 25', E long. 103° 50'.

SIN-TU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Lin-keang-fu, in N lat. 30° 50', E long. 104° 15'.

SIN-WHA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 39 m. NNW of Paou-king-fu, on the Lo-keang, in N lat. 27° 32' 24", E long. 111° 9' 52".

SIN-YANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Ju-ning-fu, 210 m. SSW of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 32° 12' 25", E long. 114°.

SIN-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Su-chu-fu.

SIN-YAY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 36 m. S of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. 32° 40' 25", E long. 112° 25'.

SIN-YEW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen and div. of Hing-hwa, in N lat. 25° 18', E long. 118° 58'.

SIN-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se and div. of Lin-keang-fu, in N lat. 27° 50', E long. 114° 52'.

SINZHEIM, a town of Baden, near the r. bank of the Steinbach, 14 m. SSE of Heidelberg. Pop. 2,870.

SINZIG, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, 14 m. SSE of Bonn. Pop. 1,856.

SIOCON, a town on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 25', E long. 122° 12'.

SION, or SITTEN, a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the cant. of the Valais and the see of a bishop, 60 m. E of Geneva, in N lat. 46° 14'. It stands on the banks of the Rhone, and is traversed by the Sitten or Sionne, a small brook which descends from an adjacent glacier. It is tolerably well built, and is surrounded with ancient walls. It has an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several churches and monasteries, a town house, and a public school. Pop. in 1850, 2,926, of whom only 90 were Protestants. Its trade is chiefly in transit from Italy to Switzerland. On a hill behind the town are three castles, one of which, called the Majoria, is the usual episcopal residence, and the place of meeting of the diets of the canton.

SION, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the island and about 9 m. N of the city of Bombay, at the opposite extremity of the island. The fort is situated on the top of a conical hill, where it commands the passage to Salsette.

SION, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Caxamarquilla, on the shore of the river Gualloga.

**STONE**, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie, in N lat. 42° 22'.

**SIOPE**, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in S lat. 3° 20'.

**SIO TO**. See **SCIOTO**.

**SIOULE**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, which joins the Allier at Echerolles, 2 m. N of St. Pourcain, after a NE course of 52 m. Its principal affluent is the Bouble.

**SIOUT**. See **SIUT**.

**SIOUX**, a once powerful Indian tribe of N. America, whose influence extended over all the savage tribes from the confluence of the Mississippi and the Missouri, to the Raven river on the former, and to the Snake Indians on the latter. See **IOWA**.

**SIOUX**, a county in the NW of Iowa, U. S. Area 1,050 sq. m. It is watered by head-branches of the Floyd.

**SIOUX (Be)**, a river of the United States, which rises in the Minnesota territory, and flows ESE to the Missouri, which it joins 253 m. above the confluence of the Platte. It is about 110 yds. wide at its confluence with the Missouri, and is navigable for 200 m. to the falls, and even beyond them.

**SIOUX (LITTLE)**, a river of the United States, which runs in a WSW course into the Missouri, 120 m. below the Big Sioux. At its confluence it is 80 yds. wide.

**SIPAN-DAGH**. See **SAPAN-DAGH**.

**SIPANGU**, an islet off the E coast of Borneo, in N lat. 4° 25'.

**SIPARUNI**, or **RED RIVER**, a river of British Guayana, which rises on the N declivity of the Pacaraima mountains; and flows NE to the Essequibo, which it joins in N lat. 4° 46', with a stream 100 yds. wide. At 7 m. above its confluence with the Essequibo, it is joined by the Buro-Buro, a river of equal size to itself.—*Schomburgk*.

**SIPHANTO**, or **SIPHNO**, an island of the Grecian archipelago, situated 19 m. W of Paros, in N lat. 37°. It is nearly 10 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and about 7 m. in breadth. Its soil, where not covered with marble and granite, is of considerable fertility, producing maize and wheat, mulberries, olives, vines, figs, honey, silk, and cotton. Its gold and silver mines are no longer known; but iron and lead have been traced, and there are quarries of beautiful marble. The pop., about 6,000, are all Greeks.—The chief place, a village called Siphanto, stands on a high rock on the E coast, on the site of the ancient *Apollonia*.

**SI-PING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Ju-ning-fu, in N lat. 33° 27', and E long. 114° 8'.

**SIPO**, a river of Brazil, which takes its rise in the Serro-do-Frio, in the district of Minas-Geraes, a little to the N of the town of Sabará, where a somewhat prolonged spur of the general range takes a NE direction, and joins the Velhas. The district through which it flows has been reported to be rich in auriferous materials and precious stones, the former principally furnished by the disintegration of the adjacent mica schist, which lies below the itacolomite, and the latter from the decomposition of the itacolomite and an analogous rock called by the French *gres rouge*. The natural decay of these rocks from atmospheric causes, and subsequent washing down of detrital matter, supplies the contiguous streams with the precious stones found in their beds. The indigo plant grows in profusion in the vicinity of this river, and the soil is represented to be adapted for the cultivation of corn, beans, rice, and cotton.

**SIPOTUBA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which rises in the Campos-Parceis, and flows in a S course of about 150 m. to the Paraguay, which it joins 12 m. above Villa-Maua.

**SIPPICAN**, a village of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 51 m. S by E of Boston.

**SIPSEY**, a river of the United States, in Alabama territory, which runs into the Tombigbee, in N lat. 32° 22'.

**SIR**, **SIR-DARIA**, **SIHUN**, or **JAXARTES**, a river of Asia, which has two sources, one in the Kinder-Tau and another in the Belur. The first or NE source rises on the S flank of the Kinder-Tau, or western continuation of the Alak-Tagh, in 42° 31' N lat. and 70° E long. The other, or S source, is in 41° 31' N lat. and 71° E long., on the crest of the Belur, where it is separated by an intervening ridge from the source of the river of Kashghar. These two branches meet below or to the W of Uskent, and the combined stream runs SW to Khojund, its most southern point, passing by Kokan to the left. From Khojund the stream, skirting the desert of Kihil-Khan, turns to the NW passing Finakunt, Tonkat, Tashkunt, Sairam, and Otrar, and at length it falls a little to the N of the parallel of 46° N, into the NE arm of the Aral lake, after a direct course of 700 m. It receives a number of streams on both sides from the Asfera and Kinder mountains, before it enters the sandy desert of Aral, through which it flows with a sluggish and diminishing stream, and between low flat banks. Its banks, where the Russian embassy crossed it, in 1820, in their journey to Bokhara, 50 versts above its mouth, are bare, treeless, sandy, like the desert, and overgrown for several miles in breadth with thickets of tall reeds thrice the height of a man. The river was frozen, and the passage occupied two hours across the ice, the stream being 400 paces broad. The Kuban, which falls into it near this place, is a small stream, only 30 paces wide, and shallow. Below Otrar, the S. gives off a deltoid branch, known as the Kuwan-Daria, the waters of which seldom find their way to the lake, being lost in the thirsty sandy tracts through which they pass.

**SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS**. See **HARDY'S ISLANDS**.

**SIR HENRY MARTIN'S ISLAND**, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. 80° 51', discovered by Lieut. Hergest, of the *Dædalus* store-ship, in 1792. It is about 16 m. in circuit; and is the most considerable and most fertile of the group to which it belongs.

**SIR JOSEPH BANKS' ISLANDS**. See **BANKS' ISLANDS**.

**SIRADAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, 25 m. ESE of Bagnères. Pop. 400.

**SIRAF**, a small port of Laristan, in Persia, 30 m. SW of Lar.

**SIRAGALO**, a high and steep peninsular projection on the S coast of the island of Java, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Cape Mattie.

**SIRAGUAY**, a town on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 15'.

**SIRAKOW**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 39 m. NW of Posen, on the l. bank of the Wartha.

**SIRAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. WSW of La Roquebrou. Pop. 1,770.

**SIRANGAN**. See **SERANGANI**.

**SIRAT**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. WNW of Castellon-de-le-Plana. Pop. 950.

**SIRAVAN**, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 48 m. NNE of Shuster.

**SIR-DARIA**. See **SIR**.

**SIRDHANA**, a principality and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi. The town, situated in N lat. 29° 12', 47 m. NNE of Delhi, contains a pop. of 40,000, including about 600 native Christians.



mostly the descendants of Europeans. Her late highness the begum, who possessed the country around as a *jaghire* or life-fief confirmed to her by Lord Lake, but reverting at her death to the British government, was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and erected a very handsome church at S., which contains a beautiful altar-piece, and is endowed with a lac of rupees. Her Roman Catholic priest was invested by the pope, with the dignity of a bishop, at the suggestion of the begum. The province of S. previous to the Mahommedan invasion was governed by Raja-Sirkut. The principality was granted by Najif Khan to Sombre or Sumroo, and on his death in 1776 was made over to his widow Zebonissa Begum Sombre, on condition of keeping up a force of 3 battalions of infantry. Her highness in 1825 publicly proclaimed Mr. David Dyce Sombre, her adopted son and heir, and invested him with the government of the principality; but this arrangement was of course ignored by the East India company. The district of S. is fertile and well peopled. The staple products are sugar-cane, cotton, wheat and maize.

**SIRE'**, a mountainous province or district of Tigre, in Abyssinia, reaching from Axum to the Tacazze. It is famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. The capital, which is also called Siré, is built in the form of a half-moon, on the brink of a steep narrow valley, 58 m. W of Axum. It is larger than Axum.

**SIRGAN**, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan, 3 m. SW of Ushnei. It is a mere cluster of huts surrounding a large artificial mound on the summit of which a mud fort has been erected; but Major Rawlinson identifies this place with the *Saragana* of Theophrastus, and is of opinion that it may also represent the *Sinear* of Ptolemy.

**SIRGOULIN**, a town of Chinese Tartary, in N lat. 41° 53', E long. 119° 14'.

**SIRGUJAH**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, bounded on the E by the prov. of Bahar. It is hilly, poorly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. Its capital of the same name, situated about 12 m. from the British frontier, belongs to a native chief, who pays a small tribute to the rajah of Nagpore.

**SIRHIND**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, situated between the 30th and 31st parallels. It is naturally a barren and sandy country, and in many places destitute of water; but being near the capital, the Afghan emperor, Feroze III. caused several canals to be cut from the rivers Jumna and Sutledge, in order to fertilize it. It is productive of wheat, barley, and other grains.—Its principal towns are Pattiala and Tahnesir.—The capital of the same name, 160 m. NW of Delhi, which was either built or repaired by Sultan Feroze, about the year 1357, was for several centuries a flourishing city, ornamented with innumerable mosques and beautiful gardens, all of which are now fallen to decay since the inroad of the Sikh chief Bairaggre-Bhanda in 1707. Between this place and the city of Delhi are extensive plains, containing the towns of Paniput and Carnul, renowned as the scene of great battles, both in ancient and modern times.

**SIRIGNANO**, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 7 m. NE of Noles.

**SIRI-KOL**. See article OXUS.

**SIRINAGUR**. See SERINAGUR.

**SIRINUR**, a Rajput principality of Hindostan, lying between the Sutledge and the Jumna, and having Bussahir on the N, Gurwhal on the E, and Delhi on the S. It is entirely covered by ramifications of the Himalaya.

**SIRIUS**, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 10° 52', E long. 162° 30', discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is about 18 m. in circumference.

**SIRNACH**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, bail. of Tobel, 17 m. SW of Constanx. Pop. 500.

**SIRNING**, a town of Upper Austria, 15 m. S of Lintz.

**SIROD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. E of Champagnole, in a narrow valley of the Jura chain, near the l. bank of the Serpentine. Pop. 1,152. It has several iron-works, and paper and saw-mills. In the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. A magnificent cascade is formed in the vicinity by the Ain.

**SIROLO**, a town of the Papal States, in the delegation and 9 m. SSE of Ancona, on the Adriatic. It is noted for its wine.

**SIROTINSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and dis. of the Don, 225 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

**SIROVACZ** (DOLNYI and GORNYI), two villages of military Croatia, in Banat, near the Sirovacz, an affluent of the Unna, and 54 m. S of Agram. Copper is found in the vicinity.

**SIRRA**, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Bingo.

**SIRRA-KILLA**, a village of Afghanistan, in the valley of Pishin, 31 m. N of Quetta or Shawl.

**SIRRENAGURA**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Gundwana, and district of Gurrah, 135 m. NNE of Nagpur.

**SIRSA**, a ruined town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 30 m. W of Futtehabad, on the Sorrosaretti. About a century ago it belonged to the Puttiala rajah till wrested from him by the warlike Bhuttees under their renowned chieftain, Jafta-Khan. Under its native rulers it was the emporium of all the trade with Cabul, Lahore, Multan, Cashmere, Umritsir, Bikani, Rajputanah, and Ramghur, and was inhabited by some of the wealthiest merchants in India, who deserted this famous city on its capture by the Bhuttees. When in the height of its power, S. had 50 pergunnahs under its sway, and was looked upon as an impregnable city by all the chieftains, who from time to time governed the countries bordering on it. It is now literally a heap of ruins, but still its fortifications show what it has been. Its once noble outworks have fallen to decay, and its pergunnahs have dwindled into a few insignificant villages.

**SIRULLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, and partido of Herrera-del-Duque, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, and at the foot of a hill covered with vines and olives. Pop. 3,512. It has a ducal palace, a parish-church, a custom-house, a public granary, a convent, and an hospital. The streets and houses are regularly built, and the public square contains a fine fountain. It has extensive manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and soap, a tannery, &c. In the vicinity is a mine of antimony.

**SIRULUNG**, a pass of the Hindu-Kush, in Afghanistan, between Kohistan and Turkestan. It is of great elevation, and is passable only from June to November.

**SIS**, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of a sanj., in the pash. of Adana, at the foot of the Jebel-Kurin, the central part of the Taurus chain, and on an affluent of the Sihun. It has a castle. This town was formerly the residence of the kings of Little Armenia.—Also a town in the pash. and sanj. and 45 m. WSW of Sivas, on the r. bank of the Kizil-Irmak.

**SISAL**, a port of Central America, on the N coast of the state of Yucatan, 75 m. WNW of Merida, in N lat. 21° 10', and W long. 94° 40'. At its entrance, which is defended by a castle, is an extensive sand-bank; and the roadstead is open, and dangerous in N winds. The pop. is about 1,000, principally Indians. A good road runs from S. to Merida.

**SISAMON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Saragoza, and partido of Ateca, 26 m. SW of Calatayud, at the foot of a hill, in a dry and mountainous locality. Pop. 278. It contains two churches. On an adjacent rock are the ruins of a castle.

**SISANTE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. S of Cuenca, and partido of São-Clemente, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Xucar. Pop. 3,612. It contains a parish-church, a convent, an hospital, and a public granary, and has extensive manufactories of linen and coarse woollen fabrics, and distilleries of brandy. The town is but indifferently supplied with water.

**SISARGA**, a group of islets in the Atlantic, 1½ m. from the N coast of the Spanish prov. of La Coruna, opposite Cape St. Adrian, and 24 m. W of La Coruna. They are three in number, and are separated from one another by narrow channels. The largest is 3 m. in diameter, and nearly circular. Rabbits and sea-birds now form the only inhabitants.

**SISBAT**, a town of Nigritia, in Kordofan, 150 m. SSE of Obeid, on Mehemet Beg's route.

**SISIBOLI**. See **SIZIBOLI**.

**SISIRAN**, a port of the Philippine archipelago, on the N coast of the great peninsula, which forms the SE part of the island of Luzon, in N lat. 13° 52', and E long. 123° 38'. It is sheltered by the island of Guinalasag.

**SISKIYON**, a county in the NE part of the state of California, between Shasta county and the N. state line, and extending E and W between the E line of the state and Coast-range. Area about 8,000 sq. m. It contains Mount Shasta, which has an alt. of 14,400 ft. above sea-level, and in which the Sacramento has its head streams, and is generally mountainous. It has also several lakes. Pop. in 1852, 2,240.

**SISOR (POINT)**, a headland of the island of Borneo, on the NW coast, to the NE of Point Datto, in N lat. 3° 40', and E long. 112° 35'.

**SISSA**, a town of the duchy of Parma, in the district and 14 m. NNE of Parma.

**SISSACH**, a bail. and town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SE of Bâle, on the Ergolz. Pop. 1,284.

**SISSECK**, town of Hungarian Croatia, at the confluence of the Kulpa with the Save.

**SISSONNE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and arrond. of Laon. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,518; in 1846, 13,353. The town is on the Sonche, a small affluent of the Serre. Pop. 1,315. It was to a great extent destroyed by fire in 1829.

**SISTELS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. W of Aurillars.

**SISTERON**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes. The arrond. comprises an area of 97,183 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 26,248; in 1846, 26,514. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,757; in 1846, 7,757.—The town is 18 m. WNW of Digne, on the r. bank of the Durance, at the confluence of the Buech, each of which rivers is crossed by a substantial bridge, and at an alt. of 523 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 4,160; in 1821, 4,125; in 1831, 4,429; in 1846, 4,392. It extends along the base of a rock, on which is an old citadel, and is enclosed by a crenulated wall and

flanked with towers. But these fortifications are commanded by adjacent heights, and are consequently of little value. It contains an ancient cathedral, two churches, a college, an hospital, and a house-of-detention, and has a paper-mill, manufactories of hats, tannerie, a pottery, and lime-kilns, and carries on an active trade in cattle, grain, wool, hemp, fruit, almonds, oil, truffles, mercery, and combustibles. The environs abound with game. This town, the *Segusterum* of the Romans, is of great antiquity. It became the seat of a bishopric, which was suppressed in 1801. In 1562, it was taken by the Catholics, but was soon after restored to Provence. Its citadel is noted as the prison of the celebrated Casimir, king of Poland.

**SISTERS (THE)**, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, to the N of Chatham island, and E of New Zealand, in S lat. 43° 41', and W long. 181° 51'.—Also a group of islets at the E entrance of Bass strait, near the N extremity of Furneaux island, and nearly midway between Van Diemen's Land and South Australia, in S lat. 35° 39', and E long. 147° 54'.—Also a cluster of islets, 3 in number, in the Seychelles archipelago, in the Mahe group, in S lat. 5° 9' 30", and E long. 106° 5'. These islands depend upon the English gov. of the Isle of France. Near this group is another consisting of two islets of the same name.—Also a group of islands, three in number, at the W extremity of Lake Erie, two of which belong to Upper Canada, and the third to the United States.

**SISTERSVILLE**, a village of Tyler co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the l. bank of the Ohio, 59 m. below Wheeling.

**SISTOVA**, **SISTOV**, or **SCHISTAV**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, sanj. of Rustchuk, and 27 m. ENE of Nikopolis, on a height near the r. bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Simnitsa. Pop. 14,000. It is surrounded by a palisade and dry ditch, and is defended by an old castle. The houses are low and ill-built, but command a fine view of the river. It contains a Greek church and several mosques. It has manufactories of calico, and tannerie, and possesses an advantageous situation for trade. The environs are covered with gardens and orchards. A peace was concluded here between the Turks and Austrians in 1791.

**SIT**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Tver, district and 12 m. E of Bejetzki; runs first E, enters the gov. of Yaroslav, then turns N; and, after a course of 90 m., throws itself into the Mologa, on the r. bank, 21 m. WNW of the town of that name. It is noted in Russian annals as the scene of a battle between the Russians under Prince Youri Vladimir and the Tartars, which took place on its banks, on the 4th March 1237, and in which the former were signally defeated.

**SITANA**, a village of Upper India, on the r. bank of the Indus, between Torbala and Umb, chiefly inhabited by Wahabis.

**SITANAK**, a small island of the Aleutian archipelago, to the SW of Oonalaska island, from which it is separated by only a narrow channel. It is covered with hills consisting of sand. It contains a village named Sinankin.

**SITA-RHEGIAN**, or **JARRAH**, a river of Persia, in Farsistan, which has its source to the W of Avis; runs SW; and, after a course of about 240 m., flows into the Persian gulf, to the N of Raskann or Cheun. Its principal affluent issues from a lake near Sar Mashuk.

**SITCHEVKA**, or **SYTCHEVSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 132 m. E of Smolensko, on the Vazouza. Pop. 1,400.

It has two churches, and contains several tanneries and breweries.

**SITIZANNO**, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra Ima, 7 m. SE of Palmi.

**SITJES**, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Tarragona. • Pop. 5,000. A considerable export of wine grown in the vicinity takes place from this port.

**SITKA ISLANDS**, a group of three islands off the W coast of Russian America, separated from the mainland by the narrow inlet of Norfolk sound, and from each other by three very narrow inlets. The largest, known as Sitka, Sitchachan, or Baranof, is about 80 m. in length, and from 10 to 20 m. in breadth; and has upon it the principal settlement of the Russian American company called New Archangel, in N lat. 57° 3'. The other islands are called Cruse and Chichagoff. These islands are altogether wild and unfruitful, and to a great extent covered with forests of fir and birch. The surrounding seas abound in fish, and in seals, sea-lions, and sea-otters. The natives, called Kalushes, are a large and strongly built race, with broad faces, wide and flat noses, large mouths, thick lips, and small black eyes. See **ARCHANGEL (New)**.

**SITOE (CAPE)**, a cape on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, in N lat. 2° 12'.

**SITTARAH**. See **SATTARA**.

**SITTARD**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, on the Geleen, 12 m. NNE of Maestricht. Pop. 3,400.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. W of Dusseldorf.

**SITTEN**. See **SIM**.

**SITTIA**. See **SETIA**.

**SITTINGBOURNE**, a parish and town of Kent, on the road from London to Dover. Area of p. 1,008 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,352; in 1851, 2,897.—The town consists chiefly of one wide street, running along the high road, and until the introduction of the railroad system chiefly depended for its support on the resort of travellers.

**SITTIVICA**, or **SITAWAKA**, a ruined town of the island of Ceylon, once the chief place of intercourse between Candy and Colombo, but overthrown and built by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 16th cent. It is situated on a branch of the Kellaniaganga, in N lat. 7° 2'.

**SITZENDORF**, a town of Austria, 33 m. NNW of Vienna, on the Upper Schmieda. Pop. 1,400.

**SITZIKAMMA**, a district in the eastern part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, between Plettenburg bay and the Camtoos river. It consists chiefly of impenetrable forests, abounding with the elephant, the buffalo, and the rhinoceros.

**SITZO**, a principality on the W coast of the island of Nifoy, in Japan, skirted on the S by the gulf of Osaka. It is a mountainous and thickly wooded but fertile district. Its chief town is Osaka.

**SIUT**, **Siour**, or **Osiur**, a town of Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 27° 11'. It is of considerable extent, and has supplanted Girgeh as the cap. of Upper Egypt. The greater part of the houses are mere hovels; but there are a few handsome mosques and several well supplied bazaars. The pop. has been estimated at 20,000, of whom 1,000 are Coptic Christians. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and produces in abundance all the grains and fruits of Egypt, particularly apricots and water-melons. A large quantity of hemp is cultivated for the intoxicating quality which the seed possesses when smoked. S. is the usual rendezvous of the caravans which proceed from Egypt into the interior of Africa, to Sennaar and Darfur. It is supposed to be the ancient *Lycopolis*; but the only remarkable antiquity which it

presents, consists in the excavations made in the limestone rock of the Libyan chain in the vicinity, the burial-places probably of the inhabitants of Lycopolis. Many of the chambers, which rise in long lines, terrace above terrace to the summit of the cliffs, are 30 ft. high, and are covered with hieroglyphics of elegant workmanship.

**SIVA**, a river of Russia, which rises to the W of Orenburg, and runs S to the Kama, which it joins at Pavderi, 22 m. N of Sarapul, after a course of 100 m.

**SIVANO**, or **SAMUDRA**, a remarkable island, situated in the river Cavery, in the prov. of Coimbatore, in Hindostan. It is 9 m. in length, and nearly of equal breadth. It was formerly connected to the opposite shore by a stone bridge now in ruins. The island is in general rocky and covered with dense jungle.

**SIVAS**, or **RUM**, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the NW by the sanjak of Kastamuni, from which it is separated by the Kizil-Irmak; on the NE by the Djanik, or pash. of Trebisond; on the E by the pashalics of Erzerum and Merash; on the S by the pashalics of Merash and Kaisarayah; and on the W by the pash. of Angora. The Kizil-Irmak, rising near Enderes or Nicopolis, a little to the N of the parallel of 40°, and somewhat to the E of the 38th meridian, and flowing SW, intersects this pash., passing its cap. of the same name; and from about the 39th parallel, and 36th meridian, forms the frontier-line throughout its whole remaining course, or nearly three-fourths of its entire length. The Kumer-su drains a small portion of the SE corner of the pash.; and the Ishil-Irmak or rather its great head-stream the Sharmagi-su or Kalket-Irmak, the Tozanly-su, and the Tcherek-su drain the NE portion; the SW and W belong to the basins of the Kizil-Irmak, and its great tributary the Konak-su or Delij-Irmak. The chief mountain-ridges are the Kara-Bel-Dagh to the SE of the cap.; the Ak-Dagh and its prolongation, the Nalband to the SE of the cap.; the Tshamlybel-Dagh between Sivas and Tokat; the Boschalan-Dagh to the N of Amasia; and the Tauschan-Dagh, Kyrk-Delim-Dagh, Kösch-Dagh, Denek-Dagh, Tschelibi-Dagh, Tshitshek-Dagh, and Kyrka-Dagh, all in the W part of the pash. The soil is fertile, and in a few places well cultivated; but the greater part of the surface is roamed over by pastoral hordes of Kurds and Turkomans.—The chief towns are Sivas, Tokat, Amasia, and Niksar.—The capital is situated in N lat. 39° 44', E long. 37° 2', near the r. bank of the Kizil-Irmak, 42 m. direct distance SSE of Tokat, and 124 m. direct distance N of Merash, in a fine plain from 4 to 6 m. in breadth, and from 16 to 20 m. in length. It covers a large area, and contains about 5,000 Turkish, and 1,200 Armenian families. The houses are well-built and intermingled with gardens. Its bazaars are extensive, and its khans numerous. On a rising ground is a dilapidated castle. S. occupies the site of the ancient *Cabira* afterwards called *Sebaste*.

**SIVASH**, **GHILAE-MORE**, or **PUTRID SEA**, a shallow gulf of the sea of Azof, stretching between the W coast of the Russian government of Taurida, and the NE coast of the peninsula of the Crimea. It has a length of about 120 m. from NW to SE, and communicates by a very narrow strait with the sea of Azof, from which it is mainly divided by the peninsula of Arabat, a spit of land above 70 m. in length, with a breadth seldom exceeding 1 m. See articles **AZOF (SEA OF)** and **CRIMEA**.

**SIVRY**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Chaileroi, watered by the head-streams of the Thure. The



dep. contains 2,998 inhabitants. The village is 24 m. SSW of Charleroi, near the French frontier. Pop. 2,546. It has extensive manufactories of hosiery and shoes, and carries on an active trade in wood, butter, and cheese.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Etalle. Pop. 156.

**SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 8 m. NE of Montfaucou, near the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,000.

**SIWAH**, or **SIWAH-EL-KEBIR**, the capital of the oasis of Ammon, in the Egyptian desert, in N lat. 29° 12', E long. 26° 6'. It is walled and defended by a strong citadel. It is nearly square, and is built on a conical rock of testaceous limestone. The arched streets are steep and tortuous, and being covered are dark. The houses are from 3 to 5 stories high. "From our tent," says Mr. B. St. John, "it wore the appearance of an immense castellated building or citadel, with very lofty perpendicular walls flanked by buttresses or towers; and with houses appearing over the battlements rising tier above tier to a point where a cluster of one or two small buildings crowns the whole, and may be thought to resemble a watch-tower or keep. A great number of dwelling-places are clustered round the base and spread on all sides; but these are only looked upon as suburbs. The construction of the town is peculiar; but though the objects of defence are well answered, they do not appear to have been chiefly considered in the plan, which flowed from the singular character and manners of its inhabitants. The site originally chosen was the summit and sides of one of two pointed hills, or rather masses of rock, that rose direct out of the level plain. This hill seems to have been first covered with a mass of closely-packed houses, with narrow streets or lanes between. As the pop. increased, the irregular octagon was not spread far and wide around, but began to ascend aloft into the air—house upon house, street upon street, quarter upon quarter, until it became a bee-hive and not a town. The Siwahi architects appear not to have seen that light was good: how a single ray can penetrate into any of the inner buildings it is difficult to understand. The outer ones have little square windows disposed triangularly. In most parts of the place the streets are covered over, as at Garah, and of course pitch-dark even by day, so that any one who is about to enter as naturally takes his lantern as if he were sallying forth after gun-fire in an Egyptian city. It was amusing to see our Bedawins thus providing themselves in the midst of some of the most brilliant days I have ever witnessed. On what system the passages of communication are arranged I cannot tell, as we were not permitted to ascertain: all I know from my own observation is, that house is leaned against house, and story raised above story, round the central rock, to a great elevation, and that the backs of the outer buildings, regularly corresponding, form a vast wall encompassing the city, of the height of more than a hundred feet. Several houses have been begun outside and carried up to different points; these produce the effect of flanking towers; and, with the nine entrances resembling very small postern gates, ascended to by steps, help to give to Siwah the appearance of a fortified place, which indeed it may, to a certain extent, be considered. Near the northern extremity is the chimney-like minaret of a mosque, from which the Muezzin at stated hours, not exactly those prescribed in the Muslim ritual, pokes out his head, like a London sweep, and calls the faithful to prayers. The wall is not quite regular, being in some places much lower than in others. There are open spaces in the town; and in one of them the divan is held; but

the greater part appears to be a mass of closely packed houses, divided by corridors that probably wind spirally round the central rock." Brown, who visited S. in 1792, was the first modern traveller who penetrated to this place. On the 15th day from Alexandria he reached S. Horneman reached it in 1798, after a journey of 13 days from Cairo. In 1820, Drovetti availed himself of an expedition sent by the pasha to reduce the Siwahi to obedience, and reached S. after having travelled about 130 leagues SW from Terraneh. In the same year the Baron Minutoli visited the oasis. In 1847 it was visited by Mr. Bayle St. John. The united reports of these travellers inform us that Siwah-Kebir, the capital of the Great oasis, is situated nearly in the same lat. with Beni-Suef, and that the oasis is about 9 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. The pop. of the town they estimated at between 2,000 and 2,500; and that of the whole oasis at 8,000 souls. The language of the Siwahi is supposed to be the Berber. They carry on an extensive trade by means of caravans, with Alexandria, Tripoli, and Fezzan. See article **AMMON**. From Alexandria, the Siwahi receive from 600 to 800 camels-load of beans, wheat, lentils, blue and white linen cloth, mirrors, and Venetian beads. The Barbary caravans bring meat, wheat, horses, bombouses, sandals, and tarbashes. Fezzan supplies sulphur. In exchange for these articles, the inhabitants give oil, dried apricots, and dates. Of the latter article between 4,000 and 5,000 camel loads are annually exported. The best dates are worth 8 dollars a-load at S., and about double that amount in Alexandria.

**SIWALIK**. See **SEWALIK**.

**SI-WHA**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Chin-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 53', and E long. 114° 38'.

**SIWILLER**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Druling, on a plateau. Pop. 520.

**SIX-CENSES**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Petit-Enghien. Pop. 285.

**SIX-FOURS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, and cant. of Olleoules, 6 m. W of Toulon. Pop. in 1846, 2,910.

**SIX-ISLES**. See **FARQUHAR'S ISLANDS**.

**SIX-MILE**, a township of Madison co., in the state of Illinois, 99 m. S of Springfield. Pop. 1,043.

**SIX-MILE-BRIDGE**, a town in the p. of Kilfinaghtha, co. Clare, on the river Ougarnee, 8 m. NNW of Limerick. It was formerly a place of note; but has, for upwards of half-a-century, been in a rapidly declining condition. Pop. in 1831, 1,491; in 1851, 762.—Also a village in the p. of Monasternenagh, co. Limerick, on the river Commogue, 7½ m. SSE of Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 158.

**SIX-MILE-CROSS**, a village in the p. of Termonmaguirk, co. Tyrone, on the Cloghfin rivulet, 7 m. SE by E of Omagh. Pop. in 1851, 311.

**SIX-MILE-WATER**, a rivulet of co. Antrim, which rises near the junction-point of Upper Antrim and Upper Glenarm, and flows 13 m. to the head of Antrim bay, or the NE corner of Lough Neagh, immediately below the town of Antrim.

**SIX-NATIONS**. See **INOQUOS**.

**SIXT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Pipriac. Pop. 1,780.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Faucigny, mande. and 3 m. ESE of Samoëns, in a valley of the same name, on a small affluent of the Giffre. Pop. 1,235. The valley, which is also called the valley of the Cascades, is well-wooded; and, although wild, in its aspect is finely diversified. It contains 60 waterfalls, some

of great magnificence. The surrounding mountains, of which the principal is the Buét, on the SE, contain valuable iron-mines.

SIXTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and cant. of Pipriac, 12 m. N of Ridon, on the l. bank of the Aff. Pop. 1,951.

SI-YANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the div. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 3 districts.

SI-YO-THIYA. See SIAM.

SIZEBOLI, SIZOPOLI, or SISIPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak and 57 m. NNE of Kirk-Kilissia, 15 m. SE of Burgas, on a headland which projects into the S part of the gulf of Burgas. It is well built, and has a good roadstead, esteemed the best in the Black sea, well-sheltered on all sides except the N, and capable of good defence seaward. Its trade consists chiefly in wine and timber. This town was taken by the Russians in 1829. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Apollonia*.

SIZIM, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,668; in 1846, 9,410.—The town is 17 m. SW of Morlaix, in a mountainous locality, on the Elorn. Pop. in 1846, 3,843.

SKAALHOLT. See SKALHOLT.

SKAANVIG, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 51 m. SSE of Bergen, and bail. of Southern Bergenshuus, on an arm of the Hardanger-fiord. Pop. 1,800.

SKAAROE, a small island of Denmark,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of that of Fyen, and 1 m. W of the island of Taasinge. It belongs to the diocese of Fyen, and bail. of Svendborg. Agriculture and fishing form the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

SKAARUP, a parish of Denmark, in the island of Fyen, bail. and 5 m. NE of Svendborg. It has a normal school.

SKAGA-FIORD, a bay on the N coast of Iceland, opening between the point of Skagata, in N lat.  $66^{\circ} 7'$  on the W, and Straumnes, 18 m. E by S of Skagata, on the E, and running 23 m. SSE, with an average breadth of 8 m.

SKAGEN, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift and 87 m. NNE of Aalborg, and bail. of Hioring, a little to the SW of a headland of the same name, on the Cattegat. Pop. 840. It consists of three divisions, distinguished as Vesterbye, Esterbye, and Gammelshagen. Its streets are irregularly built, and the port is small and capable of receiving only small vessels. Opposite the port is an extensive bank, abounding with fish, especially oysters. The environs of the town consist of loose arid sands, and are entirely destitute of wood. Coal is found in the vicinity.

SKAGENS-HORN, or THE SKAW, a headland of Denmark, at the N extremity of Jutland, a little to the NE of Skagen, and between the Skagerrak and Cattegat. It has a light-house in N lat.  $57^{\circ} 44'$ , E long.  $10^{\circ} 37'$ .

SKAGERN, a lake of Sweden, to the E of Lake Wener, with which it is connected by the Gullspanga. It is about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth.

SKAGERRAK, SLEEVE, or JUTLAND CHANNEL, that portion of the German ocean which lies between the S coast of Norway and the N of Jutland, and leads into the Cattegat. Navigators separate it from the Cattegat by a line drawn from the Skagen or Skaw point, on the coast of Jutland, to the inlet of Uddewalla on the Swedish coast, leaving the Paternosters on the outside, and including Marstrand in the Cattegat.

SKAGESTARLTING (NØRDE), a summit of the Dovrefjels, in Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Christiania. It has an alt. of 7,564 ft. in height.

SKAGTOLS-TIND, a mountain of Norway, a summit of the Jotunfjelds, rising from the shore of the Aardals-fiord to an alt. of 7,670 ft.

SKALA, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. ESE of Czortkow, on the r. bank of the Podhorze.

SKALARFJALL, a mountain of Iceland in N lat.  $63^{\circ} 44'$ , W long. of Copenhagen,  $30^{\circ} 56' 24'$ . It has an alt. of 1,339 Danish ft. above sea-level.

SKALAT, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. SE of Tarnopol. It has a castle, and two churches, a Catholic and a united Greek.

SKALFANDA, or SKJALFANDAFJOT, a river of Iceland, which has its source in the district of Skaptafells, in the Tungnafell-jökul, traverses Nordland, and after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the bottom of a gulf of the same name, a little to the W of the embouchure of the Lax.

SKALHOLT, or REINKNIRIK, a village of Iceland, in the Sud-land, and district of Aarnes, on the r. bank of the Hnit-aa, at the confluence of the Buara, 38 m. E by S of Reikiavik. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the cap. of the island, and the seat of a bishopric. It has an active trade.

SKALINGEFIELD, a summit of the island of Stromøe in the group of the Farøe islands. It has an alt. of 2,040 ft. above sea-level.

SKALITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 11 m. SW of Kaurzim.

SKALITZ, or SZAKOLCZA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 54 m. NW of Neutra, near the l. bank of the Morava, on the Moravian frontier. Pop. 7,123. It stands on a lofty rock, and contains a Lutheran and several Catholic churches, and a Catholic gymnasium. It has extensive manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and a printing establishment, and marble quarries are wrought in the vicinity.

SKALITZ (GROSS), or SKALICE, a town of Austria, in the circle and 16 m. NE of Königgrätz, on the l. bank of the Aupa. Pop. 1,625.

SKALMIERZ, or SKALMIRZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, and obwod of Miechow, 30 m. NE of Cracow, in a deep valley, on the Skalmierka, or Nidica, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 1,110. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in the stift and bail. and 15 m. SW of Aarhus, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 500. It consists of 5 streets, and contains the remains of an ancient castle. It has several distilleries of brandy.—The lake abounds with fish, and communicates on the W with Lake Mossøe.

SKANDERON. See ISKENDERUN.

SKANEATELES, a township of Onondaga county, in the state of New York, U. S., 147 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and contains a lake of the same name, a fine sheet of water, 15 m. in length and 1 in breadth, the outlet of which flows into Seneca river. The soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated. The Skaneateles and Jordan railway diverges from the village, and joins the Rochester and Syracuse line, 5 m. to the N. Pop. in 1840, 3,981; in 1850, 4,080.

SKANOER, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Malmöhus and haerad of Skiuts, on a narrow peninsula which forms the SW extremity of the kingdom, and 15 m. SSW of Malmö. Pop. 570.

SKANTZURA. See SCANGERO.

SKAOUDEVILY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 21 m. W of Rossiena.

**SKAPTA**, a river of Iceland, descending from Skapta-jökul, and flowing in a SSW and then SSE direction to Buland, where it turns S by N, and after a further course of 12 m. flows into Skaptaröf bay, after a total course of 48 m.

**SKAPTA-JÖKUL**, or **SKAPTEFELLS**, a group of mountains in Iceland, in the yssel of Sudland, from which a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in June 1785. They form the SW part of the great Vatna-jökul or Klofa-jökul.

**SKARA**, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, situated 9 m. SE of the Wener lake, and 27 m. SW of Mariestad, in the laen of Skaraborg. It was in former ages the residence of the kings of West Gothland; at present it contains hardly 1,500 inhabitants, having been in 1719 totally destroyed by fire. It is still, however, the see of a bishop, and has a gymnasium, with a botanical garden, an hospital, a medical school, and a large cathedral said to have been erected soon after the introduction of Christianity into Sweden.

**SKARABORG**, or **MARIESTADT**, a laen or province of Sweden, lying between the parallels of 57° 48' and 59°; to the SE of Lake Wener. It is watered by the Tidau, Sidau, Nossau, and Gultsprangau; and besides the two great lakes of Wetter and Wener on its frontiers, contains Lakes Skagern, Unden, Imson, Wiken, Osten, and Hornborga. It has a superficial area of 156 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1845 of 189,106. Its chief town is Mariestad.

**SKARDIN**. See **SCARDONA**.

**SKARO**, a town on the W side of the island of Santorin.

**SKARPANS-ON-BOMARSUND**, a village of 362 inhabitants, on the E coast of the island of Åland in the gulf of Bothnia. A channel for vessels of 8 or 9 ft. draught leads from N. Bothnia along the E side of Åland, between Saggö and Sommarö, and thence down to the Bomarsund, a narrow strait which divides the main island from the island of Wardo, and which is but 200 or 300 yds. in breadth, and is commanded by the fortress of Bomarsund, comprising several formidable batteries in two tiers, mounting in all about 120 guns in front of a semi-circular bay about 3 m. from point to point. The land around is high and well-wooded. The forts of Bomarsund were of great strength. The chief battery, erected on the shore of Lumpar bay, swept the whole bay. It was built of granite, and presented two tiers, with 54 embrasures in each. On a rising ground immediately behind were two round towers mounting 16 guns each; and another tower with 16 guns was placed at the extreme E of the works. On the 16th of August 1854, a French and English armament captured these important forts, and took the garrison of 2,300 men prisoners. Judging from the nature of the works existing, those partly erected, and the foundations of others which have been laid, it was evidently the intention of the Russian government to have created a first-rate fortress here. The position of Bomarsund at the entrance of the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a beautiful and extensive anchorage well sheltered, points it out as a position of the most favourable nature. No expense apparently had been spared in the construction of the works already built, and when occupied with suitable advanced works and fully garrisoned, it would have required a very large force for its reduction. Farther S the channel leads through Angö sound, to the ordinary great channel leading from the sea of Åland through Ledsund. The anchorage in the latter sound is sheltered by islands on the SW, and the mainland on the N. It is about 9 m. in circumf. with an average depth of 12 fath.

**SKARR-WATER**, a small river of Dumfriesshire, which rises in the Black hill, on the borders of Ayrshire, and after a winding course for several miles in a SE direction, joins the Nith, opposite Slate island.

**SKARYSZOW**, a town of Poland, 9 m. SE of Radom.

**SKAWA**, a small river of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Myslenice, which falls into the Vistula, on the r. bank, to the E of Oswiecim.

**SKAWINA**, a town of Austrian Poland, on the river Skawa, 31 m. SW of Cracow.

**SKEAN** (**LOUGH**), a small lake on the borders of cos. Sligo and Roscommon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Lough Meelagh, and at an alt. of 164 ft. above sea-level.

**SKEEBY**, a township in the p. of Easby, Yorkshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Richmond, on a branch of the Swale. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 203.

**SKEEN**, a town of Norway, in the prov. of Aggershuus, 66 m. SW of Christiania. Pop. 1,800. It exports timber, pitch, iron, and mill-stones.

**SKEEN** (**LOCH**), a small lake in the extreme N of the district of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the source of the Yarrow, and within a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the sources of the Megget and the Fruid, early tributaries respectively of the Yarrow and the Tweed. Its elevation above sea-level is upwards of 1,000 ft. Its length is 1,100 yds.; its extreme breadth 400 yds. Its basin is mossy, bleak, and wild. The stream by which the lake discharges its superfluous waters in tribute to the river Moffat, forms a magnificent cascade called the Grey Mare's Tail.

**SKEFFINGTON**, a parish in Leicestershire, 10 m. E by S of Leicester. The river Eye takes its rise in this parish. Area 2,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 205.

**SKEFFLING**, or **SHEFFLING**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by E of Patrington. Area 3,652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1851, 212.

**SKEGBY**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. W of Mansfield. Area 1,456 acres. Pop. in 1851, 865.

**SKEGNESS**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 10 m. E by S of Spilsby, on the coast. Area 2,474 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 366. According to Legend, there was once a very considerable town here, having a haven and castle, but it was swept away by the sea. The present v. is frequented during the summer season as a watering place.

**SKEIRKE**, or **SKIRK**, a parish in Queen's co., 2 m. SW of Borris-in-Ossory. Area 3,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1851, 696.

**SKEJUS**, a village of Hungary, in the district of the Farther Theiss, 9 m. from Lagos. Pop. 1,220.

**SKELBROOKE**, or **SHELBROOKE**, a chapelry in the p. of South Kirby, Yorkshire,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Pontefract. Area 1,687 acres. Pop. in 1851, 116.

**SKELLEFTEA**, a village of Sweden, in the laen and 70 m. NNE of Umea.

**SKELLIGS** (**THE**), three insular rocks off the coast of co. Kerry. The smallest, called the Lemon rock, lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the extremity of Puffin island; the middle one, called the Little Skellig, lies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the Lemon rock; and the largest, called the Great Skellig, lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the Little Skellig. The Great S. is an enormous and precipitous mass of rock, soaring sheer up from the water in two pinnacles,—the loftier 710 ft. in alt. The soundings of the ocean in the immediate vicinity are said to be deeper than in any part of the English channel, or of the portion of the German ocean lying between Great Britain and Holland. Two light-houses have been erected upon this island, the loftiest at the height of between 300 and 400 ft. above the level of the sea, and in N lat. 51° 46', W long. 10° 32'.



**SKELLINGTHORPE**, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Lincoln. Area 6,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 417; in 1851, 584.

**SKELLOW**, a township in the p. of Owston, Yorkshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Doncaster. Area 982 acres. Pop. in 1831, 181; in 1851, 181.

**SKELMERSDALE**, a chapelry in the p. of Ormskirk, co-palatine of Lancaster, 5 m. ESE of Ormskirk. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1851, 760. From this place the Wilbraham family take the title of baron.

**SKELSMERGH**, a township in the p. of Kendal, Westmoreland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Kendal. Pop. 357.

**SKELTON**, a parish and township in Cumberland,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Penrith. The parish includes the townships of Lamonby and Unthank. Area 6,326 acres. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1851, 776. —Also a township in the p. of Howden, Yorkshire, 2 m. SSE of Howden. Area 1,545 acres. Pop. in 1831, 228; in 1851, 262. —Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Guisborough, including the townships of Great Moorsholm and Stranghow. Area 10,440 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,120; in 1831, 1,241; in 1851, 1,299. —Also a chapelry in the p. of Ripon, Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by E of Ripon. Area 879 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1851, 330. —Also a chapelry partly in the p. of Skelton, but chiefly in the p. of Overton, Yorkshire, 4 m. NW by N of York. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 291; in 1851, 347.

**SKEMIANY**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. N of Wilna.

**SKENDLEBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE by N of Spilsby, watered by a branch of the river Steeping. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1851, 326.

**SKENE**, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 6 m. W of Aberdeen. Area 9,393 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,677; in 1851, 1,862. Loch-Skene, an oval sheet of water in this p., on the boundary with Echt, is about 1 m. long, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad.

**SKENINGE**, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 20 m. W of Linköping.

**SKBOTISVAY**, an island of the Hebrides, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, in East Loch-Tarbet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W of Scalpa.

**SKERNE**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SE of Great Driffield. Area 2,733 acres. Pop. in 1831, 201; in 1851, 194. —Also a small river in the co-palatine of Durham, which falls into the Tees at Crossbridge.

\* **SKERRIES**, a general name throughout Orkney and Shetland for numerous sea-girt rocks, and for rocky islets which carry no herbage.

**SKERRIES**, a fishing-town in the p. of Holmpatrick, co. Dublin, on a little headland, 3 m. SE of Balbriggan. It is the largest fishing-town between Howth and Drogheda, and presents a clean and cheerful appearance. At the distance of from 3 furl. to 2 m. from the shore, are the four islets of Red island, Colt island, St. Patrick's island, and Shenick's island, aggregately called the Skerries, and imposing that name upon the town. The bay or road of S. is clean, of easy access, and affords good shelter in S or W winds. Pop. in 1851, 2,327.

**SKERRIES (OUR)**, three inhabited islets and some detached rocks in the extreme E of Shetland, 5 m. NE of Whalsay, and 10 m. S of Lunnansness-point on the mainland. Each is somewhat more than a mile long; and the three form a triangular group, at the distance from one another of a few hundred yards. They are the scene of extensive fisheries for ling.

**SKERRIES (PENTLAND)**. See **PENTLAND**.

**SKERRIES (THE)**, an island off the coast of Anglessey, about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  league from the shore. A light-

house, erected here in 1714, bears NNW of the harbour of Holyhead, and is in N lat.  $53^{\circ} 25'$ , W long.  $4^{\circ} 35'$ . —Also three small rocky islets about 1 m. NE of Portrush, co. Antrim.

**SKERROW (Lochn)**, a picturesque sheet of water, of a triangular form, situated about 8 m. N of Gatehouse, at the extremity of the parish of Girthon, in Kirkeudbrightshire. Its circumference may be estimated at 2 m. It is studded with islands, which are covered with trees, bushes, and herbage of various kinds.

**SKERRY**, a parish in co. Antrim, 3 m. ENE of Broughshane. Area 26,176 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,459; in 1841, 5,349. All the central and western districts are part of the great upland region of the interior of the co. The loftiest height in the E is Collon-top, lifting its summit to the alt. of 1,419 ft. above sea-level.

**SKERRYVORE**, a dangerous rock or reef, 13 m. SW of Tiree, and about 27 m. W of Iona. The reef, which is composed of rock of igneous formation, extends about 10 m. in an E and W direction. A light-house has been erected on this reef, in N lat.  $55^{\circ} 19' 22''$ , W long.  $7^{\circ} 6' 32''$ , S  $\frac{1}{2}$  E 33 nautical m. from Barra-head, and WNW  $\frac{3}{4}$  N 20 m. from Iona. The masonry of the tower is 138 ft. 6 in. in height, exclusive of the lantern, which measures 16 ft. The diam. of the base of the building is 42 ft., which diminishes to 16 ft. under the cornice. The interior of the tower is divided into 10 apartments, each 12 ft. in diam.; but the first 26 ft. from the base are solid. The illuminating apparatus is a revolving dioptric light. The originator and architect of this noble pharos was Mr. Alan Stevenson, a son and the worthy successor of the engineer of the celebrated Bell Rock lighthouse.

**SKERTON**, a township in the p. of Lancaster, co-palatine of Lancaster,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N of Lancaster. The village, which is of considerable extent, is separated from the town of Lancaster by the Lune. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,351; in 1851, 1,586.

**SKEYTON**, a parish in Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Aylesham, watered by a branch of the Bure. Area 1,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 317; in 1851, 384.

**SKIACH**, a rivulet of Ross-shire, which rises in several head streams on the E skirts of Ben-Wyvis, and has a run of about 8 m. NE to the Cromarty frith near the church of Kiltarn.

\* **SKIACH (Loch)**, a small lake  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length, in the p. of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. A furlong or two south of it is Little Loch-Skiach, about half the size of the other. The superfluous waters of both run to the Bran.

**SKIATHO**, an island of the Grecian archipelago, between the peninsula of Zagora and the island of Skopelo, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 12'$ . It is 6 m. in length from N to S. Its greatest breadth is 4 m. Its principal v., of the same name, stands on an elevated rock at its N extremity.

**SKIBBEREEN**, a town in the parishes of Creagh and Abbeystrowry, co. Cork, on the S or coast road from Cork to Bantry, 10 m. WSW of Roscarbery. The clothing trade and the linen manufactory, particularly the making of striped linens and handkerchiefs, were at one time common in the town; but the principal trade at present is the retail supply of British manufactures and colonial produce to an extensive circumjacent district. Yet great quantities of yarns and coarse linens are still sold at the fairs; several large flour-mills and breweries are in operation; and considerable sales are effected in wheat, barley, oats, and other agricultural produce. The port of the town for sea-borne vessels is 2 m. down the river, but the principal intercourse with Cork is maintained by land-carriage. Pop. 6,440.

SKIBNAES-OE, an islet on the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 63° 20'.

SKIDBROOKE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. NE by E of Louth. Area 3,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1851, 404. Saltfleet-Haven, a hamlet in this p., was formerly a considerable market-town, but has fallen into decay. The old town is said to have been destroyed by an inundation of the sea.

SKIDBY, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S by W of Beverley. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1851, 361.

SKIDDAW, a celebrated mountain in Cumberland, rising in the midst of picturesque and majestic scenery, immediately to the N of Keswick, and on the E side of Bassenthwaite lake. According to the triangulations of the Ordnance survey, it has an alt. of 3,166 ft. above the level of the sea. The ascent, in fine weather, is comparatively easy; and the views from the summit embrace a grand panoramic scene of about 300 m. in circumf., including Cumberland and Westmoreland, with their mountains, lakes, and rivers, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, the Solway frith and range of Scottish hills beyond, the Irish sea, and, on the distant horizon, the hills of the Isle of Man. The great mass of this mountain consists of varieties of slate, intersected by dykes of trap or greenstone.

SKIELSKOR, a port of Denmark, on the SW coast of the island of Sicland, 55 m. SW of Copenhagen.

SKILGATE, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W by S of Wiveliscombe, situated in a hilly district, adjoining Devonshire. Area 2,108 acres. Pop. 266.

SKILLINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6½ m. S by W of Grantham. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. 490.

SKINBURNESS, a hamlet in the p. of Holme-Cultram, Cumberland, 11 m. WNW of Wigton, pleasantly situated near Gruine point. It is frequented as a watering-place during the summer season.

SKINNAND, a parish in Lincolnshire, 11 m. NW of Sleaford. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 30.

SKINOSA, an island of the Greek archipelago, 5 m. S of Maxos, in N lat. 36° 55'. It is a mass of barren rock 6 m. in circumf.

SKIPNESS, a parish in Kintyre, Argyshire, now united to SADDLE, which see.—Skipness-point is the headland at the S side of the entrance of Loch-Fyne.—Skipness-bay, immediately to the S, is a creek receiving a rivulet of 5 m. length of run, and confronting Loch-Ranza in Arran.—Skipness-village stands at the head of the bay; and a little N of the village is Skipness-castle surmounting the headland.

SKIPOINT (Loch), an intricately ramified chain of marine sounds and straits across the island of South Uist, at the mean distance of about 5 m. from its N end. It is usually described as simply projecting into the island; but really bisects it from sea to sea, so as to render it two islands in reality while only one in name.

SKIPSEA, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E by S of Great Driffield. The p. includes the chapelry of Ulrome, and the townships of Bonwick, Dringhoe, Upton and Brough, and S. Area 5,974 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1851, 844.

SKIPTON, a township in the p. of Topcliffe, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Thirsk, on the E bank of the Swale. Area 827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1851, 143.—Also a p. and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 42 m. W of York, in a fine valley near the river Aire, and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The p. includes the chapelry of Bolton Abbey, and the townships of Barden, Beamsley, Draughton, Embsay with Eastby, East Halton with

Bolton, Hazlewood and Storiths, and S. Area 25,575 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,961; in 1831, 6,193. Pop. of township in 1801, 2,305; in 1831, 4,181; in 1851, 7,146. The town consists chiefly of two long and broad streets, the one at its termination being crossed by the other nearly at right angles. The houses are neatly built of stone. The adjacent vale is one of the richest grazing districts in England, and the surrounding heights afford picturesque views. The principal manufactures carried on are the spinning and weaving of cotton yarn, and there is an extensive brewery for porter and ale. Vast quantities of corn are brought to this market, chiefly from Knaresborough-forest; and the town has thriven chiefly by its markets and fairs, as a connecting link between the populous cos. of Lancaster and York, with the great emporiums of which it is connected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.—The ancient castle of S., built in the reign of William the Conqueror, stands on an eminence near the church.

SKIPWITH, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNE of Selby, including the townships of North Duffield and Skipwith. Area 5,789 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1851, 705.

SKIRBECK, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 1 m. SE of Boston, on the N bank of the Witham. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,578; in 1851, 2,429.

SKIRCOAT, a township in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, 1½ m. S of Halifax. Area 1,340 acres. The manufacture of woollens and cottons is carried on here. Pop. in 1831, 4,060; in 1851, 6,940.

SKIRLAUGH (NORRH), a township in the p. of Swine, Yorkshire, 7½ m. E by N of Beverley. Area 510 acres. Pop. with Arnold in 1831, 210; in 1851, 298.

SKIRLAUGH (SOUTH), a chapelry in the p. of Swine, Yorkshire, 9 m. NNE of Hull. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 228; in 1851, 322.

SKIRLING, a parish in the extreme W of Peebles-shire. Area about 2,640 Scottish acres. The village of S., with a pop. of about 100, stands near the middle of the parish, 2½ m. NE of Biggar.

SKIRPENBECK, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. NW of Pocklington. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 190.

SKIRTS, or DERG, a parish in co. Tyrone, containing the town of Castle-Derg. Area 14,286 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,671; in 1851, 5,799.

SKIRWINK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, 30 m. SSE of Memel, on the Curische-haff.

SKIRWITH, a township in the p. of Kirkland, Cumberland, 7 m. E by N of Penrith, on a branch of the Eden. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 288.

SKIVE, a town and port of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift and 18 m. NW of Viborg, on the Skive-aa, near its entrance into the Lym-fjord. Pop. 780. It has distilleries of brandy and active fisheries, and carries on an active trade in grain and cattle.

SKIVRA, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. from Kiev. Pop. 4,100.

SKJELSKOR, a town and port of Denmark, in the island of Ijelland, and 24 m. SW of Soroe, on the Store-Belt. Pop. 820.

SKLENO. See GLASHUTTE.

SKLO, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Lemberg. It has manufactories of sail-cloth and paper-mills.—Also a village in the circle of Przemyśl. It has a sulphureous spring.

SKLOBY, a village of Poland, in the wojwodie of Sandomir and obwod of Radom. Pop. 110. It has extensive forges.

SKOA, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Upsal and haerad of Habo, on a gulf of the same name, formed by Lake Maelar, to the S of Upsala.

It has a castle belonging to the counts of Brahe, containing a library of 14,000 vols.

**SKODONTZICHKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 57 m. N of Vilna.

**SKOFDE**, a town of Sweden, in the län and 27 m. S of Mariestadt. Pop. 723. It has a manufactory of tobacco.

**SKOGN**, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Drontheim and bail. of North Drontheim. Pop. 3,600.

**SKOKAM ISLE**, an island off the coast of Pembroke-shire, in Wales, about 5 m. WNW of St. Anne's light. It comprises about 200 acres, and has an abundant supply of spring water and turbary fuel.

**SKOKI**. See **SCHOKEN**.

**SKOLEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 22 m. SSW of Merseburg, and circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 915. It is noted for its pottery.

**SKÖLL**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. SW of Stry, on the Opier or Opor. It has two churches, a Catholic and a united Greek. In its vicinity are iron mines and works.

**SKOMAR ISLE**, an island off the coast of Pembroke-shire, Wales, belonging to the p. of St. Martin's, Haverford-West. It comprises about 700 acres.

**SKOMPE**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodje and 30 m. NW of Plock, obwod and 9 m. E of Lipno, between two small lakes. Pop. 600. It has two churches and a school.

**SKOPELO**. See **SCOPELO**.

**SKOPICHKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna; district and 51 m. NNE of Vilkomir.

**SKOPIN**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. S of Riazan, on the l. bank of the Verda. Pop. 5,650. It contains 5 churches, a chapel, and 2 alms-houses, and has manufactories of fine leather. The environs are fertile and afford excellent pasturage.

**SKOROUILL**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. NW of Vilna, and district of Kowno.

**SKOTSCHAU**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. ENE of Teschen, near the l. bank of the Vistula, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,200 ft. in length. Pop. 1,415. It has a castle and an hospital.

**SKOURYCHEVSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks and district of Oust-Medveditza, 24 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the l. bank of the Medveditza.

**SKOU** (**KYLE**), a belt of marine water, at the continuation eastward of Loch Assynt, between the parishes of Assynt and Edderachyllis, on the W coast of Sutherlandshire. It is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and varies in breadth from about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to probably 100 yds. At its inner end, it is continued in two lines, each about 2 m. long, by Lochs Coul and Dhu, which occupy two of the wildest and most romantic glens in the co. It affords safe anchorage, and is frequented by prodigious shoals of fish.

**SKOWHEGAN**, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 36 m. N of Augusta, on the N side of Kennebec river, opposite Bloomfield. Pop. in 1840, 1,584; in 1850, 1,756.

**SKRAPARI**, or **ISKRAPAR**, a village of Albania, in the sanj. and 30 m. NE of Valona.

**SKREEN**, or **SKRYNE**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 4,521 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,326; in 1851, 873. — The v. stands on the summit and skirts of a fertile hill,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Dunshaughlin. Pop. 153. — Also a p. in co. Sligo, 5 m. E of Dunmore-West. Area 13,237 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,567; in 1851, 2,963. The loftiest summit of the Ox mountains within the p. has an alt. above sea-level of 1,778 ft. The small

lake Carrowloughan lies on the sea-board; and the loughlets Achree and Minnaun lie among the uplands. — Also a parish in co. Wexford,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Wexford. Area 1,366 acres. Pop. in 1851, 439.

**SKRILYEVO**. See **SORIGLIEVO**.

**SKRWA**, a river of Poland, in the woiwodje of Plock, which issues from a small lake, 12 m. ESE of Rypin, and after a course in a generally S direction of about 54 m., joins the Vistula on the r. bank, 8 m. below Plock.

**SKRYGOLOVO**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 150 m. SSE of, Minsk, and district of Mozyr, on the r. bank of the Pripet.

**SKRZYNNO**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodje of Sandomir, obwod and 20 m. E of Opoczno. Pop. 350.

**SKUDESNAES**, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Christiansand and bail. of Stavanger, in the island of Karmöe. It derives its name from a headland at the SE extremity of the island, on which is a light-house.

**SKULL**, a parish in co. Cork, 10 m. W of Skibbereen. Area 37,923 acres. It contains the villages of Skull and Ballydehob. Pop. in 1831, 15,255; in 1851, 11,000. The surface, comprising the central and NE portions of the peninsula between Dumanus bay and Roaring-Water bay, and several of the islands in the latter bay, is prevailingly mountainous, rocky, wild, and waste. The little harbour or bay of S. opens on the NW side of Roaring-Water bay; penetrates the land nearly a mile northward; has a mean width of between 4 and 5 furl., and is overhung on the N by the magnificent Mount-Gabriel. — The village of S. stands at the head of Skull-bay, at the base of Mount-Gabriel, 3 m. SW of Ballydehob, and 10 m. W of Skibbereen. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 535.

**SKULTUNA**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and to the NW of Westeras, and haerad of Norrba, on the Svartelf. It has manufactories of tin-ware.

**SKUNK**, a river of the state of Iowa, U. S., which has its source in the highlands, in the central part of the state; flows SE, and discharges itself into the Mississippi.

**SKUTARI**. See **SCUTARI**.

**SKUTSCH**, or **SKUE**, a municipal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SE of Chrudim. Pop. 3,408. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and cloth.

**SKWIRCZYNA**. See **SCHWERIN**.

**SKWIRL**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. SSW of Kiev.

**SKY**, or **SKYE**, the largest of the Hebridean islands, excepting Lewis. It belongs politically to Inverness-shire, and lies opposite the continental parts of that co. and Ross-shire. It is washed on the N and NE by the S. Minch, looking away to the North sea; on the E by the sounds of Rona, Raasay, and Scalpa, separating it from the cognominal islands, — by intervening or adjacent openings of sea from 6 to 14 m. broad, separating it from Applecross and Lochcarron, — and by Loch-Alsh, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. broad, separating it from the district of Loch-Alsh; on the SE by Kyle-Rhea and Glenelg-bay, from a gun-shot to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, separating it from Glenelg, — and by the sound of Sleat, from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, separating it from Knoydart and Morrer; on the S and SW by the Deucaledonian sea, studded at the distances respectively of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a m., and of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. with the islands of Soa, Eig, Rum, and Canna; and on the W by the Little Minch, separating it from Benbecula, North Uist, and Harris. Its extreme length, in a line due SE from Vaternish point to the headland at the entrance of Loch-Cam-



buscross in Sleat, is  $46\frac{1}{2}$  m. Its breadth, for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. at the NW end, embraces only the narrow promontory of Vaternish; over the next 13 m., it attains a maximum of 25 m., and averages about 20 m., but includes broad inlets of the sea which deeply indent the land; over the next 26 m., it makes various contractions and expansions, but, on the whole, tapers down from 15 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.; at the SE extremity, which forms the district and peninsula of Sleat, it abruptly shoots out to 21 m. Its area is said to be nearly 350,000 acres. The principal headlands are Aird or Trotternish-point, in the extreme N; Vaternish-point, in the extreme NW between Lochs Snizort and Follart; Airdmore-point, at the entrance of Loch-bay; Dunvegan or Galtride-head, between Lochs Follart and Pooltiel; Idrigil-point, on the N side of the entrance of Loch-Bracadale; Dunan-point, on the S side of the entrance of Loch-Brittle; Strathaird, or the Aird-of-Strath, between Lochs Seavaig and Slapin; Swishnish-point, between Lochs Slapin and Eishart; Sleat-point, at the SW extremity of the island; Ardivazar-point, in the sound of Sleat, and forming the landing-place from Arisaig; and Ru-na-Braddan, on the NE coast of Trotternish. The coasts, which are highly indented, abound in interesting and exquisite scenery. At the NW side of the entrance of Loch-Seavaig, the declivities of the hills begin to come down, at a considerable angle, upon the sea, without any intervening cliffs; and produce a coast remarkable at once for its difference of character from that of nearly every other coast in the kingdom, and for its surpassing degree of wild and savage grandeur. Along the NW side of Loch-Slapin, extends a range of cliffs, rarely loftier than 60 or 70 ft., but perforated and intersected with an extraordinary number of caves and fissures. The chief of the caves is the celebrated spar one noticed in the article STRATHAIRD: which see.

The surface, with the exception of the plain of Kilmuir and a small tract near Loch-Bracadale, almost wholly consists of three distinct assemblages of mountains, and intermediate expanses of high and undulating land. From the narrow valley of Strath to a line drawn between Lochs Brittle and Sligachan, occurs the most conspicuous part of the island, a confused assemblage of mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. high, and distinguishable by striking differences in outline, feature, and colouring, into two great portions. The southern and greatly larger portion is a segregation of tame, smooth, conoidal hills, all separate from one another, nearly all streaked with broad sheets of red rubbish, coming down from their summit to their base. The northern portion contrasts strongly, and in almost every particular, with this dismal sea of red, rounded, characterless hills; and consists of peculiarly rugged and serrated ranges and masses of mountain, whose pinnacles and projecting crags darkly indent the sky along the whole line of both summit and profile. The Cuchullin hills, which form the chief part of this dark group, rise with a rapid and rocky ascent from the shores of Soa-sound and Loch-Brittle; and consisting of six obscurely divided summits, extend curvingly toward the NE, and present an almost continued precipitous face deeply furrowed by torrents.—The most noticeable minerals found on the island are analcime, chabasite, stilbite, nadelstein, garnet, laumonite, ichthyophthalmite, olivine, prehnite, chalcodony, steatite, epidote, hypersthene, and actinolite.—The rivulets of the island are numerous, and freely drain its surface; and, though of little note as perennial streams, they very often swell to great bulk of volume, and are, for the most part, well-stored with trout and salmon. The chief fresh-water lakes are those of Corriskin, Creich,

Colmkill, Leathan, Mhoineacfh-Mhor, Duarrish, Waak, Na-Caplich, and Daalvil; and most of them, together with many lochlets, or permanent ponds, abound in trout and eel. Corriskin is celebrated for its sublime scenery and classical associations; Colmkill, situated in the NE of Trotternish, is the largest in size. The climate of Skye is singularly moist and variable. The air is generally laden with vapours; and rain falls, on the average, three days in every four throughout the year. Over about nine-tenths of the island extends a trap subsoil, for the most part entirely suffocated by peat or stones. Over most of the remaining district extends a calcareous soil, totally unlike nearly all soil elsewhere of its class, for it is exceedingly waste and infertile. A large proportion of the area of the island is, for economical purposes, all but utterly valueless; most of even the pastures consist of moorland covered with heath and very coarse grass; yet many tracts of green herbage occur, the most conspicuous of which are in Trotternish and around Loch-Eynort. By far the larger proportion of the pastures are occupied in the rearing of a race of black cattle which are noted for their good qualities. The arable lands are, in general, confined to the shores of the sea and some of the sea-lochs. Excepting in part of Sleat, wood, though anciently covering a great proportion of the island, is now nearly unknown. The chief articles of export are black cattle, fish, and kelp. But the proceeds of these, together with the scanty agricultural produce, are not competent to the support of the pop. A great and increasing number of the islanders earn a livelihood by removal to the lowlands of Scotland, either to labour in public works or to act as harvest-reapers; and so very considerable, for a long series of years, has been the permanent emigration to America, that the assertion became a current *ad dit*, that there were as many Skye-men in America as in Skye. The fields of emigration usually preferred by recent emigrants are Cape Breton and Prince Edward's island. The inhabitants, in consequence of the arable lands lying along the coasts, and fishing being a joint occupation with husbandry, have almost all their dwellings within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of either the sea or some one of its inlets. Yet their avocational employment on the fisheries is nearly all confined to the herring-season. The clothing of the pop. is generally coarse and mean in the extreme. The people are of short stature, firmly knit, and more mercurial, it is said, than the central Highlanders.—The principal towns or villages are Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Isle-Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. The old ferry between Skye and the continent is at the narrowest part of the strait of Kyle-Rhea, near the parish-church of Glenelg. An excellent ferry at Kyle-Haken, 5 or 6 m. farther north, connects Skye with the Inverness-road by Loch-Alsh, and, in a great measure, supersedes the old ferry. A third ferry in the sound of Sleat, 14 m. SW of the old ferry, connects Armadale or Ardivazar-point with Arisaig. The island is ecclesiastically divided into the 7 *quoad civilia* parishes of Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, and the 2 *quoad sacra* parishes of Hallen and Stenschall. Pop. in 1821, 20,627; in 1831, 22,796; in 1851, 21,521. The rental of the island is about £26,000 a-year. The pop. of Skye, according to the census of 1851, comprised 77 gentlemen's families, 380 shopkeepers and tradesmen, 41 farmers and tacksmen of 30 acres of land and upwards, 184 tenants with lots of from 8 to 30 acres each, 1,888 crofters with less than 8 acres each, and 1,765 cottars or squatters who occupy huts without land and pay no rent at all. The large farmers have 6,000 acres of

arable land attached to their sheep pastures, the small tenants and crofters have 10,000 acres under crop in potatoes and corn, and from the report of a meeting of proprietors held in 1846 it appears that there were 16,000 acres lying waste or under pasture that might be cultivated. It is estimated that in 1801 the crofters in the 7 parishes of Skye raised 40,000 barrels of potatoes and 11,200 barrels of meal; in 1846 they grew 200,000 barrels of potatoes and 15,000 barrels of corn for meal. In 1846 the blight destroyed the potatoes, and the cottars and crofters were reduced to dependence on public benevolence. For three years half the pop. were supported out of charitable funds managed by a committee in Edinburgh; but this resource being exhausted, and the crops of 1850 having to a great extent failed, the island was reduced again to the lowest point of destitution.

SKYDSMOE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Aggershuus. Pop. 2,300.

SKYLLERSTA, a haerad of Sweden, in the prefecture of Örebro. It contains a parish of the same name.

SKYLLO, a headland of Greece, on the E coast of the Morea, between the gulfs of Egina and Nauplia, in N lat. 37° 26', and E long. 23° 36'.

SKYRO, or SKYROS, an island of the Archipelago, to the E of the island of Negropont, and in the diocese of Karystos. Its highest summit, Mount Cochila, is in N lat. 38° 49' 48", and E long. 24° 36' 50". It is 18 m. in length from NW to SE, and 8 m. in breadth, and has an extensive harbour named Panormo on its W coast, and a post-town of the same name on the S. It presents a very unequal surface, and is covered with steep and naked rocks. The valleys produce wine and corn, and pasture large herds of sheep and goats. Agriculture is much neglected. The inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, and chiefly Greeks, live in great wretchedness. The town is the residence of a Greek bishop. This island is placed by the Turks in the sanj. of Meletine.

SKYRO-PULO, an island of the Archipelago, in the Greek dep. of the Northern Sporades, between the islands of Skyro and Negropont, in N lat. 38° 50', and E long. 24° 21'. It does not exceed 3 m. in length.

SLABTOWN, a station of the Rushville and Shelbyville railway, in Rush co., in the state of Indiana. U. S., 14 m. from Shelbyville.

SLACHTCHOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Khoper, 210 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Khoper.

SLADE, a river of Labrador, which flows into the E side of James' bay, in N lat. 52° 15'.

SLADE, a village of co. Wexford, on the coast, 14 m. NE of Hook-head. Pop. in 1851, 142.

SLAGELSE, a town of Denmark, in the stift and near the W coast of the island of Sieland, bail. and 9 m. WSW of Sorøe, and 54 m. SW of Copenhagen. Pop. 1,858. It has a Latin school, and a richly endowed hospital; and contains manufactories of cloth and china, several spinning-mills, and distilleries of brandy. In its vicinity are the ruins of an ancient abbey, afterwards a royal castle.

SLAIDBURN, a parish and village in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NW by N of Clitheroe, including the townships of Bowland-Forest, Easington, Newton, and S. Area 40,321 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,682.

SLAINS, a parish on the W coast of Aberdeenshire. Pop. in 1801, 970; in 1851, 1,232. The Ythan, which skirts it on the W, is here navigable for sea-borne vessels. The loch of Slains, nearly in the centre of the parish, covers about 54 acres; and

has a mean depth of about 25 ft. One-third of the coast is a sandy beach; and the rest is high rocky cliff, presenting vast chasms.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry in the p. of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 5 m. WSW of Huddersfield, on the E bank of the Colne, and crossed by the Huddersfield canal. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,892; in 1851, 2,852. The woollen and cotton manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent. A chalybeate spring exists here, the water of which is supposed to possess the properties of that of Harrogate.

SLALEY, a parish in Northumberland, 5 m. SE of Hexham. Area 7,430 acres. Pop. in 1801, 251; in 1831, 616; in 1851, 581. In this p. is a large establishment for smelting and refining lead ore, which is brought from Wardle in the co. of Durham. Ochre is found on Slaley-fell.

SLAMANNAN, a parish of a triangular form, in the extreme SE of Stirlingshire, of about 7 sq. m. in area. Pop. in 1801, 923; in 1831, 1,093; in 1851, 1,655.—A railway, which derives its name from the p., through which it passes, a continuation of the Glasgow and Garnkirk, and the Ballochney railways, extends from the E terminus of the latter railway in the p. of New Monkland and co. of Lanark, to a point on the side of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union canal, in the p. of Muiravonside and co. of Stirling, called Causewayend. Its total length is 12½ m.

SLANA. See SALZBURG.

SLANA (NIZNJ), SAJO (ALSO), or NIEDER SALZ, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 21 m. NNE of Gömör, near the r. bank of the Sajo. In its vicinity are valuable silver and vermilion mines.

SLANE, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 5,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,516; in 1851, 2,050.—The v. stands on the l. bank of the Boyne, 6 m. SE of Navan. Pop. in 1831, 896; in 1851, 526.

SLANES, a parish on the E coast of co. Down, 3 m. NE of Portaferry. Area 946 acres. Pop. in 1831, 589; in 1851, 461.

SLANEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in three headstreams at the central watershed of the co. of Wicklow; traverses the glen of Imaile, flowing 6 m. W, then runs S past Baltinglass, into co. Carlow; flows 15 m. past the towns of Rathvilly, Tullow, and Clonegall, to its confluence with the Derry; next runs S, describes a demi-semicircle from a S to an E direction, considerably expanding in its progress into estuarial width, and sending off a tidal arm northward to the mouth of the river Sow; and finally expands at the town of Wexford into the great estuary of Wexford Harbour. It is navigable for any vessel that can come over the harbour-bar to about 6 m. above Wexford. The traffic upon it is carried on by cots, or flat-bottomed boats of 15 to 20 tons.

SLANGERUP, a town of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, bail. and 6 m. E of Fredericksborg. Pop. 300.

SLANO, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 15 m. NW of Ragusa, near the Adriatic, in N lat. 42° 47' 3", and E long. 17° 53' 41".

SLANY. See SCHLAK.

SLAPTON, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. N by W of Ivinghoe, on the river Ousel, crossed by the Grand Junction canal. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 298.—Also a parish in Devon, 5½ m. SW by S of Dartmouth. Area 3,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 665; in 1851, 706.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. WSW of Towcester, on the N bank of the Tove. Area 930 acres. Pop. 217.

SLATE, a rivulet of co. Kildare and King's co.,

which rises in the vicinity of Prosperous, and runs about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW to a confluence with the Feagile river, one of the tributaries of the Barrow.

**SLATEFORD**, a village in the p. of Colinton, Edinburghshire, on the l. bank of the Water-of-Leith,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Edinburgh. The Union canal is here carried across the vale of the Water-of-Leith at the village by a lofty aqueduct of 8 arches; and the Caledonian railway by a viaduct running parallel and close to it.

**SLATERSVILLE**, a village of Caroline township, Tomkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Six Mile creek, 138 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 300; in 1850, 350.—Also a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., in the state of Rhode island, on Branch river, 14 m. NW by N of Providence.

**SLATEY**, or **SLETTY**, a parish of Queen's co., on the r. bank of the river Barrow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Carlow. Area 671 acres. Pop. in 1851, 209.

**SLATINA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Wallachia, and of the district of Altolu, 99 m. W of Bucharest, and 30 m. ENE of Craiova, on the l. bank of the Aluta, which is here crossed by a ferry. It contains 6 churches, a convent, and a district school.

**SLATOUSTOFK**, or **KLIUCHI**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 55 versts SE of Kungur, at an alt. of 640 ft. above sea-level. There are thermal springs here.

**SLATOVA**, a range of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Servia.

**SLATRAK**, a village of Sweden, in the prefecture of Örebro, haerad of Sandbo, and parish of Hammer, on Lake Wetter.

**SLATTBO**, a haerad of Sweden, in the laen of Calmar, and island of Öland. It contains the town of Borgholm.

**SLAUGHAM**, a parish in Sussex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Cuckfield. Area 5,363 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,481.

**SLAUGHTER (LOWER)**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. NNE of North-Leach. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1851, 230.

**SLAUGHTER (UPPER)**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 14 m. W by N of Cheltenham. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1851, 218.

**SLAUGHTERFORD**, a parish in Wilts,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by N of Chippenham, watered by a branch of the Avon. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1851, 126.

**SLAUP**, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NNE of Brünn, and seignory of Raitz, in a woody valley. In the vicinity is a fine cavern, excavated in the calcareous rock. It has several lateral galleries, and at its entrance a small river named Bunkwa, throws itself into a dark chasm, and pursues its way thence under ground a distance of 6 m. The surface of the mountain is covered with black pine.

**SLAVAETS**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of St. Genois. Pop. 350.

**SLAVE COAST**, the name given to that portion of the coast of Western Africa, which extends from the Rio-Volta on the W, to the Rio Benin, embracing the districts of Kerapay, Pope, Whydah, Lagos, and Jabu, on the coast; and Guasu, Dahomy, Jenna, and Koscie, in the interior. The greater part of these states are now subject to the king of Dahomy. The surface of the country, rising gently from the sea, covered with luxuriant and perpetual vegetation, and enlivened by innumerable villages embosomed in trees, presents to navigators a highly pleasing aspect. Much of the shore is flat jungle, diversified with lagunes, some of which are of great

size, and pour out offensive discoloured freshes. See articles BENIN, LAGOS, and WHYDAH.

**SLAVE LAKE (GREAT)**, a lake of British N. America, stretching between the parallels of  $61^{\circ}$  and  $62^{\circ} 30'$ , and between the meridians of  $112^{\circ}$  and  $117^{\circ}$  W long., at an approximate alt. of 500 ft. above sea-level [*Lefroy*]. It is of very irregular outline, but has been roughly estimated to have an area of from 11,000 to 12,000 sq. m. Its principal feeder is the Slave river, which falls into its SE corner, and in N lat.  $61^{\circ} 15'$ , conveying to it the waters of Lake Athabasca. The Yellow Knife river flows into its N arm, under the parallel of  $62^{\circ} 28'$ . Besides these two rivers it receives several other streams on its N and S shores. It discharges itself by the Mackenzie river which flows from its W extremity, which after contracting to a shallow strait, again expands so as to form a small shallow basin, known as 'the first little lake' of the Mackenzie, about 24 m. long, and from 4 to 12 m. broad, surrounded by swampy ground covered with willows. A chain of islands extends obliquely across the lake at the origin of the Mackenzie river, or where the current is first felt, and the depth of its water is less than 6 ft. The depth of the lake at its E end exceeds 60 faths. The islands and shores of the lake in some parts exhibit horizontal beds of limestone containing pitch and shells. The W end is bounded by horizontal strata of limestone, forming flat shores, skirted by shoals of limestone boulders, and boulders of primitive rocks. The lake abounds in fish, of which white fish, trout, and that called *poisson inconnu* are considered the best. Beavers, martins, foxes, and musk rats abound in the vicinity. The lake is seldom completely frozen over before the last week in November, and the ice, which is generally 7 ft. thick, breaks up about the middle of June, or three weeks later than that of the Slave river.—*Franklin*.

**SLAVE RIVER**, a river of British North America, formed by the union of Stony river issuing from Athabasca lake, and Peace river. It is about 3 m. wide a little below the point of confluence of these streams, and flows with a rapid stream to Great Slave lake, into which it flows by two large deltoid branches, one leading to the NE termed La-Grande-Rivière-de-Jean, and another running W.

**SLAVEN-GRADETZ**. See **WINDISCH-GRATZ**.

**SLAVENOSERSK**, or **SLAVIANOSERSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 210 m. E of Yekaterinoslav.

**SLAVETCHNO**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 27 m. W of Ovroutch.

**SLAVIANSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 108 m. SE of Kharkov, and district of Izium, on the Toré. It contains 2 churches, and a salt magazine. In the vicinity are several salt-lakes.

**SLAVKOW**. See **AUSTERLITZ** and **SCHLAGGENWALD**.

**SLAVONIA**, or **SCSLAVONIA**, in Hungarian **TOL-ORSZAG**, a region of Austria, lying between the parallels of  $45^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ}$ ; and separated on the N from Hungary by the Drave from a point S of Babcsa, to its junction with the Danube, and by the latter stream to Neusätz; on the E, it has the district of the Peterwardeiner and Tschalksten bataillons; on the S, the Military frontier districts of the Broder and Gradiskner regiments separate it from Bosnia; on the W lie the Croatian palatinates of Agram and Kreutz. Its length from W by N to S by E is about 120 m.; its breadth varies from 45 to 9 m. Its superficial area, according to the present arrangements, and exclusive of the military confines,



is 141 German sq. m., with a pop. of 260,030. It is administratively divided into the 2 palatinates of Esseg and Posega; and forms with Civil Croatia one great administrative division of the empire, presided over by a *ban* or lieutenant-general. The chief physical features of this region are its two great frontier-rivers on the N, the Drave and the Danube; and the chain of mountains which pervades its length centrally, called the *Fruska-gebirgen* on the E and the *Kapuk-gebirgen* on the W. All the streams to the N of this chain flow to the Drave or the Danube; all to the S are tributaries of the Save. The highest point of this chain attains an alt. of 2,800 ft. A large proportion of the surface is covered with forests. Along the two great frontier-rivers stretch extensive level tracts of rich pasturage, not unfrequently degenerating into swamps. The soil, where arable, is highly fertile; and the exports of raw produce, such as corn, cattle, hides, tobacco, and honey, are considerable.—The **SLAVONIAN-MILITARY-GRENZE**, as they are called, or the **SLAVONIAN MILITARY FRONTIERS**, embracing the *Gradisker*, *Broder*, and *Peterwardeiner* regiments, have a total area of 139½ German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 259,447.—According to an estimate of the area and pop. of the kingdom of Hungary and the *partes adnexæ* or appurtenant provinces in 1849, on the breaking out of the Hungarian war of independence, the Slavonian territories of the kingdom had an area of 6,589 sq. m., with a pop. of 700,000, of whom 676,450 were of Slavonic race, embracing Slovaks, Poles, Rusniaks, and Illyrians; but of this pop. 259,153, embracing 252,837 of Slavonians, belonged to the Slavonian Military frontiers. See articles **CROATIA** and **HUNGARY**.

**SLAVOUTA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 15 m. N of Zaslav, on the r. bank of the Gorin.

**SLAWATYCE**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Podlachia, obwod and 44 m. E of Radzyn, on the l. bank of the Bug.

**SLAWENTZITZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 29 m. SE of Oppeln, and circle of Kosel, near the r. bank of the Klodnitz. Pop. 661. It has a fine castle and superb gardens, belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

**SLAWIENTIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, on the Eger.

**SLAWISZYN**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie, obwod, and 13 m. N of Kalisch, on a small affluent of the Prosna. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed by walls. Linen is its chief article of manufacture.

**SLAWKOW**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwod and 8 m. WNW of Olkusz, on the slope of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Biala-Premsza. Pop. 2,092.

**SLAWSTON**, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 5½ m. NE by N of Market-Harborough. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 281.

**SLEAFORD (New)**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Lincoln, 18 m. SSE of Lincoln, on the river Sleas, a tributary to the Witham, and on the great road from London to Lincoln. A canal connects the town with Boston, Lincoln, and the Trent navigation. Area of p., including the hamlet of Holdingham, 3,160 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,596; in 1831, 2,587; in 1851, 3,729.—The town is pleasantly situated on the Sleas. Many of its buildings are good, and the importance of the place has been advanced by its canal communication.

**SLEAFORD (Old)**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 m. SE of New Sleaford. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 357.

**SLEAFORD BAY**, an indentation of the S coast of Eyre Land, South Australia, to the W of Spencer

gulf, from which it is separated by Eyria peninsula, and enclosed on the W by Cape Wills. Near the N coast of the bay is a mere or lake of the same name.

**SLEAGILL**, a township in the p. of Morland, Westmoreland, 7½ m. NNW of Orton. Pop. 123.

**SLEAT**, a parish at the SE end of the island of Skye, in Inverness-shire, forming an irregular belt of 21 m. in length. Area, exclusive of lakes and sea-lochs, 32,235 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,903; in 1831, 2,957; in 1851, 2,531. The sound of Sleat, which divides the parish from Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg, on the continent, diminishes in width from 7½ m. at the SW entrance, to a ¼ m. at Mhyle-Rhea, where it passes into Loch-Alsh.

**SLEATYGRAIGUE**, a village in the parish of Killeshin, Queen's co., a ¼ m. N of Carlow.

**SLEBECH**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. W by S of Narberth, on the N bank of the Cleddon. Area 4,586 acres. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 353.

**SLEBESSY**, a small island of the Sunda archipelago, in the strait of that name, between Sumatra and Java, in S lat. 5° 53', E long. 105° 29'.

**SLEDDALE (Long)**, a mountain chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, 7 m. N by W of Kendal, on the river Sprint. Pop. in 1851, 170.

**SLEDDERLO**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Genck. Pop. 225.

**SLEDGE**, or **AYAK**, an island of Behring's sea, near the W coast of Russian America, in N lat. 64° 30', W long. 166° 40'. It is about 12 m. in circuit. Its surface, generally stony, is covered with moss and herbage, but it is destitute of trees or shrubs. It is uninhabited; but the remains of huts and a well-made sledge found on the island indicate its being frequented by Indians.

**SLEDMERE**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. NW of Great Driffield. Area 6,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 480; in 1851, 437.

**SLEMISH**, a mountain in the centre of the p. of Racavan, 3½ m. E by S of Broughshane, co. Antrim. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 1,437 ft.

**SLESWIG**. See **SCHLESWIG**.

**SLESZYN**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Kalisch, obwod and 14 m. NNE of Konin, on the W bank of a long and narrow lake. Pop. 300.

**SLETTEM**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders. Pop. 223.

**SLEUWAGEN**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Molhem-Bollebeek. Pop. 161.

**SLEYDINGE**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 6 m. NNW of Ghent, and cant. of Waerschoot. Pop. of dep. 5,898; of com. 1,240.

**SLIDRE**, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, bail. and 108 m. NW of Christiania. Pop. 3,100.

**SLIE**. See **SCHLEY**.

**SLIEDRECHT**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. and 9 m. W of Gorcum, on the r. bank of the Merwede. Pop. 2,500.

**SLIEVE-ALP**, a mountain in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Mayo, 12 m. NW by N of Newport-pratt. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 1,084 ft.

**SLIEVE-ALTOOEY**, a mountain on the W coast of the p. of Glen-Columbkil, co. Donegal, which lifts its summit to the alt. of 1,684 ft. above sea-level; and is a twin mountain to that of Glenlough, whose summit has an alt. of 1,613 ft.

**SLIEVE-AN-IERIN**, a mountain in the ps. of Kiltogher and Kiltubrid, co. Leitrim, 2 m. E of Lough Allen, and 3½ m. NE by N of Drumshambo. It has an alt. of 1,922 ft. above sea-level. Its name is often applied to the whole of the group of mountains in the central district of the co., and upon the E flank of Lough Allen.

**SLIEVE-AN-IERIN**, or **SLIEVE-AN-ORRA**, a mountain in co. Antrim, 5 m. W by S of Cushendall. It lifts its summit to the alt. of 1,676 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SLIEVE-AN-NEE**, a mountain of co. Antrim, 5 m. SW of Cushendall. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 1,782 ft.

**SLIEVE-BANE**, a mountain in the p. of Kilbroney, co. Down, on the S frontier of the great Mourne group of mountains, and in the vicinity of Rostrevor. It has an alt. of 1,595 ft. above sea-level, and commands one of the most brilliant and diversified prospects in the three kingdoms.

**SLIEVE-BAUGHT**. See **SLIEVE-BEAGH**.

**SLIEVE-BAUGHTA**, or **SLIEVE-AUGHTY**, a broad, compact, and elongated congeries of mountains, on the mutual border of co. Galway and co. Clare. It extends 14 m. SE, from a point 5 m. SW of Loughrea, to the immediate vicinity of the bay of Scariff, and has a breadth of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. within co. Galway, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. within co. Clare. The principal summits are the Scalp, 1,074 ft. of alt., and one of 1,080 ft. of alt. within the barony of Loughrea.

**SLIEVE-BAWN**—vulgarly **SLIEBON**—a mountain of co. Roscommon, extending southward, somewhat parallel with the course of the Shannon, from a point about 2 m. S of Strokestown. Its summit has an alt. of only 857 ft. above sea-level, but forms a very conspicuous feature in the great expanse of flat country which spreads away from it athwart Roscommon and Longford, and up and down the Shannon.

**SLIEVE-BEAGH**, or **SLIEVE-BAUGHT**—vulgarly **SLABAY**—an elongated congeries of mountains in cos. Tyrone, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, extending from the Mountain river, in the vicinity of the village of Emyvale,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW, to the hamlet of Donagh, with an extreme breadth of about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. Its loftiest summits are Carnmore and Slieve-Beagh proper, at the junction point of the three counties; these have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,034 and 1,254 ft.

**SLIEVE-BEG**, a mountain of co. Down, one of the great Mourne group in the W vicinity of Slieve-Donard,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by W of Newcastle. It lifts its summit to an alt. of 2,384 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-BERNAGH**, a congeries of mountains in co. Clare, extending  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE, and 5 m. in the opposite direction, and along the W shore of the termination of Lough Derg. Its principal summits, with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Clennagallagh, 1,746 ft.; a height 2 m. W of Killaloe, 1,353 ft.; and Glenagallagh and Cragnamurragh, respectively 1,458 and 1,729 ft.

**SLIEVE-BINGIAN**, a mountain-summit near the centre of the great Mourne group, in co. Down, 3 m. SSW of Slieve-Donard. It has an alt. above sea-level of 2,449 ft.

**SLIEVE-BLOOM**, a range of mountains on the mutual border of King's and Queen's cos., extending from the S vicinity of the village of Clonsilla, in Queen's county,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW to the vicinity of Roscrea. Its principal summits, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Spink, 1,087 ft.; Carroll's-Hill, 1,584 ft.; Ardarin, 1,733 ft.; and Bawnreaghcong, 1,676 ft. The Slieve-Bloom mountains are generally of the sandstone formation. The Gap-of-Glendine immediately N of Ardarin, is the principal defile across them; and even this is difficult of approach, steep, and craggy.

**SLIEVE-BOY**, a mountain  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Ferns, in co. Wexford. Alt. 1,385 ft.

**SLIEVE-CALLAN**, a mountain  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Milltown-Malbay, in co. Clare. It has an alt. above sea-level of 1,282 ft.; and overlooks a great expanse of bleak, moorish, and dreary country.

**SLIEVE-CALTIA**, a hill in co. Wexford, 2 m. E of the river Barrow, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of the town of New Ross. It forms an isolated height rising in the midst of a beautiful champaign country, to an alt. of 888 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SLIEVE-CAR**, a mountain nearly midway between Lough Conn and Blackrock bay, co. Mayo. It has an alt. of 2,368 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-CROOB**, a mountain  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Ballinahinch, in co. Down. It is the central and chief summit of a group, and attains an alt. above sea-level of 1,755 ft.

**SLIEVE-CURKAGH**, a mountain of co. Roscommon, overhanging the W shore of Lough Allen, and lifting its summit to the alt. of 1,098 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SLIEVE-DONARD**, a mountain of co. Down, the loftiest part of the Irish sea, and about the same distance SW of the village of Newcastle; and has an alt. above sea-level of 2,796 ft. Its summit consists of a beautifully outlined conical dome.

**SLIEVE-FYAGH**, a mountain in co. Mayo,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Lough Carrowmore. Alt. 1,090 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-GADOE**, or **CHURCH-MOUNTAIN**, a mountain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of the village of Hollywood, in co. Wicklow. It has an alt. of 1,791 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-GALLION**, a mountain  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Moneymore, in co. Londonderry. It attains an alt. above sea-level of 1,730 ft.

**SLIEVE-GLAGH**, or **SLIEVE-GLAGOW**, a mountain 3 m. SE by S of Cavan, in co. Cavan. It has an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-GULLION**, a magnificent mountain,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Newry, in co. Armagh. It consists principally of an enormous greenstone protrusion, and attains an alt. above sea-level of 1,893 ft.

**SLIEVE-KIRK**, a mountain  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Londonderry. It is the loftiest of a closely-packed group of summits, and has an alt. of 1,225 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-LEAGUE**, a mountain 2 m. NNW of Carrigan-head, in co. Donegal. It soars steeply up from the edge of the sea to

an alt. of 1,964 ft., and forms one of the most stupendous sea-cliffs in the British empire; yet it constitutes only the culminating point of a range of sublime and mural cliffs, 6 m. in length of sweep, extending from Carrigan-head to Teelin-head, whose alts. above sea-level are respectively 745 and 1,415 ft.

**SLIEVE-MAIN**, a mountain in co. Donegal, situated immediately S of Slieve-Snaught, and 4 m. NE by N of Bunrana. It has an alt. above sea-level of 1,557 ft.

**SLIEVE-MISH**, a range of mountains in co. Kerry, extending 13 m. due W, from the valley of the Maine, in the vicinity of Castle-Island, to the defile traversed by the road from Tralee to Dingle by way of Annascull. It has a mean breadth of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. Bautregraun, the loftiest of its summits, has an alt. above sea-level of 2,796 ft.

**SLIEVE-MISK**, or **SLIEVE-MISKISK**, a chain of mountains in co. Cork, filling the greater portion of the SW part of the peninsula which divides the bay of Bantry from Kenmare estuary. Hungry Hill, the terminating mountain on the NE, is the highest ground, and lifts its summit to the alt. of 2,249 ft. above sea-level.

**SLIEVE-MORE**, a mountain in co. Tyrone, 6 m. ENE of Newtown-Stewart. It attains an alt. above sea-level of 1,262 ft. —Also a mountain of co. Down, on the N frontier of the great Mourne group of mountains, 2 m. WSW of Newcastle. It lifts its summit to the alt. of 2,443 ft. above the level of the sea. —Also a mountain on the N coast of the island of Achill, 7 m. ENE of Achill-head. It attains an alt. of 2,217 ft. above sea-level, and contributes a grand and imposing feature to the sublime scenery of Achill.

**SLIEVE-MUCK**, a mountain of co. Down, one of the Mourne mountains. It has an alt. of 2,198 ft. above sea-level, and is situated 2 m. W of Slieve-Bingian.

**SLIEVE-NA-AURA**, a beautiful and majestic mountain to the S of Knocklade, in co. Antrim. See **SLIEVE-AN-IERIN**.

**SLIEVE-NA-GLOGH**, a mountain in co. Louth, a principal eastern frontier-height of the Carlingford mountains. It has an alt. of 1,024 ft. above the level of the sea, and is situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of the shore of Dundalk bay.

**SLIEVE-NA-GLORY**, a mountain in co. Down, one of the central heights of the great Mourne group. It has an alt. of 1,450 ft. above the level of the sea, and is situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the summit of Slieve-Bingian.

**SLIEVE-NA-GRIDDLE**, a hill in the p. of Ballee,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of Downpatrick, in co. Down. Though possessing a summit-alt. of only 414 ft. above sea-level, it forms a conspicuous and pleasant feature in a broad sea-board of low country.

**SLIEVE-NA-KELLA**, a mountain of cos. Cavan and Leitrim. Its summit is situated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of the source of the river Shannon, and has an alt. of 1,793 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SLIEVE-NA-MAN**, a mountain in co. Down, 4 m. W of Newcastle, having an alt. above sea-level of 1,035 ft. —Also a magnificent mountain in co. Tipperary. Its summit has an alt. of 2,364 ft. above sea-level, and is situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Fethard. It commands one of the richest, most varied, and most extensive panoramic views in Ireland.

**SLIEVE-NA-MOW**, a mountain in Wicklow. Its summit has an alt. of 1,478 ft. above the level of the sea, and is situated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Rathdangan.

**SLIEVE-NA-MUCK**, a mountain of county Tipperary,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the town of Tipperary. It has an alt. of 1,215 ft. above the level of the sea. It is only the loftiest ground of an upland range, sometimes called the Slieve-na-Muck hills, and sometimes the Hills of Tipperary. This range has a mean breadth of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., and extends 6 m. ENE.

**SLIEVE-PARTRY**, a range of mountains in co. Mayo, extending  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE, with a breadth of about 4 m. along the W side of the upper part of Lough Mask. The two chief summits are Toneyssall and Slieve-Bohann, whose alts. above sea-level are respectively 1,270 and 1,294 ft.

**SLIEVE-PHELM**, a range of mountains in co. Limerick, extending about 10 m. eastward, with a mean breadth of about 3 m., and separated by a narrow defile from the magnificent Keeper-mountains in co. Tipperary.

**SLIEVE-ROW**, a mountain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Blessington, in co. Kildare. It is fused on the N into the lofty hill of Coreen. Its summit has an alt. of 1,093 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SLIEVE-SNAUGHT (EAST)**, a mountain in co. Donegal,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Bunrana. Its summit, the central height of a congeries of uplands, has an alt. above sea-level of 2,019 ft.

**SLIEVE-SNAUGHT (WEST)**, a mountain 8 m. E of Dungloe, in co. Donegal. Its sides present rocky cliffs, bold acclivities, picturesque dells, and other elements of magnificent scenery; and its summit has an alt. of 2,232 ft. above the level of the sea; and jointly with those of Doohish and Crockatartoe, whose alts. are 2,103 and 1,627 ft., overhangs the N side of the most interesting part of Glendowan.

**SLIEVE-THOU**, or **SAGGART-HILL**, a mountain of co. Dublin. Its summit has an alt. of 1,303 ft. above sea-level, and is situated in the immediate vicinity of the junction point of the cos. of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare.

**SLIEVE-TRUE**, a mountain-summit,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of the town of Carrickfergus, in co. Antrim. It has an alt. above sea-level of 1,025 ft.

**SLIEVE-TURK**, a mountain  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Newport-pratt, in co. Mayo. Its summit has an alt. of 1,322 ft. above the level of the sea.

**SLIGO**, a maritime county of Ireland, in the N of

Connaught, bounded on the N by the Atlantic ocean and the bay of Donegal; on the E by co. Leitrim; on the SE by co. Roscommon; on the S by cos. Roscommon and Mayo; on the SW by co. Mayo; and on the W by co. Mayo and the bay of Killalla. Its outline is deeply indented by the sea on the N, and by intersections of contiguous cos. on the SE, S, and SW. The NW district, is almost wholly projected beyond the rest of the co., between Donegal bay and co. Leitrim. The greatest length of the co., from Mullaghmore Head and along a line near the E boundary, is 39 m.; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 36½ m. Its area comprises 290,696 acres of arable land, 151,723 of uncultivated lands, 6,134 of plantations, 460 of towns, and 12,740 of water,—in all, 461,753 acres.—The surface is highly undulating and varied. Truskmore, 2,072 ft., 7 m. NE by N of Sligo; Gullageaboy, 1,430 ft., 4½ m. ENE of Sligo; King's mountain, 1,527 ft., 4½ m. NNW of Sligo; and Benbulbin, 1,722 ft., 5 m. N by W of Sligo, soar steeply up from the low country at their base; and form a magnificent background to the scenery of Sligo bay. The isolated mountain, Knocknave, situated on the tongue of the peninsula between the central and the S ramifications of Sligo bay, lifts its summit to the alt. of 1,078 ft. above sea-level. A great and compact range of uplands, called the Ox mountains, commences in the SW vicinity of Ballysadere, and extends WSW, with a mean breadth of about 5½ m., quite across the co. to the boundary with Mayo, which is continued, under the name of the Lurgan hills or the Slieve-Gamph mountains, to the vicinity of the town of Foxford. The N face of this range exhibits many rocky and otherwise bold escarpments, and descends with comparatively rapid gradient to the S side of the western part of the bay of Donegal. The district which lies between the Ox mountains and either the sea on the N, or the river Moy on the W, varies in breadth from about 2 to 5½ m., and pre-eminently displays a champaign surface. Though almost the whole eastern frontier of this district, or the band of country along the lakes and the Uncion, is enriched with a tolerably fair amount of second-rate scenery; yet the district, as a whole, even in spite of the great extent of its area, and the diversity of its surface, is exceedingly cold and cheerless. The SE district, or that lying to the E of the river Uncion, and the S of the Lough Gill hills, is of comparatively small extent, and aggregately bleak or moorish character; and it is occupied, over a large proportion of its area, by the main part of the Bra-herlieve mountains, which are connected with the mountains of the Arigna mineral field in co. Roscommon.—The three large lakes of Gill, Arrow, and Gara, though all lying partly in other cos., belong principally to Sligo, and make large contributions to the beauty of its interior. Loughs Glen-car and Skean lie also on the boundaries. The principal lakes in the interior, together with the elevation of some above sea-level, are Easkey, 607 ft., among the Ox mountains; Talt, 455 ft., among the Ox mountains; Templehouse, 386 ft., in the course of the Owenmore; Cloonacbeigha, a little S of Lough Templehouse; Toberscahavan, Ballygawley, Slieve-Deane, and Coolgagh.—The Moy, the principal river of the W, rises in the interior among the Ox mountains, drains the western district to the S of these mountains, and flows into the head of Killalla bay. The principal tributaries of the Moy within co. Sligo, are the Mad river, the Owenaher, the Mullaghance, and the Bunree. The principal rivulets which run from the N declivities to Killalla bay, are the Bellawaddy and the Leafony, and, to the ocean, are the Finnid, the Ballybeg, the

Easkey, and the Dunneill. The Uncion, the next river of note after the Moy, issues from Lough Arrow, runs N to the head of the S ramification of Sligo bay, drains a very large proportional district of the county, and contributes some highly romantic features of scenery in the vicinity of Ballysadere. The Owenmore is the chief tributary of the Uncion. The Arigna river, famous in the history of modern mining operations, and distinguished as one of the earliest important tributaries of the Shannon, drains the SE district.

*Climate, &c.]* The co. of Sligo closely resembles the sea-board portions of cos. Mayo and Galway in nearly all the circumstances of climate; and, excepting parts of Kerry and the SW uplands of Cork, suffers the scourge of more rainy inhospitable weather than probably any other district of Ireland. Yet its temperatures are averagely very mild. Quartz rock constitutes a considerable mass in the part of the mountains toward Ballysadere. Gneiss constitutes the SW end of the Ox mountains. Old red sandstone, with its peculiar conglomerate, forms a skirt along both sides of the Ox mountains. Yellow sandstone, with its accompanying conglomerate, constitutes two considerable districts in the extreme N of Carbery, and around the shores of Lough Gara. The lower limestone formation, the geognostic member next to the yellow sandstone, occurs at the base of the Curlew mountains, in the vicinity of Lough Arrow. The calp and shale formation, lying next in order above the lower limestone, constitutes part of the mountains and adjoining country N of Sligo. The upper limestone forms the remainder of the district N of Sligo. The floetz limestone, in general, constitutes far the greater portion of the lowlands of the co., particularly the shores and seaboard all round from the head of Killalla bay to Carbery. Trachyte, a formation not elsewhere observed in the British islands, occurs on the shore of Killalla bay. Copper and lead mines were formerly worked among the metamorphic rocks of the Ox mountain district, but they have been abandoned. Iron ores are observable in the beds and on the banks of several of the streams. Manganese has been observed in the mountains SW of Lough Gill. All through the co. is to be found the stratum called here *leaclea*, which is corrupted Irish for a grey flag; most commonly it is met within from 40 to 12 inches of the surface, sometimes more and seldom less. It is perfectly impervious to, and retentive of water, and is a great bar to vegetation and tillage, but, where dug up and well incorporated with the soil, it improves it considerably, and becomes perfectly permeable to surface water. The strata of vegetative gravelly soil and *leaclea* are superincumbent sometimes on clay or sandstone gravel, but more frequently on limestone; and, in many parts, they are rocky or strewn with stones.

*Agriculture.]* Draining is, in general, little known and practised in this district, except at the expense of the proprietors. Fallowing is another operation in agriculture almost unknown here. Shell-sand is the favourite application for reclaiming land. No grass seeds are sown when the land is allowed to rest, but the natural grasses and weeds are suffered to spring up, and it is generally three years before it becomes even an ordinary pasture. In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the county, 11,291 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 6,190 of from 5 to 15 acres, 705 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 398 of upwards of 30 acres. The number of acres under crop in 1851 was 94,791. The estimated value of the live stock in the rural districts in 1841 was £429,418; in the civic districts, £4,728. In 1851, the horned cattle numbered 81,774; in 1841, 45,839; the sheep in 1851 was 28,500; in 1841, 32,708. Except on demesnes, the surface of the co. is almost destitute of wood. The fisheries in 1830 employed 3,677 fishermen; in 1851, 3,263.—The only navigations are the brief ones of the Sligo river to the town of Sligo, and the river Moy to within a mile of Ardnaree. A line of railway, to connect Sligo with Dublin, by Ballysadere up the valley of the Uncion and along the E bank of Lough Arrow, and afterwards to pass the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford, and Mullingar has been projected; and another to bring the ports of Sligo and Ballyshannon in direct communication with the ports of Belfast, Derry, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Dublin.

*Divisions and Statistics.]* The co. of Sligo is divided into the six baronies of Carbery in the NE,



Tiragherill in the SE, Coolavin in the extreme S, Corran in the centre, Lency in the SW, and Tyreragh in the NW. Ecclesiastically it is distributed among the dioceses of Elphin, Achonry, Killalla and Ardagh. The towns and principal villages, are, in the barony of Carbery, Sligo, Ballintemple, Grange, Kilkiloge, Ballyterran, Newtown-Anderson, Ballyconnel, Carney, Raughley, Rosses, and Magheraboy; in the barony of Tiragherill, Colmooney, Ballinafad, Tobberscanavan, Ballintogher, Riverstown, and part of Ballysadere; in the barony of Coolavin, Gorteen; in the barony of Corran, Ballymote; in the barony of Lency, Bellaghy, Curry, Tobbercurry, Coolany, Aclare, and part of Ballysadere; and in the barony of Tyreragh, Ardnahee, Easkey, Bunree, Corbally, Crockettstown, and Dromore-West. The members sent to the Irish parliament were 2 from the co. at large, and 2 from the borough of Sligo; those sent to the imperial parliament are 2 from the co. and one from the borough. County constituency, in 1841, 1,093; in 1851, 2,105. The pop. in 1792, was about 60,000; in 1831, 171,765; in 1841, 180,886; in 1851, 123,510. The following statistics are all of the year 1841: inhabited houses, 31,443; first-class inhabited houses, 277; second-class, 3,704; third-class, 12,885; fourth-class, 14,577. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 24,964; in manufactures and trade, 5,454; in other pursuits, 219. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 707; on the directing of labour, 7,235; on their own manual labour, 24,060; on means not specified, 835. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 19,774; who could read but not write, 10,316; who could neither read nor write, 47,253. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,485; who could read but not write, 10,498; who could neither read nor write, 60,542.

SLIGO, a river, also called GARROGUE or GARVOGUE, in co. Sligo, formed by the superfluent waters of Lough Gill, and flowing into the head of Sligo bay. It washes the town of Sligo, and is navigable to the town by sea-borne vessels.

SLIGO, a parliamentary borough, the capital of co. Sligo, and of the northern half of Connaught, partly in the p. of Calry, but chiefly in that of St. John's. It stands on the Sligo or Garrogue river, 2½ m. SW of Ballyshannon, and 104 m. NW by W of Dublin. The town is well situated, and enjoys a diversified and picturesque vicinage. The streets of the older districts are ill-paved, narrow, dirty thoroughfares, but some of the newer streets are spacious and tolerably well edified, and several airy and regularly built streets are in progress. Two bridges span the river within the town. The ruins of the Dominican abbey of S., founded in 1252, are extensive, well-preserved, and of artistic interest. The existing public buildings are two handsome and commodious churches; a large Roman Catholic chapel; three meeting-houses for respectively Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists; two bridges across the river; the county court-house; a spacious and well-arranged county gaol; the county infirmary; an infantry barrack; a fever hospital; and a poor-law work-house. The port of S. has of late years been greatly improved, and now admits vessels of 12 ft. draught to discharge at the quay. Both the export and the import trade is the largest in Connaught, and is still increasing. In 1834, the customs duties amounted to £31,171; in 1848, to £30,591. The vessels registered at the port in December 1843, consisted of 9 sailing vessels of aggregately 2,875 tons, and 1 steam-vessel of 44 tons; in 1850, of 34 sailing vessels = 4,745 tons, and 1 steamer of 44 tons. The town has a large distillery, and several small brew-

eries; it conducts some business in the linen trade; it is the seat of much traffic in connection with the flour-mills of Ballysadere, and other places in the vicinity; and it is the seat of a very extensive retail trade, for the supply of almost all sorts of goods to a large and populous district. The modern municipal borough is much less extensive than the parliamentary one. The borough formerly sent 2 members to the Irish parliament; it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 821; in 1851, 336. Pop. in 1831, 15,152; in 1841, 12,272; in 1851, 11,209. In 1588, three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded in Sligo bay. In 1645, an army of Irish insurgents, consisting of 2,000 foot and 300 horse, surrounded the town, and were, with great slaughter, repelled and defeated by the royalists. During the general visitation of Asiatic cholera in Great Britain and Ireland, Sligo suffered more dreadfully than any other town, and seemed for a few days as if doomed to speedy and utter desolation.

SLIGO, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Somerset, bordering on the E. on the co. of Glamorgan.

SLIGO-BAY, an indentation of the coast of co. Sligo, consisting of an exterior expanse, or the bay proper, and three interior ramifications or the harbours of Drumcliffe, Sligo, and Ardna-glass. The exterior expanse opens between Anghris Head, on the S. and Roskeearagh Point, called also Knocklave Point or Geasligo Point. It measures 4½ m. across the entrance, and penetrates the land 4½ m. ESE, with a mean breadth of about 4 m. The middle ramification, called Sligo harbour, presents to the outer bay a commencing width of about 2 m., but is nearly closed up by Coney island lying lengthwise across its mouth; and though penetrating the land 3½ m. eastward with a maximum interior width of nearly 2 m., is so completely occupied athwart all the S and the centre by Cummeen strand, as to have a channel available for navigation only along the N side, and of inconsiderable mean width.

SLIMBRIDGE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 11 m. SSW of Gloucester. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1851, 859.

SLIME ISLAND, a small island off the NW extremity of Celebes, in N lat. 1° 20' 24", E long. 120° 41' 36".

SLINDON, a township in the p. of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, 8½ m. NW of Stafford. Pop. in 1851, 120.—Also a parish in Sussex, 4 m. W by N of Arundel. Area 2,504 acres. Pop. in 1851, 619.

SLINDONK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Tronchiennes. Pop. 190.

SLINFOLD, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. WNW of Horsham, watered by the river Arun. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 682; in 1851, 702.

SLINGSBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. NNE of York. Area 2,363 acres. Pop. 632.

SLINS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 700. It has manufactories of straw-hats.

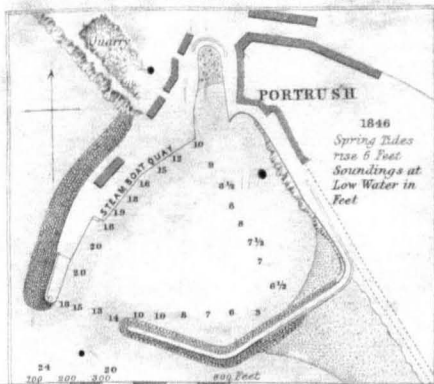
SLIPPING-ROCK, a creek in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., which flows through Mercer and Butler counties, and after a course of 35 m. flows into Conequenessing creek, near its confluence with Big Beaver river.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state, 22 m. WNW of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by a creek of the same name, and its tributary Wolf creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,507; in 1850, 1,700.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the same state. Pop. 2,066.

SLIPTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 18 m. NE by N of Northampton, watered by a small tributary to the Nene. Area 720 acres. Pop. 155.

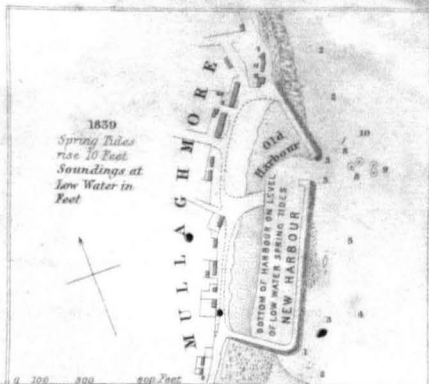
SLITE, a port of Sweden, on the NE coast of the island of Gothland. It forms a safe and capacious harbour, sheltered from the sea by the islands of Enholm and Asund.

SLITEHAMN, a port of Sweden, in the island of Gothland and parish of Othern.

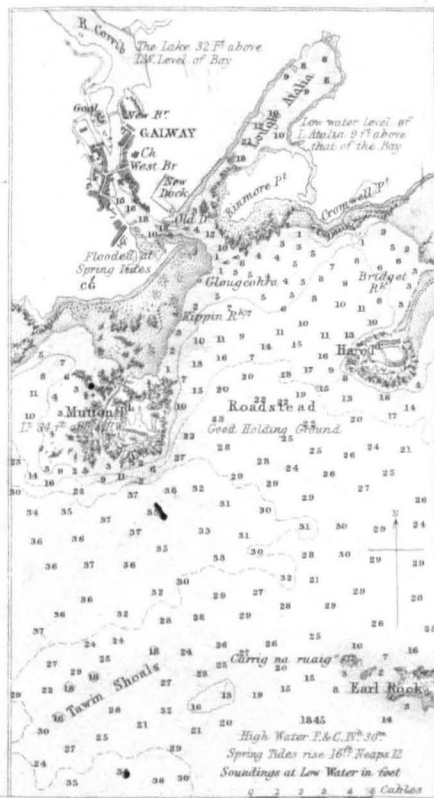
PORTRUSH



MULLAGHMORE



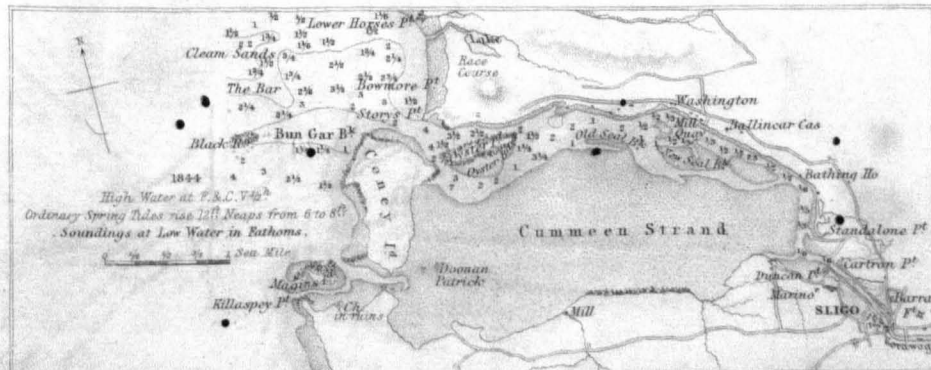
GALWAY



LONDONDERRY



SLIGO



**SLITEN**, three large villages of North Africa, in Tripoli, between the ruins of Lebida and Cape Mesurata, inhabited chiefly by Jews and Moors. The environs are extremely fertile.

**SLITRIG**, **SLITRIDGE**, or **SLITTERICK**, a rivulet of Teviotdale, a tributary of the Teviot, formed by two head-streams which have their origin near the summit-line of the mountain-range which divides Teviotdale from Liddesdale. The united stream, exclusive of sinuosities, has a course of only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m., and falls into the Teviot at the town of Hawick. Its descent is very great,—probably not much short of 1,000 ft., and its current is, in consequence, rapid and impetuous.

**SLOANSVILLE**, a village of Schoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 33 m. W of Albany, on Vly creek, on Cherry Valley Turnpike. Pop. in 1840, 300; in 1850, 353.

**SLOATSBURG**, a village of Rochland co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Ramapo river and the New York and Erie railroad, 35 m. N by W of New York, and 168 m. S by W of Albany. It is noted for the manufacture of cotton twine, of which 5,000 lbs. are sent weekly to New York.

**SLOBODA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. N of Minsk.

**SLOBODICHTCHE'**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 21 m. S of Jitomir.

**SLOBODKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. ESE of Vilna, and district of Oschmiana.—Also a town in the gov. and 108 m. NE of Vilna, and district of Vidzy.

**SLOBODSKOI**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Viatka. The district contains extensive forges. The rearing of cattle and bees forms also important branches of industry. The town is 21 m. NE of Viatka, on the r. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 6,000. It contains 9 churches and a convent. It has manufactories of soap and leather, and carries on an active trade with Arkhangel in corn, tallow, and lintseed. This town was originally a colony from Novgorod.

**SLOBODZIC**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Wallachia and district of Jalomnita, 69 m. ENE of Bucharest, on the l. bank of the Jalomnita.

**SLOLEY**, a parish in Norfolk, 10 m. NNE of Norwich. Area 719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 294.

**SLOMINKI**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 15 m. NNE of Cracow, obwod and 9 m. SSE of Miechow, on the Seremina. Pop. 450.

**SLOMIM**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 78 m. SE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Chetchara. Pop. 5,200. It has an ancient castle, and a house formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Under Polish domination, the general diet of Lithuania was sometimes held here, and from the period of its union to Russia to 1797 it was the capital of a gov.

**SLOOTEN**. See **SLOTEN**.

**SLOOTENDRIESCH**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Oostacker. Pop. 270.

**SLOOTERDYK**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and cant. and 2 m. NW of Amsterdam, near the N coast of the gulf of Y. Pop. 600.

**SLOTEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 11 m. of Sneek, and cant. of Lemmer, a little to the S of a lake of the same name, and on the channel by which it discharges itself into the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 1,185. It has a Latin school. It nominates a member to the provincial states.

**SLOUGH**, a village in Bucks, 20 m. W of London, on the line of the Great Western railway, which has

a principal station here, 18 m. from Paddington,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Windsor, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Ascot race-course. It was long the residence of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, who here pursued, by the aid of his celebrated telescope, his astronomical researches.

**SLOUTCH**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, which has its source in the N part of the district of Sloutzk; passes the town of that name; and after a course, in a generally S direction of about 105 m., joins the Pripet, on the l. bank, in the district and 60 m. E of Pinsk.

**SLOUTCH**, or **SLUCZ**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, which has its source in the district of Staro-Konstantinow, near Bazafia; runs E; passes Staro-Konstantinow; turns N; passes Novigrad-Kolynsk; and after a course of about 300 m., throws itself into the Gorin, on the r. bank, a little to the S of Betcha, in the midst of the marshes and 42 m. SE of Pinsk.

**SLOUTZK**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 42 m. S of Minsk, on the Sloutch. It is of considerable extent, and with the exception of the churches and convents, is almost entirely built of wood. It contains 3 castles, several churches and convents, a gymnasium, and a central school in connection with the university of Vilna. This town was originally a principality, which fell first to the grand dukes of Lithuania, and afterwards to the kings of Poland. In the reign of Sigismund I., the Tartars were three times defeated by the Poles under its walls. In 1774, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

**SLOVIANSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SE of Vilna, and district of Oschmiana.

**SLUCZ**. See **SLOUTCH**.

**SLUCZEWO**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masovie, and obwod of Kujavie, 12 m. S of Thorn. Pop. 940, of whom about half are Jews. It is well-built, and has two churches.

**SLUIN**. See **SZLUIN**.

**SLUIS**, **SLUUS**, or **SLUYS**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeeland, arrond. and 18 m. SW of Middelburg, on the Bruges canal, about 4 m. S of the shore of the North sea. Pop. 2,000. It has a small port. It returns a deputy to the provincial states.

**SLUPCA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, obwod and 21 m. from Konin. Pop. 1,618.

**SLUPIA**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwodie and 16 m. WNW of Opatow, a little to the E of Mount Lysa. It consists of two parts, distinguished as Old and New. Pop. 450.

**SLUSCHOWITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 22 m. NE of Hradisch, in a valley. Pop. 700.

**SLUSE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Jaer. Pop. 432. It has several distilleries.

**SLUZEWO**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw and obwod of Kujavie, 12 m. SE of Petrikau. Pop. 1,000.

**SLYGUFFE**, or **SLIGUFF**, a parish in co. Carlow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Borris. Area 6,755 acres. Pop. 1,575.

**SLYKHOEC**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Burght. Pop. 106.

**SLYNE-HEAD**, the outermost of a chain of islets extending 2 m. WSW from the extremity of a peninsula, on the coast of co. Galway. Excepting the islet called High Island, lying 8 m. to the N and a few perches to the E, Slyne-head is the most westerly ground in Connaught; and, excepting peninsula and islands in co. Kerry, it is the most westerly projection of country into the Atlantic between Clew-bay and Galway-bay; and previous to the recent erection upon it of two lighthouses, it not only was itself a perilous spot to vessels falling in with the middle of the western coast of Ireland, but formed the advance-ground of a



whole vast labyrinth of dangers. The islet which constitutes the headland is about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length; and the chief of the islets in the chain between it and the mainland, are Carriekullia, Mullanahona, Rapel, Duck, and Deonawaul. The two lighthouses, built in 1840, are 415 ft. distant from each other, in N lat.  $58^{\circ} 28' 51''$ , W long.  $10^{\circ} 16' 24''$ .

**SLYPE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,159. The town is 18 m. WSW of Bruges, near the Nieuport canal.

**SLYPS**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Moorslede. Pop. 900.

**SMAALEHEN**, an amt or bailiwick of Norway, in the SE part of the stift of Aggershuus, bordered on the W by the gulf of Christiania, on the SW by the Skagerrak, and on the S by Sweden. It comprises an area of 162 $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m., and is divided into 3 fogderis. Pop. in 1845, 61,593. It contains 3 towns, viz.: Moss the capital, Fredricstad, and Fredricshall.

**SMALAND**. See JONKÖPING and CALMAR.

**SMALCALDEN**. See SCHMALKALDEN.

**SMALENHERWEG**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Loochristy. Pop. 629.

**SMALESMOUTH**, a township in the p. of Grey-stead, Northumberland, 7 m. W by N of Bellingham. Pop. in 1831, 173; in 1851, 167.

**SMALHOLM**, **SMALLHOLM**, or **SMAILHOLM**, a parish in the NW corner of Roxburghshire. Area about 3,970 acres. The village of S., with a pop. of about 360, stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 6 m. WNW of Kelso. It is properly a cluster of 3 villages bearing the names respectively of East-Third, West-Third, and Overtown. The farm of Sandy-knowe, in this p., was the property of the paternal grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, and the scene of many of the musings of his precocious boyhood. Pop. in 1801, 446; in 1831, 628; in 1851, 617.

**SMALLBURGH**, a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. NE of Norwich. Area 1,247 acres. Pop. in 1851, 601.

**SMALLEY**, a chapelry and village in the p. of Morley, Derbyshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of Derby. Pop. 804.

**SMALL ISLES**, an Hebridean parish consisting of the inhabited islands of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, which are separately described, and of two or three uninhabited islets noticed in the articles on these islands. Eigg is in Inverness-shire; and the other islands are in Argyleshire. Pop. in 1851, 916.

**SMALLWOOD**, a township in the p. of Astbury, Cheshire, 3 m. ESE of Sandbach. Area 2,133 acres. Pop. in 1831, 554; in 1851, 619.

**SMARDEN**, a parish in Kent, 8 m. ENE of Cran-brooke, on the N bank of the river Built. Area 5,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,177; in 1851, 1,200.

**SMARMORE**, a parish in co. Louth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Ardee, on the W margin of the county. Area 1,595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 444; in 1851, 843.

**SMEATON (GREAT)**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N by W of Northallerton. Area 7,192 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 974.

**SMEATON (LITTLE)**, a township in the p. of Womersley, Yorkshire, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Pontefract. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1851, 235.

**SMEDEREW**. See SIMENDRIA.

**SMEERHEBBE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Smeerhebbe-Vloer-segem. Pop. 315.

**SMEERHEBBE-VLOERSEGEM**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 559.

**SMEERMAES**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and dep. of Lanaeken. Pop. 572.

**SMEETH**, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SE of Ashford, in the line of the South-Eastern counties railway. Area 1,611 acres. Pop. in 1831, 497; in 1851, 460.

**SMEETON**, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Narellan and co. of Cumberland.

**SMEETON-WESTERBY**, a township in the p. of Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicestershire, 5 m. NW of Market-Harborough. Pop. in 1851, 553.

**SMELA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. SE of Kiev, and district of Tcherkasi, on the l. bank of the Tiasmin.

**SMELOVITCHI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. ESE of Minsk, and district of Igoumen.

• **SMEREN-KUR**. See AINOS.

**SMERLAGH**, a rivulet of co. Kerry, which rises 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Castle-Island, and runs between 10 and 11 m. N to a confluence with the river Feale.

**SMERWICK-HARBOUR**, a bay on the N coast, and near the W extremity of the peninsula of Cork-aguiney, co. Kerry. It opens between Dunourlin-head on the W, and Ballydavid-head on the E, measures 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. across the entrance, and penetrates the land to the extent of 3 m. southward.

**SMETHCOTE**, a parish in Salop, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Shrewsbury. Area 2,705 acres. Pop. 358.

**SMETHWICK**. See BREETON.

**SMETHWICK**, a chapelry and village in the p. of Harborne, co. of Stafford, 3 m. W by N of Birmingham, intersected by the Birmingham canal. Pop. in 1831, 2,676; in 1851, 8,379. There are extensive iron and glass works here.

**SMETLEDE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 872. It has several factories.

**SMEYERS-MARCO**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Saint-Pierre-Capelle. Pop. 172.

**SMIDAR**, or **SMEDARY**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 4 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, on the r. bank of the Cydina. Pop. 1,166.

**SMIELOE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 111 m. NNW of Poltava, and district of Romen.

**SMIEV**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. from Khar'ov, on the r. bank of the Donez. Pop. 5,000.

**SMIGIEL**. See SCHMIEGEL.

**SMILGHI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. NW of Vilna, and district of Poneviej.

**SMIRITZ**, or **SMIRICE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. N of Königgratz, on 3 small arms of the Elbe. Pop. 1,164.

**SMISSTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 112.

**SMITH**, an island of S. Australia, in Spencer's gulf, in the Gambier group.—Also a headland of N. Australia, in Arnheim land, in S lat.  $11^{\circ} 6'$ , E long.  $132^{\circ} 12'$ . It is the N extremity of Coburg peninsula, and forms with Cape Washou the entrance to Port Essington.—Also plains of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, to the NE of Harrington plains.

**SMITH**, a township of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district, bounded on the E by the Atonabee river, and on the N and W by a chain of lakes.

**SMITH**, a county in the N part of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area of 288 sq. m., watered by the Cumberland river, and its affluent Caney Fork. The surface is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 21,179; in 1850, 18,412. Its cap. is Carthage.—Also a central co. of the state of Mississippi, containing an area of 615 sq. m., drained by branches of Leaf and Pearl rivers. It is hilly, but fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,961; in 1850, 4,071. Its capital is Raleigh.—Also a county in the NE of the state of Texas, comprising an area of 1,046 sq.

m., bordered on the W by Neches river, and drained by the affluents of that river and by the head-streams of Angelina river. Pop. in 1850, 4,292. Its cap. is Tyler.—Also a township of Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, drained by M'Mahon's creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,956.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,345.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,457.—Also a township of Posey co., in the state of Iowa. Pop. 685.

SMITHAMBOTHAM, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Bligh, 238 m. from Sydney, on the Macquarie.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 23 m. N of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 789; in 1850, 875.—Also a township of Providence co., in the state of Rhode island, 16 m. N of Providence. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by Blackstone river. The soil is gravelly, but capable of good cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 9,534; in 1850, 11,500.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 106 m. W of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Canasanaga and Cowasalon creeks. It is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,696.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tom-Jacks and Brown's creeks. Pop. 1,427.—Also a village of George township, Fayette co., in the same state, 133 m. WSW of Harrisburg, on the l. bank of the Youghiogeny river. Pop. 325.—Also a village of Isle of Wight co., in the state of Virginia, on an inlet of James river, 25 m. W by N of Norfolk. Pop. in 1840, 900; in 1850, 438.—Also a village of Johnson co., in the state of North Carolina, on the E side of Neuse river, 20 m. SE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1840, 200; in 1850, 329.—Also a township and village of Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, 111 m. E by N of Columbus, drained by an affluent of the Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 2,095; in 1850, 1,882.—Also a station of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, in the same state, 57 m. E by N of Wooster.—Also a village of Delaware co., in the state of Indiana, 65 m. NE of Indianapolis, on the N bank of White river, and on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railway.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Kentucky, on the Louisville and Frankford railway, 30 m. NW of Frankford.

SMITHFIELD, a village on the Orange river territory, in S. Africa, about 320 m. from Algoa bay. It has recently been reported that gold has been discovered in the vicinity of this v., and over the whole territory northwards from it to Potchefstroom, the present cap. of the Vaal river republic,—a distance of fully 500 m.

SMITHLAND, a village of Livingston co., in the state of Kentucky, 264 m. SW by W of Frankfort, on Ohio river, near the junction of Cumberland river. Pop. in 1840, 900.

SMITHPORT, a village of McKean co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the W side of Potato creek, and 133 m. NW of Harrisburg.

SMITH'S BASIN, a village of Washington co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Wood creek, and on the Saratoga and Washington railway and Champlain canal.

SMITH'S BAY, a bay of Lake Huron, in Upper Canada, 6 m. in length, running into Great Manitoulin island.—Also a creek of Upper Canada, which issues from the great Swamp to the N of Huron district, and joins the Grand river in the S part of the township of Dumfries.

SMITHSBOROUGH, a village in the p. of Clones, co. Monaghan, on the Ulster canal, 5 m. WSW of Monaghan. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 193.

SMITHSBOROUGH, a village of Tioga co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of the Susquehanna river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 146 m. direct distance from Albany.

SMITHSBURG, a village of Washington co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 72 m. NW of Annapolis. Pop. in 1850, 366.

SMITHSBY, or SMISBY, a parish in Derbyshire, 1½ m. NNW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1851, 293.

SMITH'S CAPE, a headland at the E extremity of Northumberland co., in the state of Virginia, extending into Chesapeake bay.

SMITH'S FALLS, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of North Elmsley, on the Rideau river, and on a canal, 14 m. from Perth. Pop. 700.

SMITH'S FERRY, a village of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the r. bank of the Connecticut river, and on the Connecticut river railroad, 81 m. W by S of Boston.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island of Somerset co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., extending between Fog's point of Craig's Strait, nearly to Tangier island. It has a lighthouse upon it in N lat. 37° 53', W long. 76° 14'.—Also an island of New Hanover co., in the state of N. Carolina, near the mouth of Cape Fear river. On the S extremity of this island is Cape Fear, in N lat. 38° 48', W long. 78° 9'.

SMITH'S MILLS, a village of Chataque co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Silver creek, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 284 m. W of Albany.

SMITH'S PORT, a village of McKean co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 196 m. NW of Harrisburg, at the confluence of Stanton and Potato creeks. Pop. in 1840, 250.

SMITH'S SOUND, an inlet at the head of Baffin's bay, which there is now reason to believe communicates with the great circumpolar ocean. It was recently explored by Captain Inglefield up to the parallel of 78° 50', when it was found to be 36½ m. wide, with the land bearing NW on one side, and NE on the other, and a navigable sea.

SMITHSTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilskyre, co. Meath. Pop. in 1851, 80.

SMITHTOWN, a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 28 m. W of Riverhead, bordering on the N on Long Island sound, and drained by Nesaquake river. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,932; in 1850, 1,972. On the N side of the township is a bay of the same name.

SMITHVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township and 8 m. SE of Grimsby. Pop. 150.—Also a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 106 m. W by S of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by tributaries of the Chenango river. Pop. in 1840, 1,762; in 1850, 1,771.—Also a village of Adams co., in the state of New York, 179 m. NW of Albany, on a branch of Watertown and Rome railway. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a village of Powhattan co., in the state of Virginia, 39 m. W of Richmond. Pop. 50.—Also a village of Brunswick co., in the state of North Carolina, 17½ m. S of Raleigh, on the W side of Cape Fear river, 2 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 200; in 1850, 1,464.—Also a village of De Kalb co., in the state of Tennessee, 61 m. E of Nashville, on an affluent of Cumberland river. Pop. in 1840, 250.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Arkansas, 125 m. NNE of Little Rock, on the N side of Strawberry river. Pop. 75.—Also a village of Abbeville district, in the state of South Carolina, on the Abbeville branch of the Greenville and Columbia railroad.



**SNARGATE**, a parish in Kent, 6 m. WNW of New Romney, watered by a branch of the Rother. Area 1,591 acres. Pop. in 1831, 85; in 1851, 74.

**SNAVE**, a parish in Kent,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of New Romney, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of the Royal Military canal. Area 1,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 91; in 1851, 52.

**SNEATON**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S by W of Whitby. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 257.

**SNEEFIALLS-JOEKULL**, a mountain on the W coast of Iceland, in Westland, and district of Sneefjeldness. It has an alt. of 4,567 ft. above sea-level; and from its graceful form, height, and situation on a tongue of land dividing the two bays of Brædefjord and Faxefjord, forms a more remarkable feature than Hecla. An account of its ascent by Sir J. Stanley is given in Barrow's *Visit to Iceland*. Lond. 1835.

**SNEEHAETTAN**, or **SNAEHAETTAN** [*i. e.* 'the Hat of Snow'], a mountain of Norway, in the chain of the Dovrefeld, on the confines of the dioceses of Drontheim and Aggershuus, and 90 m. SSW of Drontheim. It has, according to Esmark, an alt. of 8,115 ft. above sea-level, and was long considered the highest summit of the Dofrines; but its alt. on Forsell's map is stated at only 7,513 ft. Professor Forbes has recently estimated it at 7,600 ft. Mr. Laing says that the N. verge of the Dovrefeld, at Jerkin or Hierkin, 12 m. from the base of S., is 3,000 ft. above sea-level; and that the actual height of the mountain to the eye, from this point whence it is usually ascended, is about the same as that of Ben-Nevis, "with the disadvantage of gaining its apparent height by a slow rise from the fell." Its geological formation is mica-slate and gneiss.

**SNEEK**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friseland, arrond. and 15 m. SSW of Leeuwarden, in a low and marshy locality on the Zwette, a little to the W of a lake of the same name. Pop. 5,800. It is well-built, and contains 2 churches, a handsome town-house, and a Latin school. It has manufactories of wooden clocks, of linen and pottery, saw and oil mills; and carries on an active trade in butter, cheese, barley, lintseed, hay, &c. This town returns 3 members to the provincial states.

**SNEEM**, a rivulet and a village in the p. of Kilcrohane, co. Kerry. The rivulet rises among the mountains, and runs 5 m. SSW to the head of the harbour, immediately below the village. The harbour is an estuarial bay of the Kenmare estuary,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, partially closed across the entrance by Pigeon island.—The village stands  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Kenmare.

**SNEEUWBERG**, or **SNOWY MOUNTAINS**, a chain of mountains in South Africa, in the district of Graaf Reynet. It runs from NE to SW, and joins in the latter direction the Nieuwveld. Its principal summit, the Compassberg, has an alt. of 6,394 ft. above sea-level. It makes part of the great ridge which separates the basin of the Orange river from that of the Indian ocean.

**SNEJIT**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orel, which has its source in the district and 18 m. SE of Karatchey; passes the town of that name; and after a course, in a generally NW direction, of about 60 m., falls into the Desna, on the l. bank, opposite Brjansk.

**SNELLAND**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. WNW of Wragby. Area 1,261 acres. Pop. 127.

**SNELSTON**, a parish in Derbyshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Ashborne, on the river Dove. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1851, 389.

**SNENTON**, or **SNEINTON**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, forming the eastern suburbs of and in-

cluded within the borough of Nottingham. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,605; in 1851, 8,440.

**SNETTERTON**, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. N of East Harling. Area 2,189 acres. Pop. 252.

**SNETTISHAM**, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. N by E of Castle-Rising. Area 15,240 acres. Pop. 1,172.

**SNETTISHAM**, a port of Russian America, in New Norfolk, opposite Admiralty island, on the Pacific, in N lat.  $57^{\circ} 55'$ , W long.  $133^{\circ} 33'$ . Its entrance is about 3 m. in width from NE to SW. The port is spacious and terminates in a fine sandy beach. It has a stream of fine water.

**SNEYD**, or **SNEAD**, a parish partly in Salop, but chiefly in Montgomeryshire, 2 m. NW of Bishop's-Castle. Area 644 acres. Pop. in 1851, 62.

**SNIADOWO**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustow, obwod and 11 m. SSW of Lomza. Pop. 910, of whom 600 are Jews.

**SNIATIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. NW of Poltava, and district of Loubny, on the r. bank of the Soula.

**SNIATYN**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. E of Kolomeu, on the l. bank of the Pruth. Pop. 7,228. It contains a castle and two churches, a Greek and an Armenian, and has several tanneries and beet-root manufactories. "Coming from the south," says Kohl, "S. is the first town which, from the houses and steeples down to the dogs and cats, is the property of one nobleman."

**SNICKERSVILLE**, a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., near Snickers gap, in the Blue Ridge mountains, and 108 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. in 1850, 140.

**SNITKOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 30 m. NW of Mohilev.

**SNITTER**, a township in the p. of Rothbury, Northumberland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Rothbury, on the E side of a branch of the Coquet. Area 1,083 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 173.

**SNITTERBY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. NW by W of Market-Raisen. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 283.

**SNITTERFIELD**, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. N by E of Stratford-upon-Avon, watered by a small tributary to the Avon. Area 3,725 acres. Pop. in 1831, 770; in 1851, 897.

**SNIZORT**, a parish in the island of Skye, bounded on the E by the sound of Raasay, and on the W by Duirinish and Loch-Snizort. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 12 m.; its superficial extent is about 60 sq. m. Loch-Snizort enters from the Little Minch, between the points of Vaternish or Unish and Duinn, and is there  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide; it penetrates  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE between Vaternish and Trotternish, with a breadth which gradually decreases to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.; it has nearly in its centre the cluster of little islands called the Ascrib isles; and it sends off, in the manner of horns from its head, the two divergent lochs of Greeshernish and Snizort-Beg. The surface of the interior is a broken and rugged expanse of green and heathy heights, cloven by the three considerable glens of Haltin, Hinistil, and Uigg, and by several minor openings. Much of the p. is irreclaimable waste, and most of the remainder is occupied in the rearing of black cattle. A good road traverses the whole length of the p., connecting Uigg with Portree. Pop. in 1831, 3,487; in 1851, 3,102.

**SNODLAND-WITH-PADDLESWORTH**, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NW of Maidstone, on the W bank of the Medway. Area 2,072 acres. Pop. in 1831, 518; in 1851, 625.

**SNOREHAM**, a parish in Essex, 12 m. ESE of Chelmsford. Area 399 acres. Pop. in 1851, 155.

**SNORING (GREAT)**, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SE



of Wells, on the N bank of the river Stiffkey. Area 1,645 acres. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1851, 656.

**SNORING (LITTLE)**, a parish in Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE of Fakenham. Area 1,524 acres. Pop. 283.

**SNOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. ESE of Grodno, and district of Novogrodek.—Also a river in the gov. of Tchernigov, which has its source in the district of Novo-Zibkov, a little to the E of Zibkaia; runs first E, then S, and afterwards SW; and after a course of 150 m. throws itself into the Desna, on the r. bank, near Brousllov, and 12 m. from Tchernigov.

**SNOW ISLAND**, an island in the SW part of the archipelago of New Shetland, to the SW of Livingstone's island, in S lat.  $62^{\circ} 58'$ , and W long.  $61^{\circ} 40'$ . It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, but is very narrow.

**SNOWDON**, a mountain of North Wales, one of the loftiest elevations in South Britain. It forms the centre of a chain, stretching across Carnarvonshire in a NNE and SSW direction from Bardsey island to Conway-bay. The huge mass which goes by the name of Y-Yyddfa, or Snowdon, is composed of a number of cliffs rising one above another, the highest of which is 3,571 ft. above the level of the sea. The summit is of primitive formation, which is flanked by slate. To the SW rises Craig-Gork, alt. 2,350 ft.; and Moel-Hebog, alt. 2,584 ft.

**SNOW-HILL**, a village and port of Worcester co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., on the E bank of Tomoko river, 25 m. above its entrance into a bay of the same name, and 81 m. SE of Annapolis. Pop. in 1840, 800; in 1850, 714.—Also a village of Greene co., in the state of North Carolina, on the S side of Content river creek, a branch of Neuse river, and 62 m. ESE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1840, 100.—Also a village of Wilcox co., in the state of Alabama, 112 m. S of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 50.

**SNOWSHILL**, a parish in Gloucestershire,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. NE of Winchcombe. Area 2,294 acres. Pop. 304.

**SNOW-SHOE**, a township of Centre co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 80 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by affluents of Black and Bald Eagle creeks. It is intersected in the S by the Alleghany chain, and is generally mountainous. Pop. 162.

**SNOWY MOUNTAINS**, a name occasionally given to a ridge of mountains in North America, stretching nearly along the parallel of  $41^{\circ}$ , from the Rocky mountains on the W, and constituting the S boundary of the basin of the Columbia.

**SNOWY RIVER**, or **MARGALONG**, a river of Australia Felix, in Gipps district, which enters the Atlantic about 20 m. E of Lake Tyers.

**SNYDALE**, a township in the p. of Normanton, Yorkshire, 4 m. W of Pontefract, in the line of the Midland railway. Area 1,032 acres. Pop. 140.

**SOA**, an island of the Hebrides, separated from Minginish on the N by Soa-sound, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. The island is 3 m. long from NE to SW, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. in extreme breadth. Its surface is low and broken.—Also an island of the Hebrides, about 1 m. in circumference, forming one of the small remote group of St. Kilda.

**SOACHA**, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Bogota,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the river of that name, and 9 m. SW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota.

**SOANA**, or **SOVANA**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 57 m. SSE of Sienna.

**SOAR**. See **LEICESTERSHIRE**.

**SOAVE**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. E of Verona, and district of S. Bonifacio. Pop. 2,218.

**SOAY (MICKLE and LITTLE)**, two small islands

in the mouth of West Loch-Tarbet, on the W coast of Harris. They lie about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. apart; are jointly upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. long; and are separated from Harris by the sound of Soa.

**SOBAH**, a town of Nubia, in the prov. of Halfay, on the r. bank of the Bahr-al-Azrek, about 20 m. above its confluence with the Bahr-el-Abiad.

**SOBARAH**, a station in Sind, on the route from Jessulmir to Bakkur, and about 70 m. SW of the latter town.

**SOBERBO**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, an affluent of the Ivahi.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas Geraes, which joins the Sipo, an affluent of the Velhas.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, an affluent of the Crixá.

**SOBERNHEIM**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Coblenz, circle and 10 m. WSW of Kreutznach, near the l. bank of the Nahe. Pop. 2,573. It contains two churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran, and a gymnasium, and has a paper-mill and a tile-kiln.

**SOBERTON**, a parish in Hants,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E by S of Bishops-Waltham. Area 5,814 acres. Pop. 1,147.

**SOBEY**, or **SABATE**, a province of Arabia, in the SW part of Nedjed, to the E of Mecca. Pop. 3,200, of whom 800 are capable of bearing arms. Its capital is Taraba.

**SOBI**, a walled town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Fuladu. The environs are extremely fertile.

**SOBIESLAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. NNE of Budweis, on the Luschnitz. Pop. 2,650. It has a fine church, and was formerly noted for a Latin school belonging to a sect named Picardetes. It has manufactories of coarse cloth.

**SOBKOW**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, obwod and 30 m. NW of Stobnica, on the l. bank of the Nida. Pop. 500.

**SOBORSIN**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 48 m. ESE of Arad, near the r. bank of the Maros. It has 2 churches, a Catholic and a Greek.

**SOBOTA**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masow, 37 m. NW of Rawa, in the midst of a marsh, on the l. bank of the Bzura. Pop. 290, of whom about one half are Jews.

**SOBOTKA**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 14 m. ENE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,450.

**SOBRADELLO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 57 m. WSW of Salamanca, and partido of Lumbalis, in a mountainous locality, near the r. bank of the Agueda. Pop. 1,040. It has a castle now in ruins, a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has a considerable trade with Portugal.

**SOBRADO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSE of La Coruna, on the r. bank of the Tambre. Pop. 615. It has a rich Benedictine monastery.

**SOBRAL**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, and comarca of Torres-Vedras, 23 m. N of Lisbon.

**SOBRAL**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 120 m. WNW of Ceara, in a plain, on the r. bank of the Caraçu, and about 60 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. It is the second town in the prov. for extent, pop., and commerce. Amethysts of large size, and gold are found in the vicinity.

**SOBRANEC**. See **SZOBORANEC**.

**SOBRAON**, a town of India, on the r. bank of the Sutledge, 25 m. ENE of Ferozepur, and 15 m. N of Ferozeshah. On the 10th Feb. 1846, the British defeated the Sikhs here. See article **LAHORE**.

**SOBREIRA-FORMOSA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 35 m. NE of Thomar, in a mountainous locality, on the r. bank of the Perocama. Pop. 1,905.

**SOBRON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alaba, and partido of Salinas-de-Añana, 30 m. W of Vitoria, near the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 136.

**SOBSKU**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, district and 180 m. NNE of Berezov, on the l. bank of the Oby.

**SOBY-BAY**, a small bay on the NE coast of Årø island in the Little Belt, whence a ferry crosses to Munmark on the E shore of Als.

**SOCABAO**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Cordilheira-dos-Órgãos.

**SOCCAVO**, a village of Naples, in the prov. and 3 m. W of Naples, district and cant. of Puozzoli. Pop. 1,340. Fruit is cultivated in the environs.

**SOCCLIA** (La), a canton and commune of Corsica, in the arrond. of Ajaccio. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,853; in 1846, 2,093. The village is 23 m. NNE of Ajaccio, on the slope of a mountain, near an affluent of the Grosso. Pop. 593.

**SOCCONDIE**, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Ashanti, 33 m. NE of Cape Three Points. It has two European factories, an English and a Danish.

**SOCORSO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 20 m. W of Messina, and cant. of Santa Lucia, on a mountain.

**SOCHACZEW**, an obwodzie and town of Poland, in the gov. and 32 m. W of Warsaw, on the r. bank of the Bzura. Pop. 2,600. It has a castle now in ruins, and two churches.

**SOCHAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 2 m. N of Audincourt, on the r. bank of the Alan. Pop. 115. It has a tannery.

**SOCHOCZYN**, or **SUCHOCZIN**, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 9 m. NNE of Plock, on the Wkra, near its confluence with the Lidynia. Pop. 500, of whom one-third are Jews.

**SOCIAL-CIRCLE**, a village of Watson co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the Georgia railroad, 52 m. NNW of Milledgeville.

**SOCIETY-HILL**, a village of Darlington district, in the state of South Carolina, U. S., near Great Pee-dee river, and on the Cheraw and Darlington railroad, 73 m. NE of Columbia.

**SOCIETY ISLANDS**, an extensive group in the S. Pacific, generally considered as containing all the islands between the parallels of 16° and 18° S lat., and between the group of the Low islands on the E, and the Friendly islands on the W. The name was given to them by Cook in honour of the Royal society, at whose recommendation the voyages to the South Seas, which led to their discovery, were undertaken. The chief are TAHITI, HUAHEINE, ULITEA, OTAHA, BOLABOLA, MAPITI, TUBAI, EIMEO, and TAPONAHOA. See these articles. "In the exterior, or border-landscapes, of Tahiti and the other islands," says Mr. Ellis, "there is a variety in the objects of natural beauty; a happy combination of land and water, of precipices and level plains, of trees often hanging their branches clothed with thick dark foliage over the sea, and distant mountains shown in sublime outline and richest hues. The inland scenery is of a different character, but not less impressive. The landscapes are occasionally extensive, but more frequently circumscribed. There is, however, a startling boldness in the towering piles of basalt, often heaped in romantic confusion near the source or margin of some cool and crystal stream that flows in silence at their base, or dashes over the rocky fragments that arrest its progress; and there is the wildness of romance about the deep and lonely glens, around which the mountains rise like the steep sides of a natural amphitheatre, till the clouds seem supported by them." Cook estimated the pop. of the group at 200,000;

but the missionaries, in 1797, at only 16,050; and even this number is supposed to exceed the present pop. The inhabitants are generally above the middle stature; but their limbs are less muscular and firm than those of the Sandwich islanders, whom in many respects they resemble: they are more robust than the Marquesans; but in size and physical power are inferior to the New Zealanders. The chiefs and persons of hereditary rank and influence in the S. islands are, according to Mr. Ellis, "almost without exception, as much superior to the peasantry or common people, in stateliness, dignified deportment, and physical strength, as they are in rank and circumstances; although they are not elected to their station on account of their personal endowments, but derive their rank and elevation from their ancestry. Their limbs are generally well formed, and their whole figure is proportioned to their height; which renders the difference between the rulers and their subjects so striking, that some have supposed they were a distinct race, the descendants of a superior people, who at a remote period had conquered the aborigines, and perpetuated their supremacy." The prevailing colour of the natives is an olive, a bronze, or a reddish brown—equally removed from the jet-black of the African and the Asiatic, the yellow of the Malay, and the red or copper-colour of the aboriginal American, frequently presenting a kind of medium between the two latter colours: considerable variety, nevertheless, prevails in the complexion of the pop. of the same island, and as great a diversity among the inhabitants of different islands. The natives of the Paliser or Pearl islands, a short distance to the eastward of Tahiti, are darker than the inhabitants of the Georgian group. It is not, however, a blacker hue that their skin presents, but a darker red or brown. The natives of Maniaa, or Manglea, one of the Harvey cluster, and some of the inhabitants of Rurutu, and the neighbourhood to the south of Tahiti, designated by Malte Brun, 'the Austral islands,' and the majority of the reigning family in Raiatea, are not darker than the inhabitants of some parts of southern Europe. A hideous institution, called the Areoi society, appears to have been peculiar to the islands of the Pacific, if not to the inhabitants of the S. group. The members formed a kind of band of strolling players and privileged libertines, who spent their time in travelling from island to island, and from one district to another, exhibiting their pantomimes, and practising obscene rites. They were divided into seven distinct classes, each of which was distinguished by the tattooing on their bodies. The fraternity was not confined to any particular rank or grade in society, but was composed of individuals from every class. One of the standing regulations of this institution was the murder of the children of the initiated. The entire dissolution of this association, and the abolition of its cruel and abominable practices, was one of the invaluable blessings conferred upon the South Sea islanders by the labours of the missionaries of the London Missionary society. The French government have recently established a kind of protectorate over Tahiti, and some of the other islands.

**SOCKBRIDGE**, a township in the p. of Barton, Westmoreland, 2½ m. SSW of Penrith, on the S bank of the Eamont. Area, with Tirril, 11,818 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1851, 279.

**SOCKBURN**, a parish partly in the co. palatine of Durham, but chiefly in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE of Darlington, intersected by the river Tees. Area 2,638 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 218.

**SOCKNA**, or **SUKNA**, a town in the N part of Fezzan, situated in N lat. 29° 5', E long. 16°, on an



immense plain of gravel bounded on the S by the Sudek mountains. It is enclosed by a wall, about a mile in circuit, with seven gates, only one of which can admit a loaded camel. The streets are narrow, and the houses built of mud and small stones intermixed. The town is surrounded by extensive plantations of dates of excellent quality; but provisions are scarce, and there is no food for camels at less than 5 m. distance. The pop. was estimated by Lyon at 2,000; by Richardson, in 1845, at 5,500. S. is governed by a caid, dependent on the pasha of Murzuk. It has long been an emporium of trade between Northern and Central Africa; but the merchants are virtually only commission-agents of the merchants of Tripoli.

**SOCUNUSCO**, a district of Central America, bounded on the E by Guatemala; on the S and W by the Pacific ocean; and on the N by the Mexican strait of Chiapas, with which it is now incorporated. It produces pimento, indigo, and cacao, in great quantities; and is chiefly inhabited by Indians.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a small river which runs into the Pacific, in N lat. 16°, 390 m. direct distance SE of Mexico.

**SOCORRO**, one of the Revillagigedo islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 18° 43', W long. 110° 54', 250 m. WSW of Cape Corrientes. It is about 15 or 20 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It is uninhabited, and mostly covered with brushwood. It is the largest of the group to which it belongs, and rises to 3,657 ft. above the level of the sea. It was visited in 1793 by Collnett.—Also a town of New Granada, near the banks of the Sarabita, 76 m. N of Tunja. Pop. 12,000.

**SOCORRO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, and comarca of São-Christovão, on an affluent of the Cotindiba, and to the W of the Serra-de-Telha.—Also a town of Brazilian Guiana, on the Rio Mataci, an affluent of the Amazon, and 45 m. WNW of São-Raimundo.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, in the district of São-Francisco.

**SOCOSTA**, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W coast of Africa, in S lat. 29° 45'.

**SOCOTRA**, an island of the Indian ocean, situated from 54° to 55° E long., about 140 m. ENE of Cape Gardafui, the easternmost point of Africa, and 180 m. from the nearest part of the opposite coast of Arabia. Ptolemy notices it under the name of *Dioscorides*; and Arrian mentions it as being subject to the kings of the incense country. It was visited by Marco Polo in the 13th cent., and occupied by the Portuguese early in the 16th. It is 71½ m. long, from E to W, and 21½ m. wide at its greatest breadth. Its form is nearly that of a spherical triangle, having the vertex at its extreme E point. There is anchorage along the N and W sides, though no harbour. Light. Welsted describes it as a pile of mountains of nearly equal height, surrounded by a flat plain of from 2 to 4 m. in width, which forms a sort of shore round it in all places excepting a few miles in the SE, where the hills rise perpendicular from the sea-coast. With the exception of a few spots where a mountain stream comes down, and affords peculiar facilities for irrigation, this plain is hard, sterile, and little susceptible of improvement; while, behind it, the limestone cliffs rise bare, and apparently barren. The interior is still more promising. The central ridge is of granite, some of the peaks of which rise to an elevation of 5,000 ft.; along the sides of this is found a continuous limestone formation of from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. in height; from this transverse elevations run out, chiefly to the southward of the same general character and formation. Among the most important native productions the aloe [*Aloe spicata*, or *Socotrina*] holds the first place. It grows chiefly on the sides or

summits of the limestone mountains; and is seldom found at a lower elevation than 500 ft. above the level of the coast plain. Its leaves are plucked at any period; and, after being placed in a skin to dry, are packed and exported to Muscat. Next in importance to the aloe, among the native productions of S., is the dragon's blood tree [*Pterocarpus draco*], from which the gum is also collected at all seasons. It exudes spontaneously, without requiring any incision; and could be supplied in ten times the quantity that is actually taken. Other trees on the island yield gums of various quality; one, in particular, called by the natives *anara*, gives a gum slightly odoriferous, and not much inferior to that called oliban, and much prized on the Arabian coast. There are also quantities of nebet trees [*Lotus nebea*], well known in Egypt and Syria, which yield a fruit about the size of a cherry, of rather a pleasant flavour. Date trees also abound, though their produce is not equal to the demand; and this fruit is consequently extensively imported from Arabia. The animals are chiefly camels, asses, oxen, sheep, goats, and civet cats. The oxen are about the size of Welch cattle, generally of a dun colour, fat, sleek, and of excellent quality. Hyenas, jackals, monkeys, and other animals common on the neighbouring continents, are here unknown; even the antelope is wanting. Snakes exist, but are not numerous; scorpions, centipedes, and a large and venomous description of spider, are abundant; ants are also very numerous. The chief birds are cranes, flamingos, wild-ducks, wood-pigeons, swallows, lapwings, owls, bats, and four varieties of vultures, of which one is very useful in carrying away offal. The inhabitants are distributed into two classes: those who inhabit the mountains and high lands towards the W extremity of the island, and who are probably a native race,—and those who live in Tamarider, Golonseir, and other small villages along the N and W coasts, who are a mixed race, the descendants of Portuguese, Arabs, African slaves, and others who have been led to visit the island. Their entire number is estimated by Welsted at about 4,000. Almost two-thirds are mountaineers, a fine people, tall, muscular, and well-proportioned, with a facial angle almost as large as that of Europeans, a nose slightly aquiline, lively and expressive eyes, mouth well formed, and hair long and naturally curled, without the least approach to a crispy or woolly texture. They wear generally a beard and whiskers, but no moustaches; and their complexion varies from moderately fair to dark as the Hindus. The climate of S. being humid, it is impossible, for several months in the year, to live in tents; at the same time, the pastoral habits of the Bedouins impose on them a frequent change of habitation: the difficulty is overcome by their occupying the caves which are everywhere found in the limestone, and which they enlarge by excavation, and divide for the use of different families by low walls. The Socotrans acknowledge their dependence on the Arabs, and submit to be considered by them an inferior people, but practically they are scarcely at all interfered with. They pay a small tribute, which they collect among themselves, and are, for the most part, peaceably submissive, each little community, to its own sheik or chief. His dignity, however, is not hereditary, but is the result of the choice of the sultan, or his deputy.—It has been frequently suggested that this island might form an advantageous depot for steamers between England and India. It is 1,137 m. from Bombay, and 1,900 m. from Suez; but the SW monsoon would render this line of communication very uncertain from the middle of May till the end of September.



**SOCOVALO**, a village of Lower Guinea, in the Quilengue territory, 180 m. SSE of San-Philippe-de-Benguela, and 92 m. from the nearest point of the coast.

**SOC TASGOR**, a village and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. SW of Benares.

**SOCUELLAMOS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SSW of Cuenca, on the r. bank of the Zancara. Pop. 2,400.

**SODACHAGOR**, or **SADASHAGUR**, a fort of Hindostan, on the coast, at the entrance of the Carawatti, 50 m. SSE of Goa.

**SODBURY**, or **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, a town of Gloucestershire, in the p. of Chipping-Sodbury, 25 m. SW of Gloucester. It has a considerable trade in cheese and in malt.

**SODBURY (LITTLE)**, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2½ m. ESE of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,071 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1851, 128.

**SODBURY (OLD)**, a parish adjoining the above. Area 3,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 729; in 1851, 820.

**SODEN**, a town of the duchy of Nassau, 15 m. WNW of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at the foot of the Taunus. Pop. 550. It has hot saline baths. A branch railway runs from this point to Höchst, on the Wiesbaden line.—Also a village of Electoral Hesse, in the bail. and 1 m. N of Saalmunster. Woollen fabrics are made here.

**SODERAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, situated on the E side of the Chenab river, in N lat. 32° 27'.

**SODERAIM**, or **TOLLSKAR**, an islet on the coast of Sweden, with a lighthouse, in N lat. 59° 45', E long. 19° 26'.

**SODERFORS**, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 40 m. NW of Upsala, on the Dal-elf. Here are extensive iron-works, and a forge for anchors, one of the finest establishments of the kind in Europe.

**SODERHAMN**, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 32 m. N of Gefle, in N lat. 61° 17'. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of linen and iron; also considerable fisheries, and an export trade in timber and flax.

**SODERKOPING**, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 25 m. ENE of Linköping, on the Tvar-au, near its embouchure in Slatbaken bay.

**SODERO**, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 60° 15'. It is 6 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth.

**SODERTELGE**, a town of Sweden, in the prov. and 16 m. WSW of Stockholm. It stands on a point of land surrounded by hills, between the Baltic and the Mälar lake, which are here joined by a canal, 1½ m. in length, and 11 ft. deep. Pop. 1,000.

**SODUS**, a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Great Sodus bay, on the S side of Lake Ontario, 176 m. WNW of Albany, and 27 m. SW of Oswego. Pop. in 1850, 4,598.

**SODUS-BAY**, a bay on the S side of Lake Ontario, in Wayne co., in the state of New York, U. S. It is 5 m. in length, and from 1½ to 3 m. in breadth. The entrance to it is narrow, and a bar stretches across the mouth of the bay; but substantial piers have been run out for upwards of a mile, and the harbour rendered easily accessible. It forms a good station for building vessels, and is accounted the best harbour on the lake.

**SODUS-POINT**, a port of entry in Wayne co., New York, U. S., 28 m. SW of Oswego, at the entrance of Sodus-bay. A canal of the same capacity as the Erie canal is now being completed from this port to the Erie canal, by which vessels of 200 tons will pass from the Welland canal and Lake Ontario to Albany, or to Ithaca, without breaking bulk. A

railway also connects the port with the Rochester and Syracuse railroad.

**SOEMMERING**, or **SEMMEERING**, a lofty mountain ridge between the Austrian and Styrian frontiers, across which the carriage-road from Vienna to Gratz is conducted by a pass, the summit of which has an alt. of 3,125 ft. above sea-level. A tunnel is now executing through this ridge with the view of establishing a direct railroad communication between Vienna and the shores of the Adriatic. The number of persons employed on this stupendous work, when the greatest activity was displayed in pushing the works forward, amounted to 16,000 men, and 2,000 women and children. The height of the S., at the spot where the railroad will pass, is 3,066 ft. above the level of the sea; the tunnel is bored at a height of 2,790 ft. In this tunnel, the length of which is about one English mile, 1,200 men, and 12 steam-engines of an aggregate power of 200 horses are employed, and 4,000,000 cubic feet of stone and earth will have to be displaced at a cost of £150,000. The estimated cost of the whole railway is £800,000, but will probably amount to £1,000,000. The length is 5 German miles or upwards of 20 English. Owing to the brittle nature of the limestone rock, the excavation of the tunnel has to be effected with great precaution; and the carrying away of the debris, and bringing in the building materials, through the complicated scaffolding, is very laborious. The arches of the tunnel have, in some places, been made double and treble, one above the other. The most critical points on the line are the numerous short curves it presents, and steep gradients, in some places one in 40 for a length of 2 English m.

**SOERABAYA**. See **SURABAYA**.

**SOERKARTA**. See **SURAKARTA**.

**SOEST**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Arensburg, 33 m. SE of Munster, on the Soesterbach. Pop. 900. It was formerly a Hanse town, and retained the privileges of an imperial town down to the middle of last cent. It is surrounded with a lofty wall, and contains several Protestant and Catholic churches, a central school, and several convents and monasteries. Its streets are narrow and winding. Its manufactures are considerable, consisting chiefly of woollens, stockings, hats, paper, and leather. It has also oil-mills and breweries.

**SOEST**, or **ZOEST**, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 11 m. NE of Utrecht. Pop. 1,800.

**SOFALA**, or **SOFALAH**, a territory of Eastern Africa, stretching between the Zambeze river on the N, and Cape Corrientes, and the Rio-dos-Reys on the S, and the parallels of 17° 30' and 25° S. It is skirted on the W, or divided from the Mukaranga territory, by a range of mountains, the S prolongation apparently of the great range which separates the basin of the great lake Nyassi from the rivers flowing E to the Indian ocean. It is watered by numerous streams, among which, proceeding S from the Zambeze, are the Tendacula, the Inagura, the Sofala, the Rio-das-Bocias, the Longalonga, the Inhambane, and the Inhampura. The native territories comprised within the territory are those of Botonga, Macombe, Madanda, Sabfa, Inhambane and Querunde. The country is wild, thinly inhabited, and traversed by vast herds of elephants, the ivory from which affords a staple article of commerce. The people, in their stature, colour, habits, and language, appear nearly allied to the Kaffres, and perfectly distinct from either the Hottentot or Negro race. They are well armed, brave, and apparently quite independent. Their villages consist of huts, interspersed with large trees and built in regular order. When the Portuguese first visited this coast,

they found the town, from which they gave name to the adjacent country, a place of great commercial importance, being the emporium of the gold and ivory brought from the interior, down the great river Zambeze; but since Mozambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, the fort of Quilimane has been the channel by which this trade is conducted, and S. has sunk into comparative unimportance. The Portuguese, however, still maintain a fort here, which was built in 1508; but they exercise little influence in the country.—The river of S. empties itself into a bay the navigation of which is dangerous, in consequence of the numerous shoals with which it is filled, and which appear to have increased since this coast was first visited by Europeans. The S. is navigable only for small vessels, having a bar at its entrance with only 12 or 14 ft. at low water. It lies on the N bank. The fort is situated in S lat.  $20^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $34^{\circ} 46'$ , on a point of land insulated at high water. The anchorage is about 4 m. from the fort. Opposite to the mouth of the river is a small island, called also Sofala. Vossius and Vincent are of opinion that S. is the *Ophir* of Solomon.

SOFIA, SOPHIA, or TRIADITZA, a city of European Turkey, the capital of Bulgaria, situated in a magnificent plain at the foot of the mountains of Argentario, a northern countrefort of the Balkan, on the river Bogana, an affluent of the Isker, 300 m. WNW of Constantinople, and 85 m. SE of Nissa. It is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses meanly built, though its minarets, domes, and white buildings give a fine appearance at a distance. It has manufactories of woollens, silks, leather, and tobacco, and enjoys a considerable trade. It was built by Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient *Sardica*. It is the see of a Greek metropolitan and of a Catholic bishop.

SOFIA (SANTA), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 18 m. W of Rossano. Pop. 1,200.

SOFIA, or ZARSKOE-SELO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 18 m. S of St. Petersburg, founded in 1785 by Catherine II. Pop. 700. There is here an imperial palace. A railway runs from this place to the capital.

SOFLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, 2 m. NW of Ulm, on the Blau. Pop. 1,400.

SOFR, a village of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 70 m. SE of Mecca.

SOFRA, a village of Nedjid, in Arabia, 50 m. NE of Kariatein.

SOFRU, a walled town of Morocco, 20 m. SSE of Fez.

SOGAMOZO, the capital of a district of New Granada, in the prov. of Bogota, 28 m. NE of Tunja, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Magdalena.

SOGERVI, a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 20 m. W of Ibrim.

SOGLAH, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 42 m. S of Konieh, on the SE side of a lake of the same name, 11 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth.

SOGLIANO, a village of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 15 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. 550.

SOGNEFIELD, a name given to that portion of the great Dovrines chain in Norway, which joins the Langfield on the N, and the Fillefield on the S. It is an elevated plateau of bold and bare rocks, bearing aloft some very rugged alpine summits, and everywhere covered with snow, glaciers, lakes, and streams. The geological formation is gneiss and mica-schist.

SOGNEFIORD, a large gulf on the W coast of

Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergenhuus, opening from the Sogne-Soen, between the islands of Sundoe and Hildoe, in N lat.  $61^{\circ}$ . Its extreme branches penetrate the land upwards of 150 m. to the foot of the Sognefield.

SOGOJA, a river of Prussia, which rises in the SW of the gov. of Vologda, and flows to the Sheksna on the l. bank, which it joins in the gov. of Jaroslow, after a SW course of 90 m.

SOGONI, a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 115 m. S of Syene.

SOHAIG, a village of Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile, 14 m. N of Girgeh.

SOHAJEPUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, between the 23d and 24th parallels of N lat. It is a mountainous and unfertile country.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated on the river Sone, 72 m. NE of Mundlah.

SOHAM, or MONKS' SOHAM, a parish and market-town in the co. of Cambridge,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Ely. Area of p. 12,706 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,004; in 1831, 3,667; in 1851, 4,706. The town is a straggling place. The church has a lofty tower which is seen to a great distance. S. appears to have been the early seat of the see of the East Anglian bishops. The cathedral and palace were destroyed by the Danes in 870. The parish had formerly a large mere or fen, 1,600 acres in extent, across which Hervey, bishop of Ely, carried a causeway which run from Soham to Ely. Soham-mere is now drained by a steam-engine of 40 horse-power, and is well-cultivated, and exceedingly fertile. Middle Fen, also, near Soham, and comprising about 7,000 acres, is now drained by a steam-engine of 60 horse-power. Great attention is paid in the Soham district to the dairy; cheese of a most excellent quality, similar to the Stilton, is the principal produce.

SOHAM-MONKS, a parish in Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by N of Framlingham. Area, 569 acres. Pop. 448.

SOHAR, an ancient and celebrated city of Oman, in Eastern Arabia, situated in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 24'$ , on a river, which, when swelled by rain, reaches the sea, but in the dry season loses itself in the sands. It has now much declined, the trade and importance of this part of Arabia centering chiefly in Muscat.

SOHAUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 40'$ , near the l. bank of the Sottenah.

SOHL, or ZOLYOM-VarMEGYE, a palatinate in the NW of Hungary, lying on both sides of the Gran. Its superficial extent is 1,060 sq. m.; its population, above 90,000, are partly of German and partly of Slavonic origin. It lies among the Carpathians, and is consequently hilly, and fitter for pasture than tillage. Its forests are extensive, and quicksilver and iron are wrought. The chief town is Neu-Sohl.

SOHL. See ALT-SOHL and NEU-SOHL.

SOHLAND, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 40 m. E of Dresden. Pop. 1,100.

SOHNPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, on the S side of the Mahanuddy, in N lat.  $20^{\circ} 47'$ .

SOIGNIES, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the small river Senne, 9 m. NE by N of Mons. Pop. 6,550. It is an old and walled town, with regular streets. In the neighbourhood is a forest, to which it gives name, at the S extremity of which lies the field of Waterloo.

SOIMO. See SAIMA.

SOIMONOV (CAPE), a headland on the E coast of Saghalien, in N lat.  $48^{\circ} 52'$ .

SOING, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 5 m. N of Fréne-Saint-Mames, on the l. bank of the Saone.

SOINGS, a village of France, in the dep. of Loir-



et-Cher, cant. and 10 m. N of Sellons-sur-Cher. Pop. 950.

**SOINIDRO**, a settlement of the island of Cuba, 75 m. ESE of Havannah.

**SOISSONS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, situated in a pleasant valley watered by the river Aisne, 18 m. SW of Laon. Pop. 7,900. A large portion of it is ill-built, but the modern part has airy streets, and good plain brick houses. The cathedral is an extensive edifice, with a library of 22,000 vols. The other remarkable objects are the church of Notre Dame, an academy established in 1674, a theatre, and a pleasant walk on the banks of the Aisne. The trade of S. consists chiefly in corn; its manufactures are coarse linen, stockings, thread, earthenware, leather, and ropes. This town lays claim to great antiquity. It was a place of note in the time of Julius Cæsar, the *Noriodunum* or *Augusta Suessionum* of Roman historians; and the successors of Clovis made it the seat of their empire. It was devastated by the Huguenots in 1567; and was the scene of some serious fighting between the French and the Allies, in February and March, 1814. —A canal 16 m. in length connects the Aisne at S. with the Ourcq and the Marne by means of the Saviere.

**SOISY-SOUS-ETIOLLES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. NNW of Corbiel.

**SOJ**, or **SOJA**, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Smolensk, near Jazvino, and flows SSW in a course of 250 m. to the Dnieper.

**SOJAILA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Logrono.

**SOK**, a river of Russia, which rises near Novara, in the gov. of Orenburg; flows SW; and falls into the Volga in the gov. of Simbirsk, after a course of 140 m.

**SOKAL**, a town of Austrian Galicia, 40 m. NNE of Lemberg, on the r. bank of the Bug. Pop. 3,000.

**SOKATO**. See **SOGATU**.

**SOKNA**. See **SOCKNA**.

**SOKOLETZ**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 18 m. NW of Ouchitza.

**SOKOLKA**, a town of Russian Poland, 21 m. NNE of Bialystok. Pop. 2,400.

**SOKOLNIK**, a town of Poland, 30 m. ESE of Kalisch.

**SOKOLOW**, a town of Poland, 56 m. E by N of Warsaw. Pop. 1,200.

**SOKOLOWKA**, a town of Austrian Poland, 53 m. S by E of Lemberg.

**SOKOTA**, a town of Abyssinia, 96 m. SW of Gondar. It is an important entrepot for salt.

**SOKUL**, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the river Styr, 27 m. N of Sluck.

**SOLA**, a small island in the Caribbean sea, 30 m. E of Margarita, in N lat. 11° 19'. —Also a small island in the Philippine group, near the S coast of the island of Luçon.

**SOLAGNA**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, 21 m. NNE of Visenza. Pop. 1,700.

**SOLANA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,375. It has manufactures of linens, serges, earthenware, and oil.

**SOLANDER'S ISLAND**, an island in the S. Pacific, near the SW extremity of New Zealand, in S lat. 46° 52', discovered by Cook in 1770. It is a barren rock, about 1 m. in circuit and remarkably high.

**SOLANO**, a county of California, skirted by Suisun bay and the Sacramento river. Area about 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1852, 2,835, of whom 2,726 were Whites. Its cap. is Vallejo or Benicia. The climate and soil are highly favourable to agriculture.

**SOLANO**, a small island near the coast of Peru,

in S lat. 12° 20'. —Also a river of Costa-Rica, which runs W and enters the Pacific ocean.

**SOLANTA**, a small port of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 12 m. ESE of Palermo.

**SOLAROSSA**, a small town of the island of Sardinia, in the divisor of Capo-di-Cagliari, 15 m. WSW of Busacchi, near the r. bank of the Oristano.

**SOLDAO**. See **SADAO**.

**SOLDAU**, or **DZIALDOWO**, a town of Eastern Prussia, on a river of the same name, 100 m. S by W of Königsberg. Pop. 1,800. —Also a river of Eastern Prussia, which rises in a lake near the town of S., and flows SSW to the Mlawka, which it joins after a course of 50 m.

**SOLDIN**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. NE of Frankfort, formerly the cap. of the New Mark of Brandenburg. It stands in a low flat district, surrounded by a number of small lakes, and is fortified. Pop. 5,900. It has manufactories of woollens, leather, starch, and gunpowder.

**SOLDUENGO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Burgos, near the l. bank of the Matapan.

**SOLE**, a small river of the Ecclesiastical states, in the duchy of Spoleto, which falls into the Tiber.

**SOLEC**, a town of Poland, near the l. bank of the Vistula, 35 m. N of Sandomir. Pop. 1,300.

**SOLEDA**, a settlement of the island of Cuba, 56 m. SSE of Havannah.

**SOLEDAD**, or **CONTI**, an island of the Molucca archipelago, in S lat. 50° 30'.

**SOLENT (THE)**, a name sometimes borne by that part of the British channel which separates the isle of Wight from the coast of Hampshire.

**SOLERA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Jaen, near the r. bank of the Jarandilla. Pop. 578.

**SOLERO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 6 m. NNW of Alessandria. Pop. 3,300.

**SOLERS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. N of Melun.

**SOLESBURY**, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Delaware, opposite Amwell. Pop. in 1840, 2,038.

**SOLESINO**, a town of Austrian Italy, 17 m. SSW of Padua. Pop. 2,100.

**SOLESMES**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, 12 m. ENE of Cambray, on the Selle. It has flax and cotton mills, and manufactures a considerable amount of linen goods and cotton fabrics.

**SOLETO**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 12 m. SSE of Lecce.

**SOLEURE**, or **SOLOTHURN**, a canton in the NW of Switzerland, lying chiefly between the river Aar and the Jura mountains. It stretches between the parallels of 47° 5' and 47° 37'; and is bounded by Bala, Argau, Bern, and the French dep. of Haut Rhin. Its shape is very irregular; its extent about 275 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 63,196; in 1851, 69,674, of whom 61,556 were Catholics. The Jura mountains, which occupy a part of this canton, rise to the height of 3,000 or 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea, but not more than 2,000 ft. above the adjacent plains; the rest of the canton is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Aar, and its affluents the Emme and the Dummer. The whole cant. lies within the basin of the Rhine. The cattle are reckoned the best in Switzerland. Manufactures, though on a small scale, embrace the spinning and weaving of woollen, linen, and cotton. The constitution is aristocratic; but underwent considerable modifications in 1830, and again in 1841. The criminal code is nearly the same as in France.

**SOLEURE**, or **SOLOTHURN**, the capital of the above canton, stands at the foot of Mount Jura, on the



Aar, which divides it into two parts, 19 m. N by E of Bern, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 12'$ . It was fortified with walls and bastions; but these have been demolished within these few years. Though irregular, and generally built in a bad taste, it has several good edifices, such as the hotel-de-ville, the mint, the public library, the Jesuits' church, and that of St. Urse, considered one of the best churches in Switzerland. Several Roman antiquities have been found at Soleure. Pop. 5,370 in 1851. The trade of the place is limited: it consists partly in the manufacture of cotton and stuffs, partly in transit trade between Bale and Italy.

SOLFACH, a small port in the p. of Whitechurch, Pembroke-shire, 3 m. E by S of St. Davids.

SOLFARINO, a town of Austrian Italy, 17 m. NW of Mantua. Pop. 1,500.

SOLFATARA, or LAGO-DI-BAGNI, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, 4 m. W of Tivoli, formerly called *Lacus Albulus*. It is small, but remarkable for containing several floating islets formed of matted sedge and herbage, cemented by the bitumen and sulphur with which the water of the lake is impregnated. Some of these islets are 15 yds. long, and will bear five or six people, who, by means of a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From the lake issues a whitish stream, which emits a sulphureous vapour, until reaching the small river Teverone.

SOLFERINO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Mantua, and district of Castiglione-delle-Stiviere. Pop. 1,500.

SOL-GALITZKOL, SOL-GALITZKAIA, or SOLGALITSCH, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kostroma. The town is 105 m. NNE of Kostroma, and on a river of that name. Pop. 3,100. It contains 6 churches. It derives its name from the salt-works which formerly existed in the locality. Lime is abundant in the district.

SOLGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. SE of Verny. Pop. 547. It formerly possessed a fortress.

SOLIB, a village of Nubia, in the district of Mahass, 90 m. NNW of New Dongola, near the l. bank of the Nile. In the vicinity are the ruins of an Egyptian temple, said to have been erected in the reign of Amenophis II., 17 centuries before the Christian era.

SOLICITOR (CAPE), a headland of Australia Felix, in the co. of Normanby, between Cape Nelson and Portland bay, in E long.  $142^{\circ} 30'$ .

SOLIDAD, a station in Monterey county, in the state of California, 10 m. SE of Monterey, in a valley noted for its fertility.

SOLIGNAC, or SOLOGNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute Vienne, cant. and 6 m. S of Limoges, on the r. bank of the Brance. Pop. in 1846, 2,754. It has a porcelain manufactory. It was formerly fortified.

SOLIGNAC-SUR-LOIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute Loire, and arrond. of Limoges. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1830, 5,127; in 1846, 4,954. The town is 5 m. S of Puy, at the extremity of a basaltic plateau commanding the Loire, at an alt. of 933 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,046. It has a church and a castle. In its vicinity the Beaune forms a fine cascade. It had a fortress which was destroyed by the leaguers in 1590.

SOLIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Bazoches. Pop. 890. In an adjacent valley was the famous convent of La Trappe, founded in 1140 by Rotrou count of Perche, and suppressed in 1790.

SOLIBULL, a parish and market-town in War-

wickshire, 13 m. NW of Warwick, and 7 m. SW of Birmingham, on the river Blythe. Area of p. 11,296 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,473; in 1831, 2,878; in 1851, 3,277. The town consists principally of one street on the Warwick and Birmingham road. The houses are for the most part modern, and well-built. The surrounding country is of a pleasing character.

SOLIKAMSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm. The town is 120 m. N of Perm, on the Ussolie, near its junction with the Kama. Pop. 4,500. It contains 6 churches, a convent, an alms-house, and has several tanneries, manufactories of soap, and salt-works. This town was built by colonists soon after the conquest of Kazan.

SOLIMA, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Acre, and district of the same name. It has a Greek and two Maronite convents.

SOLIMAN, a town of Tunis, in the district of Dakhul, 25 m. SE of Tunis. See also SOLLEM.

SOLIMOES, or SOLIMOENS. See AMAZON.

SO-LING-SHAN, or SU-KU-SHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Kansu, in N lat.  $32^{\circ} 59'$ , and E long.  $104^{\circ} 59'$ . It is covered with perpetual snow.

SOLINGEN, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Dusseldorf. The circle comprises an area of 42 sq. m., and contains 44,512 inhabitants. The town is 15 m. ESE of Dusseldorf, on a height near the Weippe. Pop. in 1843, 6,127. It has 3 churches, and a synagogue, and possesses extensive manufactories of cutlery, producing annually 300,000 sword blades, 20,000 dozen scissors, and 500,000 dozen knives and forks, and has also silk, cotton, linen, and tobacco factories.

SOLIPACA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 15 m. NE of Caserta, at the foot of Mount Taburno, and near the l. bank of the Calore. Pop. 3,400. It is noted for its wine.

SOLITARY, a creek of New South Wales, which divides the counties of Roxburgh and Westmoreland, and flows into Antonio's creek.—Also an island near the entrance to Desault bay, Tasman Land, North West Australia, in S lat.  $19^{\circ} 55'$ , and E long.  $120^{\circ} 55'$ .

SOLITARY, a group of islands in the Southern ocean, near the E coast of Australia. The most northerly of the group is in S lat.  $30^{\circ} 8' 30''$ , and E long.  $153^{\circ} 17' 45''$ .—Also an island in the South Pacific, to the N of the Friendly islands, in S lat.  $10^{\circ} 40'$ , and W long.  $176^{\circ}$ . It is circular in form, low, woody, and surrounded by rocks. It was discovered by Mendana in 1595.

SOLKER-ALPEN, a group of mountains in Styria, in the chain of the Noric Alps, in the W part of the circle of Judenburg. Near these mountains are the Gross-Solker-thal, and Klein-Solker-thal, valleys watered by two streams belonging to the basin of the Ens.

SOLLER, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Balears, partido and 15 m. N of Palma, in the island of Mallorca. Pop. 6,990. It stands on a height in a fine valley, near the Mediterranean, and has a parish church, a custom-house, a lazaretto, a convent, an hospital, and an alms-house. The port is small, but the roadstead is good and commodious, and is defended by a fort and batteries. The trade, consisting chiefly in citrons, oranges, and wine, is considerable. The valley, which is 11 m. in circuit, well-watered, and defended by the surrounding mountains, is noted for its fertility.

SOLLEROE, an island of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, in Lake Siljan. Pop. 1,300.

SOLLICHAN, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the regency of Merseburg, and NE of Duben. Pop. 360.

**SOLLIERES**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ben-Ahin. Pop. 355.

**SOLLIES-LA-FARLEDE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, and cant. of Sollies-Pont, 7 m. NE of Toulon-sur-Mer, near the r. bank of the Latay. Pop. 1,007. It produces good wine.

**SOLLIES-HAUTEVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Cuers, near the r. bank of the Latay. Pop. 1,200.

**SOLLIES-PONT**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, and arrond. of Toulon. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,107; in 1846, 7,411. \*The town is 8 m. NE of Toulon, on the Latay. Pop. in 1846, 3,210.

**SOLLIES-TONCAS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, and cant. of Sollies-Pont, 8 m. NE of Toulon, on the r. bank of the Latay. Pop. 1,401.

**SOLLING**, a mountainous territory, partly in the kingdom of Hanover, in the principality of Göttingen, and partly in the duchy of Brunswick. It contains several forges and glass-works, and numerous quarries.

**SOLLINGEN**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 3 m. SE of Durlach, near the l. bank of the Pfalz. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village on the Rhine, to the SW of Rastatt. Pop. 450.

**SOLLOROD**, a parish of Denmark, in the island of Sicland, bail. and 11 m. NW of Copenhagen. It contains the royal castle of Eremitage, and the iron-works of Randvads-Isenkram.

**SOLLY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. SE of Vilna, and district of Oschmiana.

**SOLMONA**. See **SULMONA**.

**SOLNITZ**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. E of Königgrätz, on the Alba. Pop. 1,444.

**SOLODKOOTZY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 39 m. NNW of Ouchitza.

**SOLOFRA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 7 m. SSE of Avellino, on the slope of a spur of the Apennines, at the source of the Sarno. Pop. 6,350. It is well-built, and has a fine collegiate church, 3 parish and several other churches, 5 convents, an hospital, and 2 alms-houses. It has manufactories of cloth, leather, and parchment, and is noted for its gold-ware. This town was founded in the 11th century.

**SOLOGNE**, a district of the ancient French prov. of Orleanais, now comprised in the dep. of the Loiret-Cher. Its capital was Romorantin.

**SOLOK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 75 m. NE of Vilna, and district of Vidzy.

**SOLOMBO ISLANDS**, a group in the Eastern seas, the largest of which, in S lat. 5° 33', E long. 114° 28', is about 6 m. in length. To the N of this island lies Little S., in S lat. 5° 21½'. Arentes, the northernmost of the group, is in S lat. 5° 10'.

**SOLOMBOL**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 6 m. N of Arkhangel, on an island formed by the N. Dwina, at its entrance into the sea.

**SOLOMESTS**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 99 m. NNW of Vilna, and district of Vilkomir.

**SOLOMIAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Mauvesin, near the l. bank of the Gimone. Pop. 725.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**, a group in the S. Pacific, situated chiefly between the parallels of 5° and 12° S, and the meridians of 155° and 160° E. They extend in a NW and SE direction over about 550 m., but have not yet been carefully surveyed. The

largest are Ysabel, which may be regarded as the central island of the group, and is situated in 8° 34' S lat., 159° 54' E long., Guadalcanar, San-Cristoval, and an island called New Georgia by Shortland. The Spaniards affirm that Ysabel and Guadalcanar are large islands; the extent in length of the latter is nearly 70 m.; Georgia is still larger; and San-Cristoval is not less than 60 m. The inhabitants are apparently of different races, some being perfectly black, others copper-coloured; the former have woolly hair; the latter, black. The only article of clothing worn by either sex is a scanty girdle round the waist. Their arms are bows, spears, and clubs; and they use shields of wicker-work. Their canoes are skilfully and neatly constructed of different pieces of timber joined together; the head and stern are high, and occasionally ornamented with pieces of mother of pearl. Alvaro de Mendana discovered these islands in 1567; but scarcely any remembrance of them was preserved, until M. de Surville's voyage in 1767.

**SOLON**, a township of Somerset co., Maine, U.S., 18 m. N of Norridgenook. Pop. in 1840, 1,139; in 1850, 1,419.—Also a township of Cortland co., New York, 132 m. W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 2,311; in 1850, 1,150.—Also a township of Cuyahago co., in Ohio, 122 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,033.

**SOLOR**, an island in the Eastern seas, situated to the S of the island of Celebes. It is about 70 m. in circumf. The village of Lamarkwera, near its NE extremity, is in S lat. 8° 26', E long. 123° 10'. It is separated from the E coast of the island of Flores, by a narrow channel called the strait of Flores, stretching NNE and SSW about 12 leagues, the narrows in which are only about 3 cables' length wide.—The channel between S. and the island of Adenara, 3 m. in width, is known as the strait of Solor. The inhabitants of the coast are Malays, and trade in wax and fish oil.

**SOLOS**, a village of Greece, in the dep. of Achaia, on the N flank of Mount Kalmo, near a torrent which has been identified by some travellers with the *Styx* of the ancients.

**SOLOTHURN**. See **SOLEURE**.

**SOLOTSCHIEF**, a town of European Russia, in the Slobodsk-Ukraine, on the river Uda. Pop. 4,800.

**SOLOTWINA**, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Stanislawow, on the Bistritz, 90 m. SE of Lemberg.

**SOLOVETZKOL**, or **SOLOVKI**, an island in the White sea, in N lat. 65° 0', belonging to the Russian gov. of Arkhangel. It is 18 m. in length, and has a large and fortified monastery, to which the Russians are in the habit of making pilgrimages. Talc is wrought upon this island.

**SOLPORT**, a township in the p. of Stapleton, Cumberland, 9½ m. ENE of Longton. Area 3,121 acres. Pop. in 1831, 354; in 1851, 306.

**SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 30 m. SSE of Valenciennes. Pop. 2,280. It has manufactures of lace, leather, linen, serge, nails, and glass.

**SOLRE-SAINT-GE'RY**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 20 m. SSE of Mons. Pop. 870.

**SOLRE-SUR-SAMBRE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 12 m. SE of Mons. Pop. 1,300.

**SOLSOGAN-CAY**, a bay on the S coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 13° 12'.

**SOLSONA**, or **SALSONA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, 52 m. NNW of Barcelona, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro. Pop. 2,050. It is fortified, and has some hardware manufactories; but it is ill built.

**SOLTA**, or **SOLITA**, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, separated by a nar-



row channel from the island of Brazza on the NE. It is nearly 10 m. in length. Pop. 1,742. It is celebrated for its honey.

**SOLTAU**, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Luneburg, 26 m. NNW of Zell.

**SOLTCAMP**, a town and fort of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 13 m. NW of Groningen.

**SOLTH**, or **Ssolt**, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 47 m. S of Pest, on a branch of the Danube. Pop. 7,000, Hungarians of the Calvinist faith.

**SOLTHOLM**. See **SALTHOLM**.

**SOLTWEDEL**. See **SALZWEDEL**.

**SOLUE**, a seaport of Barca, in Northern Africa, 10 m. SW of Curen.

**SOLVITSCHEGODSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 250 m. E by N of Vologda. Pop. 2,500. It has large tallow-melting establishments.

**SOLWAY FRITH**, a large bay, projecting from the Irish sea NE between Scotland and England. Its commencement or entrance on the English side is obviously at St. Bee's-head in Cumberland; but, on the Scottish side, is far from being distinctly marked, and has been very variously stated. Burrowhead, at the S extremity of the district of Machars in Wigtonshire, is the furthest and the most commonly assigned entrance; yet between that headland and Balmae-head or even Balcarray-point, respectively 14 and 24½ m. in a straight line ENE, the whole Scottish coast directly confronts the entire expanse of the Irish sea. Measured from Burrowhead, it extends about 58 m. in length and 37 m. at the entrance; but measured, as we think it ought to be, from Balcarray-point, it is little more than half the measurement at the entrance, and only about 33½ m. in length. It has a breadth in the maximum of about 19 m., in the minimum of about 8, and in the mean of about 13. All its tides are rapid, and constitute rather a rush or careering race than a flow or a current of waters. A spring tide, but especially a tide which runs before a stiff breeze from the S or the SW, careers along at the rate of from 8 to 10 m. an hour. The fisheries of the S. are extensive and various. Salmon, herring, sea-trout, flounders, and codlings or small cod, are taken in large quantities; turbot and soles occur, but are not plentiful; herrings, at a former period, were in some seasons caught and cured in great abundance, but of late they appear but occasionally, and not in large numbers; and mussels and cockles are gathered along the shores by poor persons, and carried weekly to the markets of Dumfries and Carlisle. The fishings usually commence early in March, and close before the end of September.—The Solway, in spite of the singular and rather dangerous character of its tides, is of vast value to Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Cumberland for its navigation. Ports are numerous; and safe landing-places occur at rapid intervals along nearly the whole coast. The ordinary tides rise about 10 or 12 ft.; spring-tides about 20 ft.; and they fling enough of water up to the very head of the frith, to let vessels of 120 tons move up the channel of the stream to the foot of the river Sark. The S. has long been gradually receding from the land.

**SOLWAY MOSS**, a level area in the parish of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eske, Cumberland, about 7 m. in circumf., and scarcely less remarkable than the frith which it adjoins. The substance of this morass is a gross fluid, composed of mud, and the putrid fibres of heath, diluted by springs which rise in every part of it. Its surface is a dry crust, covered with moss and rushes, and trembling with the least pressure. It is bounded on the S by a cultivated plain, declining gently through the space of a mile to the Eske. This plain is rather lower than the moss itself, being separated from it by a breastwork, formed by digging peat. The bursting of the moss through this peat-breastwork, over the plain between it and the Eske, occasioned a dreadful inundation in November 1771, which devastated the whole of this extensive district, consisting of several hundred acres of fertile land. The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract of thick ink, and continued in a stream of the same appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat, filling the whole valley: the plain, thus covered, however, was soon reclaimed, and is again under cultivation.

**SOMA**. See **SOMMA**.

**SOMA**, a small river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana, which enters the Cuyuni on the N side.

**SOMAEN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xalon.

**SOMAGHA**, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Lodi, 3 m. SW of Codogno. Pop. 2,050.

**SOMAIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 10 m. E of Douay. Pop. 2,500.

**SOMALI TERRITORY**, the name given to that peninsular portion of the continent of Africa, which extends between the gulf of Aden on the N; the Indian ocean on the S; from Cape Guardafui to the Gavind, Jubb, or Rio-dos-Fuegos; and a line drawn from the mouth of that river northwards, to the head or extreme W point of the gulf of Aden on the W, which may be regarded as defining that frontier and that of the Galla tribes on the W. Very little is known of the interior of this region. At a little distance from the coast, the surface rises rapidly to a considerable elevation. Two large rivers, the Haines, and the Jubb or Gavind, which appear to have their sources near the SE frontiers of Abyssinia, intersect and fertilize the western part of the territory; the NE portion is altogether barren. The chief towns are Makdashu or Magadoxo on the S coast; Berbera on the N coast; and Dollo in the interior. Much of the soil is said to be of rich quality, producing maize, millet, cocoa nuts, plantains, figs, melons, and pomegranates. The tame animals are oxen, camels, sheep, goats, asses, and dogs. The wild animals are the elephant, camelopard, rhinoceros, lion, leopard, buffalo, zebra, ostrich, hippopotamus, alligator, antelope, and civet cat. Bruce and others have represented the S. as a savage race with whom it would be dangerous to have any connection; but Lord Valentia and later travellers found them a somewhat industrious and commercial race, conducting a considerable inland trade, and an extensive export trade in their own vessels. Their country is the most productive in the world in gums, myrrh, and frankincense; and grain, hides, ghee, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, and hippopotamus' teeth, are largely exported. They manufacture cotton articles, but draw their raw cotton from India, while Arabia supplies them with coffee and dates. In their persons, the S. are neither Negroes nor Arabs. Their noses are not flat, though their hair is woolly, and drawn out into points in every direction. They are finely limbed, with a dark skin, and beautifully white teeth. The expression of their countenance is neither fierce nor unpleasing. Their villages are formed of conical shaped huts which are neatly arranged in the interior.

**SOMALPET**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, district of Nandere, in N lat. 19° 49'.

**SOMASCA**, a town of Austrian Italy, 9 m. NW of Bergamo, on the l. bank of the Adda.

**SOMBAR**, a village of Persia, 114 m. SW of Hamadan.

**SOMBERNON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 16 m. W of Dijon.

**SOMBOR**. See **ZOMBOR**.

**SOMBORN**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 6 m. E of Hanau. Pop. 900.

**SOMBORNE (KING'S)**, a parish of Southamptonshire, 3 m. S by W of Stockbridge. Area 7,425 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,242.

**SOMBORNE (LITTLE)**, a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,521 acres. Pop. in 1851, 101.

**SOMBREFFE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Namur. Pop. of com., 2,120.

**SOMBRETERE**, a town of Mexico, in the state and 80 m. NW of Zacatecas. It is in the centre of a silver mining district, and was formerly one of the richest stations in the whole province.

**SOMBRERO**, a settlement of Venezuela, in the prov. and 72 m. SSW of Caraccas, on the r. bank of the Guarico. Pop. 2,182, Spaniards, Indians, and Mulattoes.—Also a river of Buena Ayres,



which runs W, and enters the Plata near the city of Corrientes.

**SOMBRIERO**, a river of Benin, in Western Africa, which falls into the sea, about 20 m. to the W of the New Calabar.—Also a small island in the West Indies, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 36'$ , W long.  $63^{\circ} 28'$ . It is about 1 m. long, and 200 yds. broad, and is entirely desert.

**SOMEGILL**, a small river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which runs into the Lug, a little below Presteign.

**SOMERBY**, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. S by E of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 503.—Also a parish of Lincolnshire,  $\frac{4}{3}$  m. SE of Grantham. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 297.—Also a parish in the same co., 4 m. E of Glandford Bridge. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. 270.

**SOMERCOTES** (NORTH and SOUTH), two adjoining parishes of Lincolnshire, about 10 m. NE of Louth. Area of North S. 8,622 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,039. Area of South S. 2,597 acres. Pop. 400.

**SOMERFORD**, a village of Madison co., Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 761.

**SOMERFORD** (GREAT and LITTLE), two adjoining parishes of Wiltshire, about 4 m. SE of Malmesbury. Area of Great S. 1,770 acres. Pop. 556. Area of Little S. 1,392 acres. Pop. 357.

**SOMERFORD-KEYNES**, a parish of Wiltshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by N of Cricklade. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. 373.

**SOMERLEYTON**, a parish of Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Lowestoft. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. 627.

**SOMERS**, a township of Tolland co., Connecticut, U. S., 24 m. NE of Hartford. Pop. in 1840, 1,621; in 1850, 1,518. Straw-hats are extensively manufactured here.—Also a township of West Chester co., New York, 92 m. S by E of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 1,722.

**SOMERSALL-HERBERT**, a parish of Derbyshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Uttoxeter. Area 697 acres. Pop. in 1851, 111.

**SOMERSBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. NW of Spilsby. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 64.

**SOMERSET**, a county in the NW part of the state of Maine, U. S., comprising a surface considerably diversified of 3,840 sq. m., bordered on the E by Umbagog lake, and watered by Kennebec river and its affluents. It contains several lakes, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 33,912; in 1850, 35,581. Cap. Norridgewock.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Maryland, comprising a surface generally low and level of 485 sq. m., bordered on the NW by Nanticoke river, and drained by branches of that river, and by the Annemesie, Manokin, and Wicomico rivers. It is in some parts well-cultivated, and productive, and contains some beds of iron ore. Pop. in 1840, 19,508; in 1850, 22,456. Its capital is Princess Anne.—Also a central county of the state of New Jersey, comprising an area of 232 sq. m., drained by Raritan river and its branches, and intersected by the New Jersey Central railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan canal. The surface is diversified, and the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,455; in 1850, 19,688. Its cap. is Somerville.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Pennsylvania, drained by affluents of Youghiogheny and Conemaugh rivers. It is bordered on the E by the Alleghany chain, and is generally mountainous. It is very fertile, and affords excellent pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 19,650; in 1850, 24,416. Its capital bears the same name.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, on the W side of Taunton river, and bordered on the S by Mount Hope bay. Pop. in 1840, 1,005; in 1850, 1,116.—Also a township of Windham co., in

the state of Vermont, 15 m. NE of Bennington. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by Deerfield river, and its affluent Moose river. Pop. in 1840, 262.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, bordered on the N by Lake Ontario, and drained by Golden Hill creek and other affluents of Lake O. The surface is level, the soil consists chiefly of sand and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,742; in 1850, 2,154.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 1,620.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the same state, 115 m. W by S of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Laurel Hill, Middle and Cox's creeks. Its soil is chiefly yellow clay. Pop. in 1840, 2,711; and in 1850, 866.—Also a township of Perry co., in the state of Ohio, 37 m. E by S of Columbus, on the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville railroad. Pop. in 1840, 947; in 1850, 1,240.—Also a township of Belmont co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,933.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in the state of Michigan, 48 m. S of Lansing, drained by the head branches of Raisin river. Its surface is the highest in the state. Pop. in 1840, 716; in 1850, 913.—Also a village of Pulaski co., in the state of Kentucky, 78 m. S by E of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 240.—Also a village of Wabash co., in the state of Indiana, on the E bank of the Mississinewa river, on the state road, 63 m. N by E of Indianapolis.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Missouri, on the W side of Salt river, 68 m. N of Jefferson.

**SOMERSETSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Bristol channel; on the NE by Gloucestershire; on the E by Wilts; on the S by Dorset; and on the SW and W by Devonshire. It has an area of 1,028,090 acres. The Mendip-hills, and the Quantock hills, naturally divide the county into three districts, the northern, the central, and the south-western. The N division, though extensively occupied by levels which are subject to inundation from the sea, presents, for the most part, a charming intermixture of rich meadows and dales, intersected by hills of consider. altitude. The sea-formed levels are divided into portions, by spurs or offshoots of the Mendip-hills. Upwards of 3,000 acres on the S border of this district discharge the greater part of their waters into the river Yeo, and lie 5 ft. below the level of spring-tide high-water mark within the river's elevated embankments. Another tract of nearly 4,000 acres, situated N of the former, is also protected from the sea by a wall of masonry 10 ft. above the level of the land. The Mendip hills, which divide the northern from the central district of the co., are between 25 and 30 m. in length, and in one place, from 6 to 7 m. in breadth; and they possess, in several of their summits, an elevation of upwards of 1,000 ft. The central district is greatly inferior in scenic features to the northern. The Brent marsh, or the fens lying N of Polden-hill in this district, is drained by the river Brue, which has a barrier and flood-gates to resist the tide at Highbridge. So far as it has been reclaimed, it is cut into sections by ditches about 5 ft. deep, which are, in some instances, provided with sluices for damming up the water in a drought, and which serves the double purpose of draining the land, and of dividing and subdividing property. Though upwards of 20,000 acres have been reclaimed, yet vast tracts of bog continue uninhabited. South of Bridgewater marsh, or the great flat south of Polden-hill, is principally drained by the river Parret. The south-western district of the co. comprises the Vale of Taunton-dean, and an expanse of very diversified uplands. The Vale is the more in-

land or southerly division. The Quantock-hills commence on the N side of the valley, and extend 14 m. NW to the channel; they flank the fens, and have an extreme breadth, in their main range, of 5 or 6 m. Their principal summits are upwards of 1,000 ft. high: Will's neck is 1,270 ft. Most of the country W of this range, with the exception of a brief interval along its base, consists of broken uplands. Dunkerry beacon, the highest ground in the co., has an alt. of 1,668 ft.

*Rivers.* The river Avon—or Lower Avon, so called in contradistinction to the Upper Avon of Warwickshire—enters from Wiltshire, and has a course in connexion with S. of about 30 m. It is navigable for barges to Bath, and for first-class seaborne vessels to Bristol. Spring-tides rise 40 ft., and occasionally still higher, at its mouth. The chief affluents of the Avon within the co. are,—the Frome, which rises among the Mendip hills, and flows past the town of Frome to the Avon between Bradford and Bath, performing an entire run of about 20 m.; the Midfordbrook, which runs about 10 m. NW to the vicinity of Bath; and the Chew, which runs N, and enters the Avon at Keynsham. The Yeo rises near Compton-Martin, on the skirt of the Mendip hills, and creeps sluggishly 13 m. WNW to the channel. The Axe issues in a little torrent from the grandly romantic interior of Wokey cavern, on the S side of the Mendip hills near Wells, and has a canal-like course of about 21 m. WNW, along the upper edge of the fens to the channel at Uphill. The Brue rises in the forest of Selwood near the boundary with Wiltshire, and flows first WSW past Bruton, and next WNW past Glastonbury, and along the marsh between Mendip and Polden hills to the N side of the estuary of the Parret. Though it has an entire run of about 36 m., and is augmented by a considerable stream from Shepton-Mallet and Wells, and by several smaller affluents, it is not navigable. The Parret rises near Beaminster, a mile beyond the SE boundary in Dorsetshire; flows 15 m. N near Crewkerne and South Petherton to Langport; then assumes the stagnant appearance of a canal 12 m. NW along the South marshes to Bridgewater; and finally moves in sluggish but boldly serpentine folds, 15 m. prevalingly NW and N to the head of Bridgewater-bay. The river, thus about 42 m. in length of course, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Bridgewater. The Isle, the highest considerable affluent of the Parret, rises near Chard; flows N near Ilminster, and afterwards NE to the Parret, 2 m. above Langport. The Ivel or Yeo rises on the SE border considerably north of the course of the Parret, and joins the Parret at Langport. Its channel is navigable to Ilchester or Ilverchester canal. The Tone rises, on the S side of Brendon-hill, and runs through the vale of Taunton to the Parret, which it joins midway between Langport and Bridgewater. It passes Taunton, and is navigable thither for barges. The Carey rises on the W skirts of heights between Castle-Carey and Ilchester, and flows slowly 28 m. WNW, along the South marshes, to the r. bank of the Parret, 3 m. below Bridgewater. The Exe rises at Exepool in Exmoor-forest; makes a sweep of 16 m. nearly parallel with the curving western boundary-line; and, a little below Dulverton, passes into Devonshire to become the principal river of that co.—The Kennet and Avon canal begins in the Avon at Bath, and is carried along the valley of that river, and along the Dundas aqueduct into Wilts, and through Berks, to the Thames. The Somersetshire coal canal, 9½ m. long, connects the collieries in the vicinity of Taunton with the Kennet and Avon canal near the boundary of the county; and, with the aid of a railway, con-

nnects with it also the collieries of Radstock. The Glastonbury canal, constructed under the sanction of an act passed in 1827, follows the course of the river Brue from Glastonbury to Bridgewater-bay. The Bridgewater and Taunton canal, connecting the towns from which it has its name, is the only completed part of a great canal which was projected before the close of last cent.

*Climate, &c.]* Near the coast the climate is so mild that winter is scarcely felt; from the base of the western uplands, all over the southern low country to Milborne-Port and Wincanton on the E, it is genial and temperate; northward, about the lat. of Polden-hill, it becomes more cold and boisterous; farther N, on the higher grounds of the Mendip hills, "you feel yourself," says the Agricultural reporter, "comparatively in Lapland;" in the region N of the Mendips, it is various, but prevalingly temperate.—Rocks classed as primitive, or as plutonic and metamorphic, are found; those of the Wernerian transition class are but slenderly observable in S. Old red sandstone, in the various forms of red freestone, conglomerate, and slaty marl, occurs in large tracts on the Mendip hills, and on the W sides of Leigh, Walton, and Weston downs. Mountain or carboniferous limestone, in beds, constitutes the greater part of the Mendip hills, and Broadfield and Leigh downs. Millstone grit, the lowest of the coal measures, forms the SE escarpment of Leigh down. Lias, consisting of strata of blue slaty clay, extend superincumbently on the new red sandstone, beneath the marsh-lands S of the Mendip hills. The inferior oolite, the highest of the formations of the district, excepting those of diluvium and alluvium, extends abundantly into the NE district over the Bristol coal-basins. The western coal-field of England lies chiefly in S., and occupies an irregular triangular space, one side of which is formed by the Mendip hills, while the other sides run respectively from Wells, and along the channel to an apex at the village of Tortworth in Gloucestershire, 14 m. beyond the Avon. Though the seams of coal are comparatively very thin, they constitute great mineral wealth, and will not soon be exhausted. Mines of calamine, lead, and other minerals in the Mendip hills were once of great note, but have lost much of their importance. The mines of calamine are still worked; but those of lead are almost wholly abandoned. S., compared with other counties, is but indifferently wooded. The ancient forest of Selwood, in the vicinity of Frome, appears to have once covered about 20,000 acres, but is now chiefly pasture and corn-field, with about 2,000 acres of coppice, chiefly oak and ash trees, and hazel, ash, alder, and birch, underwood. Exmoor forest, in the extreme W, is a forest no longer except in name; and possesses scarcely a tree to divert attention from its dismal uniformity of upland moorish aspect. The principal unenclosed commons are Broadfield down, near Wrington, an easily improvable tract of 2,500 acres; Lansdown, near Bath, an excellent and perfectly smooth sheep walk of nearly 1,000 acres; several thousand acres in the levels; several miles of the ancient royal forest of Mendip, clothed in heath and fern; the forest of Neroche, near Ilminster, a tract of 800 or 900 acres, disposed in unlimited commonage to five or six parishes; White down, near Chard; several thousand acres in the marshes; and the forest of Exmoor, measuring about 8 m. by 10 or 12, and comprehending an area of about 19,900 acres.

*Agriculture.]* S. excels in natural fertility most districts in the kingdom. It produces the most luxuriant herbage; and, without impoverishing its own markets, sends to almost every town of note in England oxen, sheep, hogs, cyder, cheese, and butter. Yet in consequence of the meadow character of so much of its low grounds, and the unfavourableness of the exposure of the climate over a large proportion of the declivities of its hills, grazing and dairy husbandry so extensively limit the operations of the plough, that grain requires to be imported in large quantities from the adjoining cos. and from Ireland. The cows, in the grazing districts, are chiefly of the Devon breed; but, on the dairy farms, are very generally short horns. The sheep, on the best pastures, are South downs or Leicesters, or crosses between these and the Cotswold sheep. Hogs, fed chiefly on whey, and affording delicately flavoured pork, are reared in vast numbers in the dairy districts. Geese in the marshes, and poultry of all sorts around Bath and Bristol, are reared in enormous numbers. The Cheddar cheese, made from pure milk, without either addition or subtraction of cream, is esteemed by many persons the best made in England, and gives its name to a large proportion of all exported from the co. Teasel, whose thistle-like head is employed in dressing broad cloth, is cultivated on strong clay soils in



the NE, but is usually a very precarious crop. The rhubarb of the druggists is cultivated, but to quite an inconsiderable extent. Some hop-gardens, but of no great extent, occur.

*Manufactures and Commerce.* In 1838, according to the returns of mills and factories, there were in this co. 13 flax-mills employing 64 males and 363 females; 24 silk-mills employing 406 males and 1,659 females; and 30 woollen-mills employing 1,188 males and 945 females. The fabrics woven by hand-loom in this county are fine, seconds, and livery woollen, broad cloths at Tiverton, Frome, Ilminster, and Chard; a small quantity of cassimeres and other narrow woollens at Frome; serges at Wellington; linen fabrics, in about 420 looms at Crewkerne, and about 300 at Yeovil; silk at Shepton-Mallet; and hair-cloth at Castle-Carey. The chief of the other manufactures, are knit-stockings, at Axbridge and Wells; stockings, at Milborne Port and Wincanton; crapes and blankets, at Dulverton; paper, at Banwell, Wokey, and Watchet; crown-glass, at Nailsea; iron implements and wool-combers' cards, at Frome; gloves and shoes, at Milborne Port; and leather and malt, at Ilminster.—The commerce of the co. is to a large extent concentrated at Bristol, and identified with the commerce of that city; some shipping trade is conducted at Watchet, Minehead, and Porlock.—The Great Western railway, just before entering this co. near Bath, passes through the Box tunnel, nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length; and, after entering, proceeds by way of Bath to the terminus in Templemead, adjoining the floating harbour at Bristol. From Bath to Bristol, the descent is uniformly at the rate of 4 ft. per mile, or 1 in 1,320.—The Bristol and Exeter railway commences, in a point of connexion with the former, at Bristol; and runs across the Nailsea coal-field, and by Bridgewater to Taunton, and into Devonshire.—The two post roads between London and Bristol, unite before reaching Bath; and the united line proceeds through that city, and down the l. bank of the Avon, by Keynsham. The aggregate length of turnpike roads, in 1839, was 876 miles; of streets and roads repaired under local acts, 89 m.; and of all other highways, 3,346 m.

*Divisions, Towns, &c.* S. is politically divided into 40 hundreds and 7 liberties. It contains the cities of Bath and Wells; part of the city of Bristol; the parl. boroughs of Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome; the disfranchised boroughs of Minehead, Ilchester, and Milborne Port; the municipal boroughs of Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, and Yeovil; the market towns of Bruton, Castle-Carey, Crewkerne, Dulverton, Dunster, Ilminster, Milverton, South Petherton, Shepton-Mallet, Somerton, Watchet, Wellington, Wincanton, and Wiveliscombe; and 48 other seats of pop., either villages or small towns, each of which had, in 1821, upwards of 1,000 inhabitants.—The co. is in the western circuit. Its assizes are held, in spring, at Taunton, and, in summer, alternately at Wells and Bridgewater. The Reform bill annihilated for parliamentary purposes, the three boroughs we have named as disfranchised; it made Frome a borough, to return one member; and it divided the co. into an eastern and a western section, each to return 2 members. The entire parl. representation, excluding that of Bristol, was reduced from 16 to 12. The number of electors registered for the eastern division, in 1837, was 9,561; in 1852, 10,140; for the western in 1837, 8,854; in 1852, 8,210. Pop. in 1801, 273,570; in 1831, 404,200; in 1841, 436,002; in 1851, 443,916.

*History.* The Belgæ, a people of Celtic origin, who migrated out of Gaul to the southern shores of England, about 313 B. C., possessed the greater part of S. at the date of the Romish inva-

sion. The co., soon after the Roman abdication, was subdued by the Saxons, and comprehended in the kingdom of Wessex. Its Saxon conquerors and occupants were among the earliest of their nation who embraced Christianity. The young and patriot monarch, Alfred, when compelled to court disguise and concealment, adopted S. as the scene of those humiliations and skilful exploits, which figure so conspicuously in both the history and the romance of England. At the distribution of the lands of the co. among the followers of William the Conqueror, Sir William Mo-hun obtained a large portion, and the title of Earl of S. which descended to his posterity till transmuted into the title of Duke in 1442, and attained in 1472. The title of Duke of Somerset was afterwards given successively to the third son of Henry VII., to an illegitimate son of Henry VIII., and to Edward Seymour, the protector of Edward VI. During the civil wars, S. was the scene of a considerable fight at Aller, usually called the battle of Aller Moor, and of a great battle, in 1643, at Lansdown. In 1685, the Duke of Monmouth made the co. the principal theatre of his bootless operations to seize the crown.

**SOMERSHAM**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Huntingdon, 9 m. NE by E of Huntingdon. Area of p. 4,121 acres. Pop. in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1,402; in 1851, 1,650. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a spacious and noble edifice. The town, situated in a pleasant and fertile district, consists principally of one street, running E and W, nearly a mile in length, crossed at right angles by a shorter one. The preparing of wicks for rush lights, which are extensively transmitted to various places of the kingdom, furnishes employment for a number of the inhabitants.—Also a parish in Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Ipswich. Area 1,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 422.

**SOMER'S POINT**, a village of Atlantic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on great Egg-Harbour bay, 63 m. S by E of Trenton.

**SOMERSWORTH**, a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 32 m. E of Concord, bordered on the NE by Salmon Falls river, and drained by its affluents. Pop. in 1840, 3,283; in 1850, 4,945.

**SOMERTON**, a village of Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on a branch of Captiva creek, 97 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 180; in 1850, 192.—Also a village of Nansemond co., in the state of Virginia, on the E side of Somerton creek, and 80 m. SE of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 75.

**SOMERTON**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Somerset, 5 m. NNW of Ilchester, on the river Carey. Area 6,925 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,145; in 1831, 1,786; in 1851, 2,140. The ancient town of S., the former capital of the co., is situated near the centre of the county, on the S bank of the Carey, over which there is here a good stone-bridge. Glass-making is the principal branch of manufacture.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. NNW of Sudbury. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1851, 136.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. SE of Deddington, intersected by the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1851, 342.

**SOMERTON (EAST)**, a parish in Norfolk,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNW of Yarmouth. Area 798 acres. Pop. 57.

**SOMERTON (WEST)**, a parish in Norfolk,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW by N of Yarmouth. Area 1,189 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 262.

**SOMERVILLE**, a township of Upper Canada, in the Colburn district.

**SOMERVILLE**, a village of Morgan co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 133 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, 5 m. S of Tennessee river. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 3 m. W of Boston, bordered in part by Mystic river, Miller's creek, and an arm of Charles river, drained by the Shawshun, and intersected by the Boston and Maine, and the Fitchburg railroads. It contains Winter and Prospect hills, and is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1850, 3,540.—Also a village of Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, on the N bank of Raritan river, and 28 m. N by E of Tren-



ton. It is intersected by the New Jersey Central railroad.—Also a village of Rossie township, St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 153 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 175.—Also a village of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, on a branch of Miami river, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Eaton railway, 90 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Fayette co., in the state of Tennessee, on the Loosahatchy river, 156 m. SW of Nashville.

**SOMIDOURO**, a mining district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 12 m. ESE of Marianna.

**SOMINO**, a village of Bambarra, in Central Africa, situated on the Niger, 80 m. NW of Yamina.

**SOMLYO**, a town of Transylvania, in the co. of Kraszna, 42 m. NW of Clausenburg. Pop. 2,750.

**SOMMA**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, near the issue of Ticino from Lago Maggiore, and 25 m. NW of Milan. It is a well-built place, and has some trade in wine and silk. Pop. 3,890.—Also a town of Naples, 10 m. E of Naples, at the foot of mount Vesuvius. Pop. 7,400. It has a castle. Wine of good quality is made in the neighbourhood.

**SOMMARIVA-DEL-BOSCO**, a town of Piedmont, prov. of Alba, near the Naviglio, 6 m. SE of Carmagnola. Pop. 5,330.

**SOMMARIVA-DI-PARNO**, a town of Piedmont, a little to the NE of Sommariva-del-Bosco.

**SOMME**, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of the Aisne, 6 m. NE of St. Quentin; flows W past Ham; and pursuing a westward course of about 130 m. in length, falls into the English channel between Crotoy and St. Vallery. It is navigable to Bray, 10 m. above Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and the Scheldt by a canal.

**SOMME**, a maritime department in the north of France, comprising the western part of Picardy, and a portion of Artois; and bounded on the W by the English channel; on the N by the dep. of Pas-de-Calais; on the NE by the dep. of Nord; on the E by that of Aisne; on the S by that of Oise; and on the SW by Seine-Inferieure. Its area is about 2,360 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 459,453; in 1846, 570,529; in 1852, 570,641, of whom a small proportion are Protestants. It is traversed from E to W by the river Somme, which receives the small affluents of the Cotte, the Aire, and the Noye. The other streams are the Bresle and the Authie. The coast to the N of the mouth of the Somme is low and sandy, but the interior consists of a fertile loam, and is generally level in surface, except towards the E, where a prolongation of the Ardennes produces considerable elevations, and grain culture gives place to plantations and pasture. Throughout the rest, tillage and the breeding of cattle are followed up on the plan adopted in Flanders; and stall feeding is practised on a large scale. The raising of green crops is also favoured by the climate, which is as moist and as subject to sudden variations as that of Great Britain; and by the soil which is a mixture of sand, clay, and chalk. Besides corn, pasturage, fruit, and vegetables, a large quantity of coleseed, rapeseed, and oleaginous seeds, are raised, as well as flax and hemp. Manufactures are active, comprising woollens, coarse and fine linens, velvet, lawns, cambrics, soap, leather, oil, glue, chemical substances, and hardware. The department is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Amiens, Abbeville, Doullens, Peronne, and Montdidier; which are subdivided into 37 cantons, and 872 communes. The chief ports are Berck, Abbeville, Le Crotoy, Saint-Vallery, Houdel, and Cayeux.

**SOMMELSDYK**, a town of Holland, in S. Holland, on the island of Overflakke, 20 m. SE of Rot-

terdam. Pop. 2,500. It has a trade in fish and grain.

**SOMMER**, a lake of Sweden, in the laen and 30 m. SSW of Linköping, at an alt. of 450 ft. above sea-level. It is 25 m. in length, and 8 m. in its greatest breadth. It communicates on the NW with Lake Roren.

**SOMMEPY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 12 m. WNW of Ville-sur-Tourbe. Pop. 1,200.

**SOMMERACH**, a village of Bavaria, in the pre-sidial and 2 m. SSW of Volkach, on an affluent of the Main. Pop. 720.

**SOMMERDA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Erfurt, near the Unstrut, 15 m. NNW of Weimar. Pop. 3,300.

**SOMMERERIN**, SZAMARJA, or SANTA-MARIA, a town of Hungary, on the isle of Schutt, on the Danube, 11 m. SE of Presburg.

**SOMMERFELD**, a walled town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the Leipa, 84 m. SE of Berlin. Pop. 3,650.

**SOMMERGEM**, or SOMERGHEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 8 m. NW of Ghent.

**SOMMERING**. See SOEMMERING.

**SOMMERSHAUSEN**, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 4 m. S of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main.

**SOMMESOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 9 m. SE of Somme-puis. Pop. 560.

**SOMME-SOUDE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Marne, formed by the confluence of the Soude and the Somme, near Conflans, and flowing NW, and then NNE, in a rapid course of 18 m., to the l. bank of the Marne.

**SOMMEVOIR**, a town of France, dep. of Haute-Marne, on the river Lavivour, 9 m. SW of Vassy.

**SOMMI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Werrear, 9 m. SE of Radhumpore. It is large, and is situated on an extensive plain abounding with antelopes, but in the rainy season is frequently under water.

**SOMMIERES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, on the Vidourle, 14 m. WSW of Nismes. Pop. 3,600. It has woollen manufactures, distilleries, and tanneries.

**SOMNATH**, or PUTTAN-SOMNATH, a town of Hindostan, in the peninsula of Gujerat, in N lat. 20° 55'. It has a celebrated Hindu temple, the gates of which were carried to Ghazni in 1024, and restored in 1842 by the British, after the capture of the fort of Ghuzni.

**SOMNO** (RIO-DO), a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-das-Figuras, in the prov. of Goyaz, and flows WNW to the Tocantins.—Also a river in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which flows NE to the Paracatu.

**SOMOGYVAR**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Samegh, near Lake Oreg. Pop. 1,050.

**SOMONDOCO**, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. and 29 m. SE of Tunja.

**SOMONTIN**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. N of Almeria, near the l. bank of the Almanzir. Pop. 1,000.

**SOMORROSTRO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Bilbao. In the neighbourhood is an iron mine, one of the oldest and most productive in Spain. A few years ago, 40,000 tons of iron were annually shipped here for the surrounding provinces, besides what was used in the iron works in the neighbourhood. Arms and cannon are manufactured here.

**SOMOS**, or DEINOW, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saros, on the river Torissa, 9 m. S of Eperies.

**SOMOSIERRA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of

Guadalaxara, 52 m. N of Madrid, on the route from Burgos to Madrid. An action took place here between the French and Spaniards in 1808, in which the latter were defeated, and the road laid open to the capital.

SOMPOLNO, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Masovia, 18 m. NE of Konin. Pop. 570.

SOMPRI, a town of Hindostan, in Cashmere, on the Jelum river, in N lat. 34° 17'.

SOMPTING, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. NE by N of Worthing. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 559.

SOMU-SOMU, a village on the NW side of the island of Vana, in the Fiji group.

SON. See SONE.

SONA, a town of Upper India, pleasantly situated at the foot of a range of hills in Gurgooan district, 32 m. SSW of Delhi. There is a hot sulphureous spring in the centre of the town, which is visited by immense numbers of Hindus, of all castes, who here perform their ablutions.

SONCINO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Oglio, 20 m. NW of Cremona. Pop. 3,000. In 1705 it was taken by Prince Eugene, but was retaken soon after by the Duke de Vendome.

SONDALO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. NNE of Tirano, on the r. bank of the Adda.

SONDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 30 m. NNE of Sleswig, on the W coast of the island of Alsens, and at the S end of Als-Sund, a small narrow arm of the sea, by which the island is separated from the continent. Pop. 3,300. On an adjacent tongue of land is an old castle. This town has a good port, building docks, an hospital, and printing establishments, and a school, and possesses manufactories of tobacco, a sugar-house, and several distilleries.—The bailiwick of S. comprises the islands of Alsens and Erøre.

SONDERBYE, a parish of Denmark, in the island of Fyen, and bail. of Odense, 3 m. SE of Assens. It contains the castle of Frederiksgave, formerly called Hageskov, and noted in the history of Denmark.

SONDERMALE, a district of Iceland, in Ostland. Pop. 1,900. It contains the port of Eskefiord.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a seignory, bailiwick, and town of the Germanic confederation, in the principality of Schwarzburg. The town, which is the capital of the principality, is at the confluence of the Wipper and Bebra, 32 m. NNW of Erfurt, and 39 m. NW of Weimar. Pop. 5,180. It is enclosed by walls which have 3 gates, and has two churches, a gymnasium, a school of arts and sciences, an orphans' asylum, and a work-house. On an adjacent height is a castle, the residence of the princes of S., and containing a valuable museum of natural history. The seignory of S. comprises all the lower part of Schwarzburg, belonging to the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and contains 5 bails. Pop. 26,000.

SONDREMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Seneffe. Pop. 211.

SONDRIO, or SONDERS, a town of Austrian Lombardy, cap. of a deleg. sometimes known as the Valteline, in the gov. and 60 m. NNE of Milan, on the Muller or Mallerio, near its confluence with the Adda, and at an alt. of 400 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 3,775. It is an open straggling town, with a few good houses; and has a gymnasium, a college, several schools, a theatre, an hospital, and a savings' bank.

SONE, or Sox, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, which has its source in the N part of the plateau of Omer Kuntac, in the prov. of Gund-

wana, near the sources of the Nerbudda; runs N to the confluence of the Mahana; thence turns ENE along the confines of the prov., separating it from that of Allahabad; then waters the W part of the prov. of Bahar; and, after a total course of about 420 m., flows into the Ganges, on the r. bank, 24 m. above Patna. In the rainy season, the S. is so rapid that little use can be made of it for navigation; in the dry season, it scarcely admits boats of burthen to pass. Below the Kirjul its channel is from 600 to 2,000 yds. in width. Its principal affluent on the l. is the Mahana. On the r. it receives the Caput, Myrarr, Kuher, and Koyle or Kirjul. Rostasgur is the chief town on its banks. In the upper part of its course the S. bears the name of Sonabudda, to distinguish it from the Nerbudda, which has its origin in the same table land. It has been identified with the ancient *Eranaboas*.

SONE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 3 m. SSW of St. Marcellin, on the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 600. It has a silk factory, a paper-mill, and iron and steel works.

SONEJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, partido and 6 m. SE of Segorbe, on the r. bank of the Palencia. Pop. 1,640. It contains 3 churches, and a custom-house, and has numerous distilleries of brandy, and oil-mills.

SONEKUTCH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, on the E side of the Kali-Sinde, and 19 m. E of Dewass.

SONEPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana, on the S bank of the Mahanuddy, and 60 m. S of Sumblulpur.

SONEPUT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. and 27 m. NNW of Delhi.

SONGARI. See SUNGARIA.

SONGATCHAN, a river of Mandshuria, which issues from the NE extremity of Lake Kinka; runs NNE; and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Onsouri, on the l. bank, and about 30 m. S of the junction of the Mouren.

SONGEONS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Beauvais. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,533; in 1846, 11,709. The town is 14 m. NW of Beauvais, at the foot of a mountain, on the l. bank of the Therain. Pop. 1,003. It is in part well-built of brick, and has a castle. It possesses manufactories of mirrors, optical instruments, and iron-ware, and several dye-works, and carries on an active trade in iron, iron-ware, butter and cheese. Marble is quarried in the vicinity.

SONGIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Champagne, in the midst of mountains, on an affluent of the Seran. Pop. 658.

SONG-KOI. See SANG-KOI.

SONGNAM, a town of Hindostan, in Kunawar, near the confines of Tibet, in the valley of Darbung, at an alt. of 9,350 ft. above sea-level, and having on the N and S mountains 15,000 ft. in height.

SONGORA, or SONGORA, a district and maritime town of Siam, in the prov. of Lower Siam. The district lies between that of Talung on the NW, and the Malay peninsula, and is separated by a narrow channel from the island of Taptalem on the N. The town is on the S side of the above-named channel, about 100 m. SE of Ligor.

SONGY-LEAT, a town on the E coast of the island of Banka, Asiatic archipelago, 75 m. E of Minto, at the mouth of a small river. Pop. 900, chiefly Chinese and Malays. In its vicinity are mines of lead.



SONG-YU-SO, a fortress of China, on the coast of the prov. of Kwang-tung and dep. of Kao-chu.

SONHIOT, or SUNITE, an aimak or tribe of Mongolia Proper. They are divided into Eastern and Western Sunites. The desert of Gobi is to a great extent comprised in the Sunite territory. It contains numerous salt lakes, and has some wells of good water. The soil is to a great extent impregnated with salt.

SONHO, a province and town of Lower Guinea. The prov. lies between the Zaire and Ambriz. Its surface is flat, and is covered to a great extent with palm trees. The town is near the l. bank of the Zaire, 60 m. from Cape Pedro.

SONHOVEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Hasselt, on the Molenbeck. Pop. 2,400.

SONINO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 18 m. SSW of Frosinone. Pop. 1,000.

SONKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, and obwod of Olkusz. Pop. 270.

SONMEANI, or SOUMEANI, a small town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Luz, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Purally, in a low situation, 60 m. SSE of Beila. Pop. about 2,000. It contains about 500 houses, built of mud, and each surmounted by a badgeer or small open turret for the purpose of ventilation. Water is found by digging, but is quite brackish. The trade of the town consists chiefly in horses, wool, hides, oil, grain, dried fruit, butter, and gum. It is carried on exclusively by Hindus, fishing forming almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants, hence the name of the town, which signifies fishing-station. The bay or harbour, which is properly the estuary of the Poorally, is in N lat. 24° 25'.

SONNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 4 m. N of Livernon, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 400.

SONNAZ, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy and prov. of Savoy Proper, mand. and 4 m. N of Chambéry, at the W base of the Boanges. Pop. 556. Coal is found in the vicinity.

SONNBORN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. E of Düsseldorf, and circle of Elberfeld-Mettman, on the r. bank of the Wipper. Pop. 320.

SONNE, or SAULNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Longvov. Pop. 280. It consists of Upper and Lower villages; and has an oil mill and coal mines.

SONNEBORN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, principality and 7 m. NW of Gotha.

SONNENBURG, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Saatz, on the Brandbach. Pop. 850. Silver and tin are wrought in the vicinity.—Also a bail. and town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Oberland, 44 m. ESE of Meiningen, in a narrow valley, on the Roten. Pop. 3,200. It consists of only one long street. It has extensive manufactories of wood-ware, toys, slates, &c.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 19 m. NNE of Frankfort, and circle of Sternberg, on the Warthebruch, and at the confluence of the Wartha Lonitz. Pop. in 1843, 3,186. It has an ancient castle, now used as a house of detention, and manufactories of cloth.

SONNENFELD, a market-town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, capital of a bail. in the principality of Hildburghausen, 48 m. SE of Meiningen. Pop. 825; of bail., 3,000.

SONNENSTEIN. See PIRNA.

SONNENWALDE, or HORDZESZOZO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg and regency of Frankfort, circle and 10 m. SSW of Luckau, on the

Dobe, near the little Elster. Pop. in 1843, 1,055. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Solms, and a school; and contains distilleries of brandy, breweries, and manufactories of yarn and linen.

SONNERAT (CAPE), a headland of Van Diemen's Land, at the SE extremity of Schouten's island, in the co. of Glamorgan, in S lat. 42° 27', E long. 148° 23'.

SONNING, a parish partly in Oxfordshire, but chiefly in Berks, 2½ m. ENE of Reading, on the SE bank of the Thames, betwixt it and the line of the Great Western railway, which is here carried through a deep cutting. Area 9,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,588; in 1851, 2,695.

SONNINO, a market-town of the Papal states, in the prov. of Velletri, to the N of Terracina. Pop. 2,300.

SONNIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and dep. of Helchteren. Pop. 162.

SONNO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon and prov. of Tootomi, on the Okitzigava, 90 m. WSW of Yedo.

SONO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes and comarca of Sabara. It has its source a little to the W of Santa Anna; runs NNE, and throws itself into the Paracatu on the r. bank, about 60 m. above São-Francisco, and after a course of about 180 m.

SONOKI, a village of Mingrelia, 45 m. SE of Anarghia.

SONOMA, a county in the W part of the state of California, U. S., between the Coast range and the Pacific, comprising an area of 1,200 sq. m., bounded on the S by America river and Pablo bay. It is generally mountainous, and contains several fine valleys, watered by Sonoma, Petaluma, Russian, and other streams, all of which, except Russian river which flows into the Pacific, run S and discharge themselves into Pablo bay. Pop. in 1852, 2,337. The capital, which bears the same name, is in the valley of Sonoma, 3 m. W of the creek of that name, and at the same distance NW of Vallejo. Pop. 600. The vicinity is fertile and picturesque, and well-watered.—Also a village of Tuolumne co., in the same state, on the headwaters of the Tuolumne river, and 56 m. E by S of Stockton.

SONORA, a state of Mexico, which extends along the E side of the gulf of California, from the Rio-Mayo on the S, under the parallel of 27°, which separates it from the state of Chinaloa, to the Rio-Colorado; and bounded on the N, according to treaty concluded between the United States and Mexico, on 30th December, 1853, by a line drawn from a point 20 m. below the junction of the Gila and the Colorado, to the meridian of 111° W; thence along the parallel of 31° 20', to a point 100 m. due W of the Rio-Grande; thence N to the parallel of 31° 47'; and thence along that parallel to the Rio-Grande. On the E the Sierra Anahuac and its southern prolongation, the Sierra Verde, separate it from Chihuahua. Its area probably exceeds 125,000 sq. m.; but its eastern limits, and till recently its northern, are very uncertain. The Pimeria Alta, a region inhabited by independent Indians, of which neither the soldiers stationed in that quarter, nor the monks of the neighbouring missions, have been hitherto able to make any conquest, is now in great part transferred to the authority of the United States. The most considerable rivers of Sonora are the Yaqui, the Rio-San-Jose, the Sonora, the Rio-de-San-Miguel, and the Rio-San-Francisco; all of which have a prevailing SW course to the gulf. S. possesses almost every diversity of climate, from that of the torrid zone to the arctic snows; and as the soil in the valleys and on the table-lands is very fertile, it is capable of pro-



ducing almost all the fruits of the earth. Large quantities of sugar cane are raised in the extensive valley from Arispe to Ures, and from Ures nearly to Guayamas; but the ignorance and sloth of the inhabitants limit the manufacture of the juice to a miserable sample of *pillonco* sugar. Corn, wheat, and grain of all kinds are easily raised, and return enormous yields. Some portions of the state are admirably suited to the production of coffee and cocoa; and for the purpose of raising stock, there is not a better grazing country in the world. Notwithstanding all the foregoing advantages, there is no country under the sun where the inhabitants are in a more miserable and wretched condition than in S. There is perhaps no state in the world, of equal size, where a greater quantity of mineral wealth is to be found. In the mine of La Purissima Concepcion, near the town of Huepaca, one of the pillars of the mine, which is 12 yds. square, and 14 ft. high, is estimated to be worth 60,000 d. The mine of Nuestra-Senora-de-Guadalupe was yielding immense masses of pure silver, and it was what is styled put in *bonanza*, when it became flooded and abandoned. Between the towns of Bacuachi and Fronteras, near a place called Mababi, exceedingly rich gold mines exist. The mines of Alamos have been long celebrated, and have enriched the inhabitants of that town. In front of the cities of Ures and Arispe, rich and extensive silver mines are known to exist. Notwithstanding the natural resources of this territory, it appears that no permanent communication was ever established between Sonora, New Mexico, and New California, although the court of Madrid had frequently given orders for the formation of military posts and missions between the Rio-Gila and the Rio-Colorado. Moreover the mines have always been worked in conformity with the old Spanish mining laws, no other mode being permitted. An *accionista* or shareholder in a mine cannot work that mine except in accordance with the old Spanish laws. The form, and plan, and *modus operandi* of every mine, are laid down with rigour, and any departure from them forfeits the mine. Again—the Apache Indians are masters of nearly the whole state, and effectually prevent the timid inhabitants from undertaking the operation. The long and bloody war between General Urrea and Manuel Gandara, and the continued contentions between the rival houses of Gandara and Monte-Verde, have almost depopulated the state, and drenched it in blood. Hundreds of once flourishing and rich ranchos are now in ruins, and the silence of the dead reigns where populous and thriving towns and villages formerly existed. Arispe, a small town on the Rio Ures, is the nominal capital. Guayamas has a good situation on the coast at the mouth of the river Pimas, at San-Jose. It has grown up within a few years, and owes its rise to its magnificent harbour, one of the finest in Mexico. Much of the trade between Mexico and Eastern Asia centres here, this port being more accessible and covered than either San Blas or Mazatlan. There are several places of considerable size on the course of the rivers which run far into the country, but these are chiefly occupied by the natives. The Indian tribes within this state are, the Apaches, who inhabit the northern sections; the Pimas, inhabiting the Pimeria Alta; the Opatas, in the centre of the state; the Ceres, in the SW; and the Yaquis on the SE, bordering on Chihuahua.

SONSBECK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhin., regency and 33 m. NNW of Dusseldorf, and circle of Geldern, at the foot of a mountain, on a river of the same name, a small affluent of the Niers. Pop. 1,700. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, both considerably dilapidated, and has a

castle, built by Thierry, count of Cleves, and two churches, a Catholic and a Protestant. It has manufactories of vinegar, pottery, cloth, and hats; several spinning-mills, and distilleries of brandy. This town, which is said to have originally been a Roman colony, has been repeatedly ravaged by war.

SONSECA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Toledo, and partido of Orgoz, at the foot of the Sierra-del-Castanar, near the l. bank of the Guadarranque. Pop. 4,162. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, and a public granary; and possesses numerous distilleries of brandy, and manufactories of soap and woollen fabrics.

SONSON, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 51 m. NW of Mariquita, and 84 m. SE of Santa Fe-de-Antioquia. Pop. 1,729.

SONSONATE, or ZONZONATE (SANTISSIMA TRINIDAD-DE), a town of the state and 66 m. W of San-Salvador, near the mouth of a river of the same name, formed by the junction of numerous streams to the NW of the volcano of Izalco. It is about 8 m. from the sea; and is the principal port of Central America on the Pacific, being the nearest harbour for ships from Panama and Peru trading with Guatemala. The productions of the neighbouring country, destined for Europe, owing to the difficulty and expense attending their conveyance over-land to the Atlantic coast, are often shipped at this port, notwithstanding the long and circuitous voyage to be performed; and, for the same reason, it is the port through which are imported many of the foreign manufactures intended for the SW coast of Central America.

SONTHEIM, or SUNDHEIM, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt and bail. of Heidenheim, on the Brenz and near the frontier of Bavaria. Pop. in 1840, 1,196.

SONTHEIM (OBER), a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt and obmt of Gailsdorf, on the Buhler. Pop. in 1840, 1,298. It contains a castle which belonged to the ancient counts of Limpurg-Sonthheim, and a church, in which are the tombs of several of these counts. This town is noted as the birth-place of Christian Schubert.

SONTHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial in the circle of Swabia, 16 m. S of Kempten, at the confluence of the Ach and Iller. Pop. 1,863. It has two churches and an hospital, and a manufactory of linen. Pop. of presidial 14,400.

SONTRA, a bailliage and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 2 m. ENE of Rotenburg, and 26 m. SE of Cassel, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Werra. Pop. in 1843, 1,746. It has a castle belonging to the landgraves, rebuilt in 1491, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of linen and cordage, a tannery, and a powder-mill. Pop. of bail. 4,660.

SONVICO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino and district of Lugano.

SONVILLIER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 30 m. WNW of Berne, and bail. of Courtelary, in the valley of St. Imier. Pop. 1,180. It has extensive manufactories of clocks.

SONZAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Neuillé-Pontpierre, in a well-watered valley. Pop. 1,200.

SOOTHILL, a township in the p. of Dewsbury, Yorkshire,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Wakefield. Area 2,393 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,849.

SOPACKIN, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 30 m. E of Augustowo. Pop. 450.

SOPETRAN, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 12 m. S of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, on the river Cauca. Pop. 2,000.

SOPHIA. See SOFIA.

**SOPHIA POINT**, the NE point of entrance into Port Frederick, on the N shore of King George's archipelago, in N lat.  $58^{\circ} 12'$ .

**SOPHIANA**, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdijan, 24 m. NW of Tauris.

**SOPING**, a principality of the island of Celebes, anciently one of the most powerful in the country. Its surface is mountainous, and extends partly along the W shore of the bays of Boni and Tolo; on the N it is bounded by a great lake; on the S it borders on Lamoeroe. Its chief production is rice. The natives are warlike.

**SOPLEY**, a parish of Southamptonshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Christ-Church. Area 4,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,012; in 1851, 896.

**SOPOTO**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 9 m. SW of Kalavrita.

**SOPRA**, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the prov. of Malwah, and falls into the Chumbul.

**SOPRANA**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Bielle. Pop. 1,000.

**SOPWORTH**, a parish of Wiltshire,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Malmesbury. Area 1,041 acres. Pop. 220.

**SORA**, a walled town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, on the r. bank of the Liri, 60 m. NW of Naples, situated in a district of most inviting beauty. Pop. 8,000. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and of paper. This ancient town was annexed with the duchy of Sora to the patrimony of St. Peter in 1462.

**SORADJEGOR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the S bank of the Ganges, 16 m. SW of Monghir.

**SORADJEPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, near the r. bank of the Ganges, 30 m. SE of Canodge.

**SORAGNA**, a town of the duchy of Parma, on the river Stiroe, 16 m. NNW of Parma. Pop. 5,300. There is a fine palace here.

**SORANO**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 52 m. SSE of Sienna. Pop. 1,100. It has saltpetre manufactories.

**SORATA**, a town of Bolivia, 56 m. NW of La Paz, at an alt. of 8,250 ft. above sea-level. A little to the S of it, the magnificent Nevado of Sorata, in the Eastern Cordillera, rises in two peaks to the alt. of 21,043, and 21,286 ft. in height.

**SORAU**, or **ZOROWE**, a walled town of Prussia, 49 m. SSE of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on the Berlin and Silesia railway. Pop. 6,740. It has manufactories of woollens and linens.

**SORAU**, or **ZORY**, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 m. E of Ratibor. Pop. 1,900.

**SORBAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Almeria, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 5,422. Linen, serges, and pottery-ware are manufactured here.

**SORBIE**, a parish of Wigtonshire, lying on the coast of the bay of Wigton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Whithorn. Area about 8,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,886.

**SORBIER**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Saint-Heant. Pop. 1,150.

**SORBO**, a village of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 6 m. E of Avellino, near an affluent of the Sabato. Pop. 580.

**SORCY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, 3 m. SSE of Commercy. Pop. 1,500.

**SORDE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, near the Gave d'Oleron, 11 m. S of Dax. Pop. 1,200.

**SORDEVOLA**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 6 m. WNW of Bielle. Pop. 1,800.

**SORDI**, or **PETALIDHA**, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 6 m. W of Candia, in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 34'$ .

**SORE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, 30 m. N of Mont-de-Marsan, on the r. bank of the Leyre. Pop. 1,800.

**SORECABA**. See **SOROCABA**.

**SOREL**, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, 8 m. N of Dreux. Pop. 800.

**SOREL**, a town of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Pembroke, 14 m. NE of Hobart-town, in S lat.  $41^{\circ}$ .—In the vicinity is Lake S., a sheet of water between 5 and 6 m. in length, and as many in breadth.

**SOREL**, or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a town of Lower Canada, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Richelieu, and the Chambly or Sorel, with the St. Lawrence, about 45 m. above Montreal. It stands on the site of a fort built in 1665, as a defence against the incursions of the Indians, and which received its name from Sorel, a captain of engineers, who superintended its construction. It is laid out with regularity, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and having in the centre a square 170 yds. on each side. The houses are of wood, substantially and well constructed. The pop. in 1850 was about 3,400. Before the town, the bank of the Richelieu is from 10 to 12 ft. high, and the river itself 250 yds. broad, with from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  faths. of water. On the opposite shore are convenient ship-building yards. The present town was begun about 1785, when some loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled at it.

**SOREL RIVER**. See **RICHELIEU**.

**SORESINA**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 14 m. NW of Cremona. Pop. 5,000.

**SOREZE**, a town of France, dep. of Tarn, 33 m. S of Albi. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of woollens and cottons.

**SORGONO**, a village of Sardinia, 7 m. ESE of Busachi. Pop. 1,320.

**SORGUES**, a river of France, which issues from the Fontaine-de-Vaucluse, in the dep. of Vaucluse; runs W, then SW, and then NNE; and falls into the Rhone near Avignon, after a course of 24 m.—Also a river of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, which rises near the hamlet to the SE of Cornus, and joins the Dourdou after a NW course of 30 m.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, situated at the junction of the Sorgues and the Louveze, 6 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 2,228. It has silk and paper mills.

**SORIA**, a province of Spain, in Old Castile; bounded on the N by Burgos and Logrono; on the E by Saragossa; on the S by Guadalajara; and on the W by Segovia and Burgos. Its area is 5,700 sq. m. Pop. 140,000. It is hilly throughout, being intersected by the Sierras Gebollera, Moncayo, and Oca. Even its plains are elevated, narrow, and by no means fertile, with the exception of a tract along the Ebro called Rioja. The Duero intersects it centrally; the Ebro enters it on the N, and the Tagus on the S. The other streams are the Moron, Nagera, Xalon, Uvero, Cedacos, and Leza. The elevation of the surface, together with the neglect of tillage, renders the breeding of sheep, cattle, and horses the most profitable employment. A good deal of wine and fruit is raised, and a small quantity of hemp and flax. There are manufactures of woollens, linens, paper, and leather, but all confined to home-consumption.

**SORIA**, the chief town of the above prov., is situated on the Douro, not far from its source, and 110 m. NE of Madrid. Pop. 5,400. It contains 6 squares, a theatre, a large Gothic palace, 15 churches and chapels, 11 monasteries, and 4 hospitals; and has a fine bridge over the Douro. It has a few manufactories of silk stockings, leather, soap, and



woollens, with some trade in wool. Near this was the site of the ancient *Namantia*.

**SORIANO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. E of Viterbo, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, of which the summit, 1,170 yds. above sea-level, is in N lat.  $42^{\circ} 24' 30''$ , E long.  $12^{\circ} 3' 7''$ .—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. SE of Monteleone, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,500. It has a convent.

**SORIASCO**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 35 m. ENE of Alexandria, and prov. of Voghera, near the r. bank of the Aversa. Pop. 1,200.

**SORICO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 33 m. NNE of Como, and district of Gravedona, on the N bank of Lake Como.

**SORIGLIEVO**, or **SKRILYEVO**, a village of Hungary,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Buccari. Pop. 450.

**SORIGNY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Montbazou. Pop. 1,564.

**SORIHUELA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. NE of Jaen, and partido of Villacarrillo, in a mountainous locality near the r. bank of the Guadalimar. Pop. 460. It has an old castle.

**SORINNE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Assesse. Pop. 380.

**SORINNES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 331; of com. 296.

**SORISOTE**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 3 m. N of Bergamo. Pop. 1,260.

**SORLADA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 12 m. SW of Estella, at the base of a mountain, the summit of which is crowned with a fine church. Pop. 300.

**SORLIN** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. SE of Lagnieu, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,310.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Macon. Pop. 998.—Also a village in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. W of Mornant, on a height. Pop. 1,600. See also **SATURNIN** (SAINT).

**SORLINGUES**. See **SCILLY**.

**SORMERY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 11 m. NNW of Flogny. Pop. 1,250.

**SORMION**, a port of France, in the dep. of the Bouches, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Marseilles, in the gulf of Lyons, at the foot of Mount Gradule, in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 11'$ , E long.  $11^{\circ} 25'$ . It is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile in breadth, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in depth.

**SORMITZ**, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig and bail. of Döbeln. It has several spinning factories.—Also a river which has its source in the SE part of the territory of Saalfeld, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; flows thence in the principality of Reuss, of which it waters the W part; traverses afterwards the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; and flows into the Saale, on the l. bank, 5 m. SE of Saalfeld.

**SORN**, a parish in the NE of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is nearly a square of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. deep; and comprehends about 23,000 acres. Blackside-end-hill, the highest ground, situated in the NE, has an alt. of 1,640 ft. above sea-level. The village of S. stands on the r. bank of the Ayr, 4 m. E of Mauchline. Pop. about 300. The neat and pleasant little manufacturing town of Catrine stands  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the W. Sorn castle, immediately W of the v. of S., is of high but unknown antiquity. Pop. in 1851, 4,174.

**SORNAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Correze, and arrond. of Ussel. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831,

6,294; in 1846, 7,401. The town is 11 m. NNW of Ussel, near the l. bank of the Diege.

**SORNAY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. W of Louhans, near the l. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,100.

**SORNICO**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, and district of Val-Maggia, 24 m. NW of Bellinzona.

**SORNIN**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Rhone, and cant. of Monsol, a little to the SE of Propières; runs NW; enters the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire; turns first W, then SW; enters the dep. of the Loire; and after a total course of about 30 m. joins the Loire, on the r. bank, 4 m. W of Charlien.

**SORNIN-DE-MARENNES** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. SE of Marennes, on a height. Pop. 1,602.

**SORNIN-LEULAC** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Château-Ponsat, on the slope of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Brain. Pop. 1,219.

**SOROCABA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the Serra-de-Cubatão, a little to the SW of the capital; runs WNW; passes a town of the same name; and after a course of 150 m. joins the Tiete, on the l. bank, about 90 m. below Hytu.—Also a town in the same prov., comarca and 24 m. SW of Hytu, on a river of the same name. It contains about 1,000 houses, all earth-built. The principal street is paved. It has a chapel, an hospital, and several schools. The surrounding district produces sugar, coffee, cotton, millet, and tobacco, and contains several iron-mines and quarries of limestone. Pop. 12,000, of whom two-thirds are whites.

**SOROE**, a bail. and town of Denmark, in the stift and island of Sieland. The bail, which occupies the SW part of the island, comprises about 48,000 inhabitants. The town is 48 m. WSW of Copenhagen, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 750. It has a fine abbey-church, a structure of the 13th cent., containing the tombs of several kings and other illustrious persons. Until within these few years, this town had an academy, which almost enjoyed the reputation of an university. The Bernardine foundation of S. was the premier abbey of Denmark. Its founder was the father of the great Bishop Absalon. On its suppression it became a grammar school, until Christian IV. endowed it as an academy for the nobility, and the dramatist Holberg, 130 years later, left it his whole property. Some few years since it was well nigh suppressed; its professors were dismissed, and the establishment is now merely a common school. The beautiful lake of S., properly speaking, is double; the road crosses the stream by which the two parts communicate with each other; and one is reminded, though the comparison is not flattering for that of Sorøe, of Mariebøe in Laaland.

**SOROKA**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 225 m. W of Arkhangel, district and 39 m. S of Kem, on a small island of the White sea—a bare flat rock, with a bay and port, at the mouth of Vig. This village consist. of about 100 houses, generally neat and well-kept. It is noted for its herring and salmon fisheries.—Also a town in the prov. of Bessarabia, capital of the district of Jassy, and 90 m. NNW of Kitchenu, on the r. bank of the Dniester, opposite Trenikova.

**SOROKSAR**, or **SCHOROKESCHAR**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 8 m. SSE of Pesth, on the l. bank of the Danube. It has a Catholic church. Its inhabitants are chiefly Germans.



**SOROTCHINSKAIA**, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orelburg, district and 48 m. ESE of Bouzoulouk, on the l. bank of the Samara. It has a wooden enclosure flanked with towers, an earthen rampart and ditches, a covered way and chevaux-de-frise, and is the most important in the Samara military line. It contains a church, barracks, several magazines, and upwards of 200 houses.

**SOROUT**, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 36 m. SW of Bhurtpore.

**SORRAYA**, or **ZATAS**, a river of Portugal, which rises in Alemtejo, 12 m. S of Portalegre; flows SW, and falls into the Tagus, on the l. bank, near Benavente, after a course of 100 m. Its principal affluents are the Avis, Rio-do-Soro, and Erra on the r.; and the Tera and Odior on the l.

**SORREDE (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 4 m. WSW of Argeles. Pop. 450. Copper is mined in the vicinity.

**SORRENTO**, a town of Naples, on a peninsula on the S side of the gulf of Naples, between the mountains of Vico and Massa, which shelter it from the W and S winds, 16 m. SSE of Naples. Pop. 10,000. It is well built and clean, though the streets are narrow. The ruins of edifices show it to have been formerly much more extensive; but the environs constitute its celebrity, and its atmosphere is highly genial even in the winter season. Its wines were in former ages accounted little inferior to the most renowned of Italy: at present, though not in so high repute, they are raised in large quantities. Olives, oranges, pomegranates, and silk, are also grown in the adjacent plain, the Piano-di-Sorrento, which is beautiful and well cultivated. S. is the see of an archbishop, and gave birth to Tasso.

**SORRUL**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district of Birbhums, 60 m. SW of Murshebadab.

**SORSO**, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 7 m. N of Sassari, near the SE bank of Lake Platamona. Pop. 5,000.

**SORSOGON**, a town on the SE coast of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 13°.

**SORT**, a port of Tripoli, in Africa, situated in the gulf of Sidra, in N lat. 30° 28'.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 70 m. NNE of Lerida.

**SORTEIHA**, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. SSE of Guarda, near the source of the Coa. Pop. 900.

**SORTINSKOL**, a village of Asiatic Russia, 72 m. SSW of Beresof.

**SOS**, a walled town of Spain, in the prov. of Saragossa, 4 m. SSE of Sanguesa. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. SW of Neroc.

**SOSA**, a village of Saxony, 25 m. SSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 950.

**SOSNA (BYSTRAIA)**, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orel; flows E and NE, passing Livny and Jeletz; and falls into the Don on the r. bank, after a course of 150 m.

**SOSNA (TIKHALA)**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Voronezh, which rises to the SW of Biriutsh, and flows to the Don, in a NE course of 120 m.

**SOSNITZA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 50 m. E by N of Czernigov, at the confluence of the Ubida with the Desna.

**SOSNOVETZ**, an island of Russia, in the gov. of Arkhangel, in the White sea, at the embouchure of the Sosnovka, in N lat. 66° 35'.

**SOSNOVOI**, an island in the river Angara, in Asiatic Russia, 96 m. NNW of Ilimsk.

**SOSPELLO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the river Bevera, 10 m. NE of Nice.

**SOSTE (SANTO)**, a town of Naples, in Calabria-

VI.

Ultra 2da, 1 m. SSE of Davoli. Pop. 1,650. It has manufactures of cotton and silk.

**SOSTEGNO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Verceil. Pop. 1,600.

**SOSVA**, two considerable rivers of Asiatic Russia, one of which rises in the Ural, under the parallel of 60° N, and running E, SE, and then NE, joins the Lozva, in the gov. of Tobolsk, at a point about 20 m. N of Garinak, and after a course of about 160 m. The conjoined streams then assume the name of the Tayna. The other river rises in the same chain of mountains, but somewhat farther to the north; and after running N, to the parallel of 63°, and then NNE, joins the Obi at Beresov, after a course of 350 m. It receives the Malaa-Sosva on the r., and the Bogulka, Bogultshia, and Sigva, on the l.

**SOTALORY**, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on an arm of the Ganges, 75 m. S of Dacca.

**SOTBY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 15 m. NE of Lincoln. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 152.

**SOTERIO**, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Campos-Parexis in Matto-Grosso; runs W; and joins the Guapore, in about S lat. 11° 30'.

**SOTES**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Logrono.

**SOTHERTON**, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. ENE of Halesworth, watered by the river Blythe. Area 1,085 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1851, 252.

**SOTILLO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Cifuentes, near the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 206.—Also a town in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Segovia, and partido of Sepulveda, in a rough and arid locality, near the r. bank of the Duraton. Pop. 200.

**SOTILLO-DE-LA-ADRADA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Avila, and partido of Cebrenos, in a valley of the same name, near the source of the Tietar. Pop. 1,000. It has a parish church, several convents, and a custom-house, and has some linen manufactories.

**SOTILLO-DE-LAS-PALOMAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 59 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Talavera-de-la-Reina. Pop. 216. It has several silk spinning-mills.

**SOTILLA-DE-LA-RIBERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 41 m. S of Burgos, and partido of Aranda-del-Duero. Pop. 1,122. It has a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

**SOTLA, SALLA, SZUTLA, or SUTLA**, a river which descends from the S side of the Matzel mountains, 8 m. E of Rohitsch; forms the boundary line between Styria and Hungary, running first W, then S; and after a course of about 48 m., throws itself into the Save, on the l. bank, 6 m. below Ran.

**SOTO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Burgos, and partido of Briviesca. Pop. 63.

—Also a town in the prov. and partido and 36 m. WSW of Logrono, near the source of the Rubrillos, an affluent of the Tiron. Pop. 119. It has some silver mines.

**SOTOCA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Cifuentes, on the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 182. It has manufactures of cordage and yarn-mills. In its vicinity is a fine Bernardine monastery.

**SOTO-DE-CAMEROS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Logrono, and partido of Torrecilla-de-Cameros, on the r. bank of the Leza. Pop. 2,050. It has manufactures of woollen-fabrics and dye-works.

**SOTO-DE-CERRATO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. S of Palencia, and partido of Balta-

nas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 319.

**SOTO-DE-LA-VEGA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Leon, and partido of Baneza, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Orvigo. Pop. 360. This is the best built town in the prov. Its inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists.

**SOTO-DE-SAN-ESTEBAN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of El Burgo-de-Osina, on the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 184.

**SOTO-MAYOR (SAN-SALVADOR-DE)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. SSE of Pontevedra, and partido of Redondela, near the l. bank of the Octaven. Pop. 1,790. It has a parish church, and a custom-house, and an old castle belonging to the counts of Sotomayor. The valley of S. is mountainous, but fertile, and produces maize, rye, and wine. It comprises 10 parishes.

**SOTOSALBOS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. ENE of Segovia, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, and near the source of the Piron.

**SOTO-SERRANO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. SW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado. Pop. 976.

**SOTSHA**, a river of Circassia, which falls into the Black sea, in N lat. 43° 36', 70 m. direct distance NW of Sukhum-Kaleh. It is a fine river, holding a SSW course of about 34 m. through a beautiful valley bounded by steep well-wooded hills. Near its mouth, on a hill commanding the sea, the Russians have built a fort called Navaginskoi, which they blew up when compelled to retire from it in the summer of 1854.—A little to the SE is Cape Sotsha Bitsh, bearing 8 m. E 43° S of Cape Shubshie or Jubja.

**SOTSHANA**, a village of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch.

**SOTTEGHEM**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 10 m. E of Audenarde. Pop. 2,080.

**SOTTENIERE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Ogy. Pop. 200.

**SOTTERLEY**, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE by S of Beccles. Area 1,593 acres. Pop. in 1851, 227.

**SOTTEVAST**, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 5 m. NE of Briquebec, near the r. bank of the Douve. Pop. 1,450.

**SOTTEVILLE-SUR-MER**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. N of Fontaine-le-Dun. Pop. of com. 3,877.

**SOTTEVILLE-LES-ROUEN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NE of Grand-Couronne, near the l. bank of the Seine. It has spinning-mills, and manufactories of soap and of chemical substances. Pop. 3,900.

**SOTTO-MARINA**, a low, narrow islet, in the gulf of Venice, about 15 m. S of the city of Venice. It is 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. At its N extremity is the town and port of Chioggia.

**SOTTOPALACIONES**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. NNE of Burgos, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, in the fertile valley of Hubierna. Pop. 150. It contains two parishes and a Bernardine priory.

**SOTWELL**, a parish in Berks, 1½ m. NW of Wallingford, and 2 m. NE of the Great Western railway. Area 701 acres. Pop. in 1851, 133.

**SOUAL**, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 4 m. N of Doargne, on the r. bank of the Ser.

**SOUANCE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Noguet-le-Rotrou. Pop. 1,000.

**SOUBESNIK**, or **FORT GOLOVINSKI**, a small fortified station on the coast of the Black sea, in the Ubych district of Abasia, in N lat. 43° 46', 85 m. NW of Sukhum-Kaleh, 10 m. NW of Warden or Bardane, and about the same distance SE of Fort Lazareff. The Schache, a broad and rapid stream, which rises in several head-streams on the S flank of the Caucasus, runs along its SE side. "The water was not high," says a recent visitor, "but from the sand-bank accumulated at the mouth of the river, and the trees and rubbish which had been carried out and left some distance at sea, we plainly saw that after the melting of the snow it must be quite impracticable at present. It emptied itself in the river by two principal streams, leaving a delta of sand between them about a ¼ m. broad at its base, but all this was under water only a few days ago. Before the present fort was built, the Russians had erected, close to the river, a smaller one built of rolled stone, and in one night it was all washed away by a rise of the river." The existing fort, in the centre of a little plain on the N bank of the river, is about 80 yds. square, with a double storied tower at each angle. Like all the Russian forts in this quarter, it is built of white shell-stone brought expressly from Kertch. The walls are about 20 ft. high, loopholed, and protected by a ditch. Outside the fort, on the beach, is a small earth battery and a square tower; and to the E, towards the river, a stone blockhouse completes the defences. The plain around the fort is laid out in gardens, and planted with trees.

**SOUBISE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. NNW of St. Agnan, near the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 700. It has mineral springs of some celebrity.

**SOUBOTSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. NNW of Wilna.

**SOUBOTSKI**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. SSE of Wilna.

**SOUCEGRAE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 6 m. NNW of La Tronquiere. Pop. of com. 1,650.

**SOUCELLES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loir, cant. and 5 m. E of Briolay. Pop. 900.

**SOUCIEUX-EN-JOUEST**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Saint-Genis-Laval. Pop. 1,088.

**SOUDA**, or **SVID**, a river of Russia, which rises near Anamiskai, in the gov. of Olonetz, and flows into the Sheksna on the r. bank, after a SE course of 150 m.

**SOUDAK**, a town and fort of Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, on the S coast of the Crimea, in N lat. 44° 50', at the mouth of a beautiful valley covered with vineyards, and fig and olive orchards. It is strongly fortified, and occupies the site of the old Genoese fortress, Soldaja.

**SOUDAN**. See **SUDAN**.

**SOUDAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 4 m. ENE of Chateaubriant, near the source of the Chère.—Also a village in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 4 m. N of Mothe-Saint-Heray.

**SOUDAY**, a commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Montdoubleau. Pop. 1,400.

**SOUDILKI**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. E of Zaslav.

**SOUDJA**, or **SUDSHA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. SW of Kinsk, on a small affluent of the Psiol. Pop. 6,800. It occupies a low and marshy site; but the environs are well-cultivated.

**SOUDJOUK-KALEH**. See **SUJUK-KALEH**.

**SOUDOST**, a river of Russia, which rises near



Bautitshi, in the gov. of Orel, and flows into the Desna on the r. bank, after a S course of 90 m.

SOUDRON, an ancient village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 7 m. SW of Ecurey-sur-Coule, on the Soude. Pop. 500.

SOUEMEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Salbris. Pop. 900.

SOUERSKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the l. bank of the Tobol, 30 m. SW of Jalutorusk.

SOUFFELNHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Bischwiller, on the Eberbach.

SOUFRE. See SULPHUR ISLAND.

SOUFFRIERE. See GUADELOUPE.

SOUGANLIK (CAPE), a cape on the Bulgarian coast of the Black sea, in the sanjak of Silistria, a little to the E of Varna, in N lat. 43° 13', E long. 27° 1'.

SOUGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 10 m. SE of Ecueille. Pop. 400.

SOUGEAL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pleine-Fougères. Pop. 1,100.

SOUGE-LE-GANELON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. NW of Frenay-le-Vicomte. Pop. 1,500.

SOUGE-SUR-BRAYE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Montoire, near the l. bank of the Braye. Pop. 1,350.

SOUGHTON, a township in the p. of Llansillin, Salop, 4 m. SW of Oswestry. Area 1,446 acres. Pop. in 1831, 247; in 1851, 224.

SOUILLAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, 12 m. NNE of Gourdon, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of 7 arches. Pop. 2,243. It is a place of considerable traffic, exporting wine, truffles, leather, and salt; and forming a general entrepot for the trade of Bordeaux with the interior.

SOUILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, 21 m. NNE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 800.

SOUKGOUM-KALEH. See SUKHUM-KALEH.

SOUKHARI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. NE of Mohilev, and district of Tchaousi.

SOUKHONA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda, which has its source in Lake Koubinskoe, whence it issues at the E extremity; runs NE; passes Totma, Velikoustoug and after a total course of about 300 m. joins the Joug, when the united streams take the name of the Dwina of the North. The principal affluents of the S. are the Vologda and Tolchma on the r., and on the l. the Onvtioug and Verkhmaia-Erga. It is navigable, and forms the chief means of transit between Vologna and Arkhangel.

SOU-KONI, or SOKKOFK, a small island of the Eastern sea, to the N of the Great Loo-choo island.

SOULA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kharkov, and district of Lebedin; passes Nedrigailov; enters the gov. of Poltava; waters Romen, Lokhvitza, and Lubuy; and after a course in a generally SW direction of about 240 m. throws itself into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, 39 m. below Kremenchoug. Its waters are insalubrious.

SOULA, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 2 m. E of St. Hippolyte, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 260. It has a saline spring and several iron-works.

SOULAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NNW of St. Vivien, near

the l. bank of the embouchure of the Gironde. Pop. 750.

SOULAINES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Bar-sur-Aube. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,860; in 1846, 6,328.—The town is 12 m. N of Bar-sur-Aube, on the Aine. Pop. 827.

SOULAMO, a headland on the W coast of the island of Timur, one of the Sunda islands, in S lat. 9° 58' 38", E long. 123° 34' 56".

SOULAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège and cant. of Massat. Pop. in 1846, 2,428. See also MARTIN-DE-SOULAN (SAINT).

SOULANCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 5 m. E of Bourmont, near the r. bank of the Mouzon. Pop. 430. It has an active trade in wine.

SOULANGE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 5 m. S of Aix-d'Angillon, near the r. bank of the Ouatiér. Pop. 1,080.

SOULANS, or SOULANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 8 m. E of St.-Jean-du-Mont. Pop. 1,805.

SOULATGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Monthoumet, near the source of the Verdoube. Pop. 300.

SOULBURY, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. WNW of Leighton-Buzzard, in the line of the Grand Junction canal, and the North-western railway, and comprising the hamlet of Liscombe. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1851, 628.

SOULBY, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 2½ m. NW of Kirkby-Stephen, on the banks of the Eden. Area 2,495 acres. Pop. 309.

SOULDERN, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3½ m. E by S of Deddington, on the river Cherwell, and crossed by the Oxford canal. Area 1,451 acres. Pop. 619.

SOULDROP, a parish in Bedfordshire, 5 m. SSE of Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 267.

SOULE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. S of Canisy, on a height, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 1,060. The river, after having bathed Coutances, and traversed a distance first in a W and afterwards in a SW direction of about 23 m., joins the Sienne, on the r. bank, 3 m. SW of Coutances.—Also a district in the ancient prov. of Guyenne, now comprised in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees. It contained an area of 71,776 hect. Its cap. was Mauleon.

SOULE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, cant. and 4 m. N of La Garrie. Pop. in 1846, 2,081.

SOULIER (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 3 m. S of La-Salvetat-d'Angles, at the foot of a high mountain. Pop. 1,270.

SOULIGNE-SOUS-BALLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. S of Ballon, on the r. bank of the Aunay. Pop. 1,100.

SOULME, a department and commune of Belgium, in the arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 261.

SOULOM, a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Argeles, on the r. bank of the Gave-du-Cauterets, near its confluence with the Pan, and in the valley of St. Savin. Pop. 320. A little to the SSE is the Peak du Midi-Viscos, in which is a fine copper-mine.

SOULTZ, or SOULTZ-LA-VILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,050; in 1846, 12,292. The town is 16 m. SSW of Colmar, on a small affluent of the Lauch. Pop. in 1846, 3,575. It has manufactories of ribbon, cloth, calico, hosiery, soap, pottery, potash, and nails, a bleachery, dye-works, a tannery, and an extensive tile-work.



**SOULTZ-LES-BAINS**, or **SOLZ-BAD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. N of Molsheim, near the l. bank of the Brusche, and at the terminus of a canal of the same name. It is noted for its mineral and thermal baths. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of free-stone.

**SOULTZ-SOUS-FORETS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, and arrond. of Wissembourg. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,920; in 1846, 18,991.—The town is 8 m. SSW of Wissembourg, on the Seltzbach. Pop. in 1846, 1,877. It has manufactories of linen fabrics, cordage, hosiery, several tile and lime-kilns, and an oil-mill. In the vicinity are iron mines and saline springs.

**SOULTZBACH**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Munster, near the r. bank of the Faecht. Pop. 700. It has several mineral springs. In the vicinity is a coal-mine.

**SOULTZERN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Munster, in a valley of the same name, near Lake Duren. Pop. 1,235.

**SOULTZMATT**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. W of Rouffach, in the midst of the Vosges, in a valley of the same name, on the Ori-bach. Pop. in 1846, 2,892. It has several cotton and muslin factories.

**SOUMA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Olonetz, and district of Povenetz, a little to the E of Lake Viko; runs NW through several lakes; enters the gov. of Arkhangel; and after a course of about 90 m. throws itself into the White sea, 54 m. SSE of Kem. It is rendered unnavigable by the number of its cascades. At its mouth is fort Soumskoi-ostrog.

**SOUMAGNE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 2,461. The village is 8 m. E of Liege, on a plateau. Pop. 646. It contains a fine castle, and has extensive nail-works. Coal is wrought in the locality.

**SOUTMARIA**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nipon and prov. of Kinokouni, near the S extremity of the island.

**SOUMELICHKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. W of Vilna, and district of Nowo-Troki.

**SOUMENZAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. E of Duras, on a mountain. Pop. 1,500.

**SOUND (THE)**, or **ORE-SUND**, a strait which leads from the Cattegat into the Baltic, formed by the approach to each other of the coast of Sweden on the E, and the coast of the Danish island of Seland on the W. The appellation Ore-Sund strictly refers to its narrowest part; but the whole arm of the sea which unites the Baltic and the Cattegat is termed by English navigators the Sound; while Danish navigation-laws define the Ore-Sound to have its northern limits in a line drawn from Wiken on the Swedish coast to Nakke-head on the N coast of Seland, and to extend from this line to the island of Hveen. Between Elsinore on the Danish, and Helsingborg on the Swedish side, the Sound is contracted to about 3 m. in width; so that guns placed in battery on the two opposing sides, can just reach a vessel passing in mid-channel. The depth in the narrows varies from 16 to 20 fath. There are but two natural harbours in the Sound, Copenhagen and Landskrona, both of which are excellent; but the whole Sound to the S of Kronborg castle may be considered as one great anchorage. Hveen island divides the Sound into two separate channels, of which the eastern one is the deepest, but the western is the widest and most direct tract to the Baltic, and is that generally frequented by the Baltic traders. A constant current is poured into the Cattegat from the Baltic through the Sound. During settled weather, the velocity of this stream to the northward is from 1 to 1½ knot. All vessels, with the exception of those of Sweden, passing the Sound bring to opposite Elsinore, and pay a toll varying from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the value of their cargoes. See article DENMARK, p. 877. Estimating the number of voyages made by Baltic traders at 20,000, which is the average of the last 5 years, and the amount of dues on each cargo at an

average of £12, these dues will, of which nearly one-tenth may be set down to the British corn-trade, yield an annual revenue to the Crown of Denmark of £240,000. The origin of what is termed 'the Sound Dues' appears to be involved in much obscurity, but may be considered a relic of the exactions of the Norman pirates upon a comparatively unprotected commerce. The imposition for a considerable period was successfully resisted by the Hanseatic league and by Holland, but was subsequently acquiesced in by those powers. Denmark undertook to construct lighthouses, landmarks, buoys, &c., along the Cattegat; and the former to pay certain charges in remuneration for the expenses incurred therefor by the Danish government. These dues have varied at different periods, and subsequently appear to have been determined by negotiation among the different nations engaged in the Baltic trade. The first treaty with England having reference to this subject is dated in 1450, which recognised the dues imposed by the Danish government. Most of the maritime powers of Europe are parties to and subjected to the charges now imposed at Elsinore on vessels entering and returning from the Baltic. In 1841, the British government concluded another treaty with Denmark, agreeing to pay the rates of toll, and duties specified in the tariff of 1645, for the space of ten years; and farther, until the end of twelve months after either of the respective governments shall give notice of its intention no longer to abide by this agreement. This tariff is still in existence, to which the trade of the Baltic is subjected. All merchant-vessels passing into or from the Baltic are obliged to salute Cronberg castle by lowering their colours when abreast the same, and no merchant vessel is allowed to pass the Sound without clearing at Elsinore, and payment of toll according to the provisions in the treaties to that effect negotiated with Denmark by several European powers. The Sound dues are now made up of charges for light money, pilotage, duties on vessels and cargoes, poor money, and consular fees. In 1780 the whole number of vessels that reported at Elsinore was 8,291. During 1842 there were 13,957 vessels, measuring 2,117,388 tons, of which 3,519 numbering 613,869 tons, belonged to Great Britain, comprising nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number of vessels engaged in that trade. The following table shows the number of ships which passed the Sound in 10 years from 1844 to 1853:

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| 1844 | 17,332 ships. |
| 1845 | 16,950 "      |
| 1846 | 18,765 "      |
| 1847 | 21,526 "      |
| 1848 | 16,857 "      |
| 1849 | 18,959 "      |
| 1850 | 19,070 "      |
| 1851 | 19,949 "      |
| 1852 | 17,563 "      |
| 1853 | 21,586 "      |

Average of the ten years, 18,752 "

The relative number of vessels of different nations which passed the Sound in 1852 and 1853, was as under:

|   | 1852.  | 1853.  | Average per centage. |
|---|--------|--------|----------------------|
| 1. British,                             | 3,902  | 4,055  | 22.90                |
| 2. Norwegian,                           | 3,020  | 3,393  | 16.48                |
| 3. Prussian,                            | 2,319  | 3,487  | 12.28                |
| 4. Swedish,                             | 2,100  | 2,107  | 10.50                |
| 5. Dutch,                               | 1,691  | 1,875  | 9.70                 |
| 6. Danish,                              | 1,464  | 2,095  | 9.07                 |
| 7. Russian,                             | 946    | 1,202  | 5.55                 |
| 8. Mecklenburg,                         | 771    | 1,103  | 4.80                 |
| 9. Hanoverian,                          | 545    | 743    | 3.89                 |
| 10. French,                             | 283    | 345    | 1.80                 |
| 11. {Lubeck,                            | 136    | 139    | 1.16                 |
| Hamburg,                                | 46     | 73     |                      |
| Bremen,                                 | 22     | 36     |                      |
| 12. Oldenburg,                          | 183    | 230    | 1.06                 |
| 13. All others (including the American) | 135    | 183    | 0.81                 |
| Totals,                                 | 17,563 | 21,586 | 100                  |

The total number of ships that passed in 1854 was only 16,469, a result due to the existing war and the blockade of the Russian ports. The decrease in British vessels as compared with 1853, was about 56 per cent; in Russian, 86 per cent. It is understood that Denmark bases her claim to the Sound-dues on remuneration for the expense to which she is subjected in protecting the commerce of the Baltic; to the submission to them for a great length of time by several of the European powers; and to a pretended acknowledgment of the right by the congress of Vienna, as an indemnity for the surrender of Norway to Sweden.

**SOUND**, a township in the co-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. SSW of Nantwich. Pop. in 1851, 261.

**SOUPES**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Chateau-Landon, on the river Loing. Pop. 1,100.

**SOUR**. See SUR.

**SOURBOURG**, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. SW of Soult-sous-Forêts. Pop. 2,000.

**SOURDEVAL**, a town of France, in the dep. of Manche, 30 m. SE of Sanct-Lo. Pop. of cant., 4,500.

**SOURE**, a town of Portugal, 15 m. SW of Coimbra, in the comarca of Leiria. Pop. 1,500.

**SOURE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 30 m. W of Itapicuru.

**SOURTON**, a parish in Devon, 4½ m. SW by S of Okehampton. Area 5,018 acres. Pop. 615.

**SOUSTOUS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, 15 m. WNW of Dax. Pop. 2,500.

**SOUTELLO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 18 m. ESE of Lamego.

**SOUTH-ACRE**, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. NNW of Swaffham, on the S bank of the Nar. Area 2,492 acres. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1851, 96.

**SOUTHALL**, a village in the p. of Hayes, Middlesex, celebrated for its large weekly cattle-market. It is on the line of the Great Western railway, by which it is distant 8½ m. from the Paddington station.

**SOUTHAM**, a parish and market-town in Warwickshire, 9 m. ESE of Warwick, on a branch of the Watergall. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,256; in 1851, 1,711. The town, which is a place of antiquity, is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the N bank of the stream above noticed, over which is a bridge of two arches. The two principal streets are planted along the roads from Daventry to Warwick, and from Banbury to Coventry. It is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the S division of the co. Here are two mineral springs, one of them named Holywell, remarkable for intensely cold water; the other at Holt, similar to Leamington spa.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, an important sea-port, and parliamentary borough, nearly in the centre of the S half of Southamptonshire, 11 m. SSW of Winchester, 17 m. NE of Lyminster, 14½ m. NW of Gosport, and 71 m. by railway, SW of London. The site of the town is a peninsula between the small estuary of the river Itchen on the E, and that of the river Test or Anton on the W, uniting to form the fine large estuary called Southampton water. The ground it occupies is a high gravelly bank sloping in every direction. The urban expanse of edifices, rising slowly up the face of the gently ascending bank, presents an imposing appearance as seen from the Test and Southampton estuaries. Much of the W skirt of the town, along the margin of the water, displays a tufting with wood, a pleasing diversity of natural landscape, and a lively series of neat villas, elegant mansions, and proud extending suburbs. The road from Winchester approaches through an extensive and richly wooded open park, called Southampton common, which affords charming promenades and drives; it then passes along an avenue of fine old elms, and plunges into a large, well-built, and beautiful suburb. The edificed area, or literal town, including open spaces between the newer streets, extends nearly 1½ m. from N to S, and is upwards of a ½ m. in mean breadth. The older part, or original town, occupies the SW corner, and was anciently surrounded by a wall of about 1½ m. in circumf. The principal thoroughfare, High-street, bisects the old town from S to N; it is spacious, a ½ m. long, and handsomely edificed. Several thoroughfares of minor character go irregularly off from it westward; and two broad and leading streets, called East and Bernard, go off at right angles from it eastward, leading the way to the pier of the Itchen new ferry. The suburbs on the E have about doubled in extent during the last 20 years; and in consequence of being traversed through their centre by the recently opened railway, they promise to rise to wealth and importance. The sub-

urbs immediately N of the walls are extensive, well-built, and uniform and compact with the old town. A raised walk or causeway, bordered with fine trees, extends along the shore of Southampton water, about a ½ m. eastward from the foot of High-street, and lifts the eye over the long broad estuary, studded with sails, streaked with the foam and stir of large steamers, and closed up in the distance by the soft beauties of the Isle of Wight. Pure spring-water, for the use of the town, is collected into a general reservoir from springs on a common 1½ m. to the NW; and is conveyed thence into public conduits, and not a few private houses.—An Artesian well of unprecedented dimensions has been bored in the town, for the bringing of a supply adapted to the rapid increase of trade and pop. The well has a shaft of 560 ft.—a depth, we believe, unexampled in shafts for obtaining water. The diameter is 16 ft. for the first 160 ft.; 14 ft. for the next 50 ft.; after which it is diminished successively to 8½ ft. and 7 ft. It passes through, first, 60 ft. of alluvial deposits; 320 ft. of London clay; and 85 ft. of plastic clay. The excavations were all performed by manual labour, two steam-engines of 24 horse-power being employed to draw off the water which flowed in during the course of the operations. Great difficulties were experienced, not only from the water, but from irruptions of sand. On the completion of the shaft, a boring of the kind practised in Artesian wells was carried to the further depth of 350 ft., so that the whole depth of well is little less than 900 ft. The water obtained is, as usual, in such situations, excellent, having been thoroughly filtered in its progress through the chalk. It has been remarked to increase in temp. proportionally as the well was sunk to a lower depth—a result conformable to that predicated of the Artesian well of Paris. But as the bore of the Paris well is nearly twice the depth of that at S., the heat of the water thrown up by it is, as might be expected, considerably greater.

*Buildings.* St. Michael's church, situated on the E side of a cognominal square W of High-street, consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and sends aloft from its centre a low tower surmounted by a lofty and well proportioned octagonal spire, which was erected about 90 or 95 years ago, as a landmark for vessels entering the port. The original structure is very ancient, and seems to have been Norman; but it has undergone many renovations.—All Saints church, situated in the upper part of High-street, is a Grecian edifice. In front, which is 66½ ft. wide, four three-quarter Ionic columns 36 ft. high, support a pediment, the angles on the side of which are finished with Grecian pilasters. The entablature is continued round the building. On the E end rises a noble structure, consisting of successively a square basement, a turret of six Corinthian columns supporting a circular entablature, an attic with three faces for the dial, and finally a dome, which from its own elevation, and the height of the ground on which the whole edifice stands, is a conspicuous feature of the town landscape, and is seen in all directions at the distance of many miles.—Bar-gate, through which the old town is entered from the N, displays a sort of semi-octagonal exterior front, flanked with two lower semicircular turrets, and crowned with large and handsome open machicollations. Over it are the town-hall; the grand jury-room, completely modernized; and one or two small apartments. The audit-house, a handsome edifice erected about 70 years ago, contains the records and regalia of the corporation; and its ground-floor, which is open, forms, with a large area behind it, a commodious market-place. There are two sets of assembly-rooms. The theatre, in